

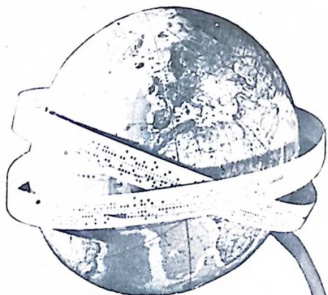
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NIGERIA YEAR BOOK





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A 'DAILY TIMES' PUBLICATION

NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1976

A record of Events
and Developments in
1975

Printed by Times Press Limited, Apapa

CALENDAR 1975

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
Sun	- 5 12 19 26	- 2 9 16 23	30 2 9 16 23
Mon	- 6 13 20 27	- 3 10 17 24	31 3 10 17 24
Tue	- 7 14 21 28	- 4 11 18 25	- 4 11 18 25
Wed	1 8 15 22 29	- 5 12 19 26	- 5 12 19 26
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Fri	3 10 17 24 31	- 7 14 21 28	- 7 14 21 28
Sat	4 11 18 25 -	1 8 15 22 -	1 8 15 22 29
	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
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Mon	- 7 14 21 28	- 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
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CALENDAR 1976

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that is vital to growth and
indeed, they do not even contain
protein.

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It is better to
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end
the word!

LOOK FOR AND TO TRUST

FOREWORD

The Nigeria Year Book 1976, is the 25th in the series prepared and revised each year by the Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd. with the co-operation of many national organisations, and some government departments. The Year Book is widely known as an established work of reference.

This 1976 edition which covers events up to October 1975, gives factual account of the administration and national economy of Nigeria. It describes the activities of many of the national institutions.

The Year Book does not claim to be comprehensive; nor does it attempt to cover Nigeria's participation in world affairs. The factual and statistical information it contains is compiled from official and authoritative sources, and most sections of the book relate to Nigeria as a whole. The bloodless coup of July 29, 1975 which brought General Murtala Ramat Muhammed to power is highlighted as well as the reforms and major achievements of the General up to October 31, 1975 (vide Day-to-Day Events). The Who's Who section covers as many personalities as we were able to obtain their biographies before going to press.

The Daily Times of Nigeria Limited is the printer and publisher of the Daily Times, Sunday Times, Sporting Record, Lagos Weekend, Headlines, the Evening Times, Spear Magazine, Home Studies, Woman's World, Nigeria Year Book, Times Trade and Industrial Directory, Times International and Business Times.

James Ojiako,
Editor,



Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo, Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

STOP PRESS

The 1976 edition of the Nigerian Year Book had gone to press ready for printing when the news of the promotion of senior military officers, the creation of States and the fourth coup reached us.

On February 13, 1976, a small band of dissident rebel officers of the Nigerian Army, led by Lt.-Col. B.S. Dimka, assassinated the Head of State, General Murtala Ramat Muhammed, in a bid to topple the six-month-old military Government. There was heavy fighting between the dissident forces and loyal elements. Dimka, aged 33, and his followers were dislodged from Dodan Barracks by the loyal troops. Lt.-Col. B.S. Dimka went on the run and was consequently declared "a wanted person" by the police.

Col. Ibrahim Taiwo, Military Governor of Kwara State, was also killed by dissident troops. His body was found in a shallow grave outside Ilorin. Lt. Akintunde Akinsehinwa, aide-de-Camp to the late head of State, and the driver who were with General Muhammed were also killed in the abortive coup. Col. Dumuje was shot and wounded.

On February 14, the Supreme Military Council held its crucial meeting in Lagos. It appointed Lt-General Olusegun Obasanjo, Nigeria's new head of state and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

The Council also appointed Lt.-Col. Shehu Yar'Adua as the new Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters with the rank of Brigadier.

The Council said that the two appointments "have been made by the Supreme Military Council in the overall interest of the peace and stability of the nation."

Policy Statement

In his policy statement, the new Head of State said: "I have worked very closely with him (the late General Muhammed) and I have shared his belief and commitment to Federal Government's policies and actions. I believe and I feel strongly committed to all we have been doing and I can pay him no better tribute than to continue in the spirit with which he had left this country." The Head of State said all policies of the Federal Government would continue as before.

STOP PRESS 2

JANUARY 8: The promotions of Senior Armed Forces Officers were announced:

Brigadier Murtala Muhammed — General	w.e.f.	29/7/75
Brigadier Olusegun Obasanjo — Lt.-General	w.e.f.	29/7/75
Brigadier T.Y. Danjuma — Lt.-General	w.e.f.	1/1/76
Commodore M.A. Adelanwa — Rear-Admiral	w.e.f.	1/1/76
Colonel J. Yisa-Doko — Air Commodore	w.e.f.	1/1/76
Brigadier E.O. Abisoye — Major General	w.e.f.	1/1/76
Brigadier M. Adamu — Major General	w.e.f.	1/1/76
Brigadier J.A. Akinrinade — Major General	w.e.f.	1/1/76
Brigadier O. E. Obada — Major General	w.e.f.	1/1/76
Brigadier G.S. Jalo — Major General	w.e.f.	1/1/76
Brigadier O. Olutoye — Major General	w.e.f.	1/1/76
Brigadier I.D. Bisalla — Major General	w.e.f.	1/1/76
Brigadier M. Shuwa — Major General	w.e.f.	1/1/76
Brigadier I.B.M. Haruna — Major General	w.e.f.	1/1/76
Brigadier J.J. Oluleye — Major General	w.e.f.	1/1/76
Brigadier H.E.O. Adefope — Major General	w.e.f.	1/1/76

STOP PRESS 3

On February 3,

Seven new states were created. General Murtala Muhammed, late Nigeria's Head of State, announced in a dawn broadcast that Nigeria's Federal Capital was to be moved to a site in the centre of the country . . .

A place, south of Abuja, Niger State was later identified as the Federal Capital.

STATES DIVIDE AND MULTIPLY

Seven new states are to be created, General Murtala Muhammed, late Nigeria's Head of State, announced in a dawn broadcast, and Nigeria's Federal Capital is to be moved to a site in the centre of the country. General Muhammed said the government would tolerate no threats to law and order or "emotional outbursts" for or against these decisions.

The decision to create new states follows the government's consideration of the report of a panel led by Mr. Justice Irikefe, which travelled the country hearing evidence, and brings the number of states in the Federation to 19. The question of moving the Federal capital has been under examination by another panel.

Four new states will be created by dividing both the West and the North-East states into three states, and three by dividing the North-West, the East Central and the Benue Plateau states each into two states.

Seven states remain unchanged except for minor boundary adjustments: Lagos North-Central, Kano, Midwest, South-eastern, Rivers and Kwara States.

General Muhammed said the states would no longer be identified simply by their geographical locations but would all be given names, to "erase memories of past political ties and emotional attachments".

Three existing states change their names. The Midwest is now Bendel, the North Central, Kaduna, and the South East, Cross River. Lagos state capital is now to be Ikeja, and the boundary between Rivers and Cross River states is to be adjusted, parts of Opobo Division going to Cross River, and the Ndoni area of Bendel goes to Rivers state.

Boundary adjustment commissions will be set up immediately to look into the

various inter-state boundary disputes identified by the panel on creation of states. The special problems of the Niger Delta area is to be dealt with through the establishment of a Delta Basin Authority.

To avoid a breakdown of state government while the decisions are put into effect, General Muhammed warned civil servants against leaving their posts without permission. He also named military governors for the new states.

The following officers have been posted as Governors of the new states: Lt-Commander Kanu — Imo, Major I.D. Ikpeme — Ondo, Lt-Col. A. Shelleng — Benue, Lt-Col. S.A. Balogun — Ogun, Lt-Col. M.D. Jega — Gongola, Commander Nyako — Niger, Lt-Col. B. Kalie — Bauchi.

A nine-member federal capital authority is to be appointed, headed by an official with cabinet rank, to supervise preliminary work for establishment of the new capital, estimated to last four years. The whole move should be completed in 15 to 20 years.

General Muhammed said all except two military governors, and the civilian administrator of the East Central state, had been guilty of corruption and abuse of office. Their illegally acquired property, worth more than 10m. naira, had been confiscated, and police and law officers would take further action "as necessary". The military and police officers had been dismissed "with ignominy".

In disposing of the findings of the assets investigation panel, the main concern, the General said, "had been to lay down guidelines and new standards for the conduct of public officers. They had not tried to victimise anybody and each officer was given the opportunity to explain to the panel of professionals and experts the way in which he acquired his assets.

Referring at the beginning of his broadcast to the question of properties abandoned during the civil war, Gen. Muhammad said the Federal Government would grant 14m. naira to state governments to pay five years arrears of rent to the owners at the flat rate of 500 naira per annum.

It was most unfortunate that the problem of abandoned properties was not disposed of immediately after the civil war: "at this late stage any just solution to the question of abandoned properties involves the spirit of give and take on all sides." The Supreme Military Council has also decided that the Federal and state governments should purchase some of the properties for their use. The balance would be sold to the indigenes of the state who would be required to pay the fair price to the respective owners. Non-indigenes could also buy the buildings. All interested in buying would be assisted by the commercial banks and the Nigerian Building Society.

THE 19-STATE STRUCTURE

State	Area	Capital
Kano	Kano Province	Kano
Bauchi	Bauchi Province less Jarawa District	Bauchi
Benue	Benue Province less Wukari, includes Idah, Dekina and Ankpa	Makurdi
Borno	Borno Province less Shani District plus Uba District	Maiduguri
Gongola	Adamawa Province (less Uba District) plus Sardauna Province, Muri Northern Division plus Wukari	Yola
Imo	Afikpo, Oguta, Nkwerre, Mbano, Mbaise,	Owerri
	Bende, Arochuku, Umuahia, Okigwe, Orlu, Oru, Mbaitoli, Ikeduru, Etiti, Ohafia, Northern Ngwa, Owerri, Aba, Ukwu.	
Anambra	Enugu, Isi-Uzo, Uzo-Uwani, Ezeagu, Nkanu, Abakuliki, Ezzikwo, Njikoka	
Cross	Oron, Calabar, Akamba, Obubra, Ikom, Ogoja and Obudu.	Calabar
River		
Rivers	P. Harcourt plus part of Opobo plus western Ijaw	Port Harcourt
Sokoto	Sokoto Province plus Zuru	Sokoto
Niger	Niger Province less Zuru	Mina
Kaduna	Former North Central State	Kaduna
Kwara	Former Kwara State less Igala	Ilorin
Ogun	Abeokuta, Egba, Egbado, Ijebu, Ijebu-Remo	Abeokuta
Lagos	No Change	Ikeja
Ondo	Akure, Ondo, Owo, Okitipupa, Ekiti, W/Ekiti, S/Ekiti, C/Ekiti, Akoko	Akure
Oyo	S. Oyo, Ibarapa, Ibadan, N.W. Oshun, Oshun Central, S. Oshun, C.E. Oshun, Ife, Ijesha	Ibadan
Bendel	Ndoni Area, Isoko and Western Ijaw	Benue
Plateau	Plateau Province plus Jarawa District	Jos

NIGERIA'S CHANGE OF LEADERSHIP COUP NO. 3

On Tuesday, July 29, at 6 a.m. Col. Joseph Nanven Garba, former head of the Brigade of Guards announced in a Lagos Radio Broadcast that General Gowon had been ousted from power. The coup was the third one since 1966. The first one which installed the late Major-General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi as the country's leader took place on January 15, 1966.

General Gowon aged 41 came to power as the country's leader in a bloody military coup on July 29, 1966. The General was in Kampala, Uganda. He left Lagos on Sunday 27, for Kampala to attend the 12th Summit meeting of Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

In view of what had been happening in Nigeria in the past few months, Col. Garba said, "the Nigerian armed forces have decided to effect a change of the leadership of the Federal Military Government, and from now General Yakubu Gowon ceases to be the head of the Federal Military Government and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of Nigeria". He went on: "this has been a bloodless operation and we do not want anyone to lose his or her life". People were warned "in their own interest" to be law-abiding: "anyone caught disturbing public order will be summarily dealt with".

Lagos airport had been ringed by troops at 2 a.m. and towards dawn the approach roads to the airport were closed.

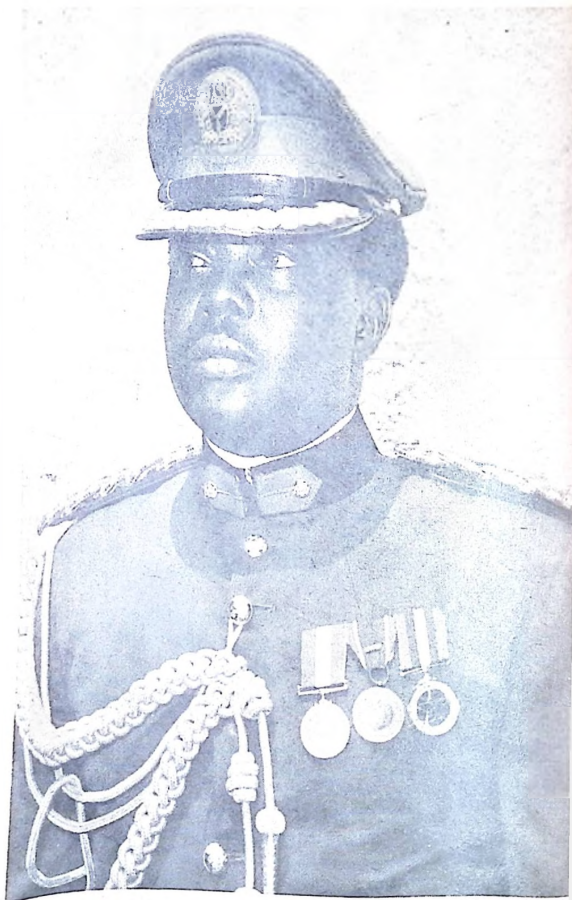
Workers "not on permanent business" were given a day's holiday and asked to stay off the streets. They were told to report to their places of business as usual the next day.

A dusk-to-dawn curfew was imposed; Nigeria Airways flights suspended, and airports and borders closed. External communications were cut off. The curfew was lifted on July 30.

The coup took place on the ninth anniversary of the coup which resulted in the killing of General Ironsi and several other officers, and which brought General Gowon to power.

It was later announced that Brig. Murtala Ramat Muhammed, 38, former Inspector of Signals, was the new Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

At the same time that Brig. Muhammed's appointment as head of state was announced several other changes were proclaimed. Brigadier Obasanjo, the Nigerian army's senior engineer, Commissioner for Works, was named as Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, replacing Admiral Wey; Brig. Danjuma, Commander of the 3rd Division, Port Harcourt, was named Army Chief of Staff replacing Gen. Ejoor; Alhaji M. D. Yusufu, head of Police Intelligence, replaces Alhaji Kam Selem as Inspector-General of Police. Commodore Michael Adelanwa becomes Chief of Naval Staff and Col. John Yisa Doko, the Chief of Air Staff.



Late General Murtala Ramat Muhammed, Head of State (July 29, 1975 - February 13, 1976)

JULY 30 — MUHAMMED'S POLICY STATEMENT

Brigadier Murtala Muhammed announced the compulsory retirement of all officers of the rank of General, and the equivalent in other services, the military Governors, and the Inspector-General and deputy Inspector-General of police.

In a broadcast policy statement the Brigadier said that General Gowon would be retired in his rank "with pension". General Gowon would be free to return as soon as conditions permitted. "He will be free to pursue any legitimate undertaking of his choice in any part of the country. His personal safety and freedom and those of his family will be guaranteed".

Brigadier Muhammed also announced the dismissal of all Federal and State civilian Commissioners.

Three panels will be established to consider the suitability of Lagos as the capital, the need for creating new states, and the future of the Northern States Interim Common Services and the Eastern States Interim Assets and Liabilities agencies.

Explaining the decision to remove General Gowon, Brigadier Muhammed said: "the nation had been groping in the dark and the situation would inevitably result in chaos and bloodshed unless arrested.

"In their endeavour to build a strong, united and virile nation, Nigerians have shed much blood. Reports of further bloodshed for whatever reason must, I am sure, be revolting to our people", he said.

The armed forces, having examined the situation, "came to the conclusion that certain changes were inevitable. After the civil war the affairs of state, hitherto a collective responsibility, became characterised by lack of consultations, indecision, indiscipline and even neglect. Indeed the public at large became disillusioned and disappointed by these developments. The trend was clearly incompatible with the philosophy and image of our corrective regime"

Disillusionment was also evident among the armed forces "whose administration was neglected but who out of sheer loyalty to the nation and in the hope that there would be a change continued to suffer in silence".

Things got to a stage where the head of the administration became virtually inaccessible even to official advisers and when advice was tendered it was often ignored. Responsible opinion including advice by eminent Nigerians, traditional rulers, intellectuals etc., was similarly discarded. The leadership, either by design or default, had become too insensitive to the true feelings and yearnings of the people.

"The nation was thus being plunged inexorably into chaos. It was



General Yakubu Gowon, former Head of State



Col. Joe Garba, Federal Commissioner for External Affairs. He announced the toppling of Gen. Gowon on July 29,

obvious that matters could not and should not be allowed to continue in this manner". To give the nation "a new lease of life" it was decided to remove General Gowon.

There will now be three organs of government at Federal level; Supreme Military Council, the National Council of States, and the Federal Executive Council. There will continue to be executive councils at state level.

CENSUS

"With regard to the 1973 population census it is now clear, that whatever results are announced will not command general acceptance throughout the country". The 1973 count would be cancelled and for planning the 1963 figures would continue to be used.

The Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture has been postponed "in view of the obvious difficulty in providing all the necessary facilities". Consultations will be held with other countries for fixing a new date.

The Head of State said that the new regime reaffirmed Nigeria's friendship with all countries. "Foreign nationals living in Nigeria will be protected. Foreign investments will also be protected". The government will honour all obligations entered into by the previous government of the federation. It will give continued active support to OAU, the UN and the Commonwealth.

"Fellow countrymen, the task ahead of us calls for sacrifice and discipline at all levels of our society. This government will not tolerate indiscipline. This government will not condone abuse of office. I appeal to you all to co-operate with the government in our endeavour to give the nation a new lease of life. This change in government has been accomplished without shedding any blood and we intend to keep it so".

New Governors:

Brigadier Muhammed also announced the new State Governors (former Governors in brackets): North East – Lt.-Col. Muhammed Buhari (Brigadier Musa Usman); Mid-West – Col. George Innih (Brigadier Ogbemudia); Kano – Lt. Col. Sanni Bello (Police Commissioner Audu Bako); Lagos – Naval Captain Lawal (Brigadier Johnson); South East – Lt. Col. Paul Omu (Brigadier U.J. Esuene); Kwara – Col. Ibrahim Taiwo (Col. Bamigboye); East Central – Col. Anthony Ochefu (Mr. Ukpabi Asika); North Central – Lt. Col. Usman Jibrin (Brigadier Abba Kyari); Benue Plateau – Lt.-Col. Abdullahi Mohammed (Police Commissioner Joseph Gomwalk); North West – Lt. Col. Umaru Mohammed (Ass. Police Commissioner Usman Faruk); Rivers – Lt.-Col. Zamani Lekwot (Commander Alfred Diete-Spiff); West – Capt. Akintunde Aduwo (Brig. Christopher Oluwole Rotimi).

There are no police officers in the new list.

The newly appointed General officers commanding the three army divisions are: First Division, Brigadier Julius Akinrinade; Second Division, Brigadier Martin Adamu; Third Division, Brigadier Emmanuel Abisoye, Commander of Lagos Garrison Organisation – Brigadier John Obada.

The only member of the Supreme Military Council who has not been replaced is Brigadier I.D. Bisalla, Commander of the Nigerian Defence Academy. Col. Garba who announced the overthrow of Gen. Gowon, has been made a member of the Supreme Military Council.

Gen. Gowon pledged "full loyalty" to the officers who deposed him. He recognised the government of Brig. Murtala Muhammed. He told a news conference in Kampala that "from all indications there is a new government established in Nigeria".

General Gowon appealed to all Nigerians to co-operate with the new government. It was not known at the time where he would reside. He referred to himself as "citizen Gowon".



Major-General Julius Alani Akinrinade, GOC 1 Div. Nigerian Army.

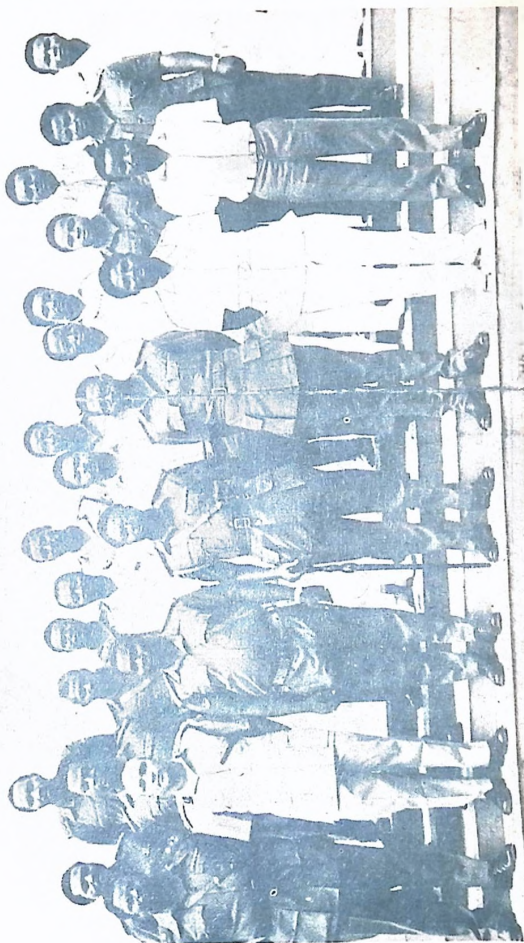


Major-General Martin Adamu, GOC 2 Div., Nigerian Army.



Major-General Emmanuel Abisoye, GOC, 3 Div. Nigerian Army.





Gen. Murtala Muhammed's Supreme Military Council.

JULY 31 – NEW GOVERNORS WERE SWORN IN

Swearing in the new Military Governors, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed said he personally, and members of the Supreme Military Council, demand exemplary conduct from them. They had to create a better image for the military administration and bear in mind that their actions and decisions would have far-reaching effects on the people. The interests of the public must be uppermost in their minds at all times. Their administration must be purposeful and enlightened. They must make themselves approachable and responsive to constructive opinion and must not be petty, but fair, firm and decisive.

The former Governors were removed, said the Head of State, because of allegations of graft and misuse of public funds and widespread dissatisfaction with their personal conduct. There were complaints of ostentatious living, flagrant abuse of office and deprivation of people's rights and property. Other allegations were perversion of time-honoured governing procedures, nepotism and favouritism, desecration of traditional institutions and humiliation of highly respected traditional rulers. All this gave the impression that the states were being run as private estates.

RECOGNITIONS

Britain has recognised the new Military Government.

A Foreign Office statement issued on August 1 said: "Her Majesty's Government established normal relations with the new Federal Military Government in Nigeria this morning. This, of course, constitutes an official recognition".

The statement went on: "We have enjoyed close relations with Nigeria both bilaterally and as a fellow member of the Commonwealth and we hope these good relations will continue."

"Her Majesty's Government intends to work with the new Federal Military Government in a spirit of goodwill and wholehearted co-operation."

The Soviet news agency, Tass, broadcast a sympathetic report on the overthrow of Gen. Gowon.

Tass noted that Nigeria's biggest trade union organisation had announced its support for the new government and mentioned a clean sweep of local government by the new state governors, in which "persons who abused their position, who were involved in corruption and embezzlement of state means are being removed from administrative posts."

AUGUST 1, 1975 – BRIG. MUHAMMED CALLS FOR “CLEAN GOVERNMENT”.

Brig. Murtala Muhammed, the new Head of State, has appealed for clean government. Brig. Muhammed was addressing the first meeting of the Supreme Military Council.

He said “this administration will not condone the misuse or misappropriation of public funds both in the Federal Government and at state level”

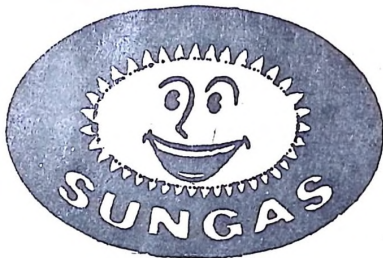
Brig. Muhammed told his colleagues it was their duty to respect and protect all sections of the community, not misuse their public offices and “to hold sacred and utilise in the most efficient manner the public funds entrusted to the care of the Federal Military Government”.

Listing the Council's priorities, Brig. Muhammed mentioned the issues of whether the country should have more than its present 12 states and the moving of either the federal or the state capital away from Lagos.

Outlining the mode of operation of his administration he said: “the Supreme Military Council should remain the highest body in the hierarchy providing the general policy guidelines within which the affairs of the nation must be conducted.

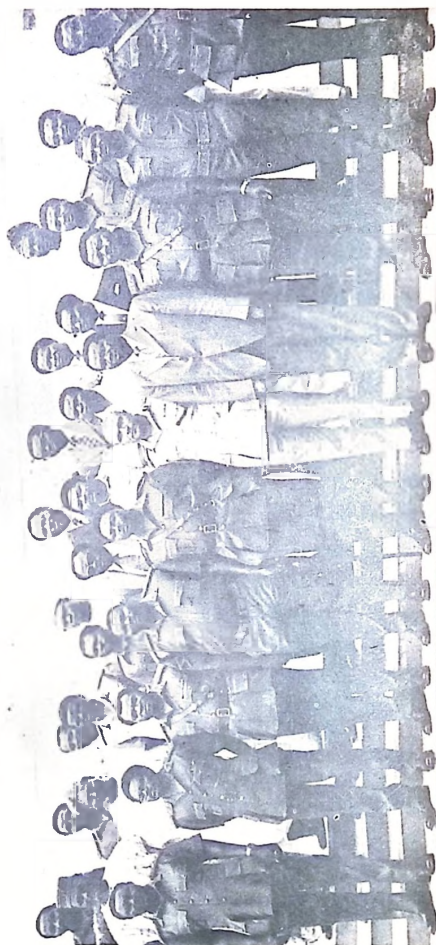
“The National Council of States is to provide a forum for state representation in the discussion of matters affecting their interest.

“The Federal Executive Councils, when set up, will conduct and direct the affairs of their respective governments”.



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EDITORIAL COMMENTS

Daily Times August 2 under the heading
"Timely Intervention" said:

THE intervention of Armed Forces officers in the administration of General Gowon's government was most timely.

Public confidence started to shake 12 months ago by the frivolous manner General Gowon handled the serious allegations of impropriety against his former Commissioner for Communications Joseph Tarka and the retired Governor of Benue-Plateau State, Joseph Gomwalk, in particular.

Nigerians were upset and disappointed when on October 1, General Gowon broke his promise to hand over power to the democratically elected representatives of the people in 1976.

Then, he promised to reshuffle the Cabinet and later dithered in doing so to the point that people wondered if this country was short of capable men.

He raised people's hopes that he would create more states but, later last year, he said the states would only be reviewed at the end of this year.

People got fed up with the administration of the state military governors including the administrator of the East-Central State and demanded their removal. When this popular demand was backed up by senior Armed Forces officers who held a meeting with General Gowon late last year and had the courage to say so in the very presence of these governors, General Gowon announced that he would change the governors on the introduction of the new development plan. Then came the plan. And there was no change. Rather he sent his retired Army Chief of Staff to inform senior officers that he had decided to defer the change of the governors till after they had shaken hands with the Queen in October and the Black Festival in November. And so when the Regimental Sergeant Majors asked him pointedly last month when he was changing the governors, he made another promise to do so before the end of this year. On this question of the governors, General Gowon gave the impression that he was a slave to the governors and not their master. His statements were contradicted and challenged by the people he appointed. Those discredited governors contributed immeasurably to the fall of General Gowon.

Within the Army itself, over which he was the Commander-in-Chief,



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mismanagement reached an all-time low, as many members of the rank and file had to be buying their uniforms because those supplied by the headquarters were of inferior quality. They knew for sure that the money voted for uniforms was for quality cloth. The officers wondered why there were no good transport for the movement of troops for military exercises when so much money was voted for transport. They saw useless vehicles being bought and parked as unfit for use.

All in all, General Gowon's Government had lost all the moral authority to continue to govern since January this year; and the end was just as it should be.

Let it be said in fairness to him that General Gowon is a sincere and well-meaning man; the creation of 12 states; the indigenisation of foreign businesses; and the formation of the Economic Community of West African States are all credits to his administration. But, power is delightful and absolute power is absolutely delightful.

NEW NIGERIAN OF AUGUST 1:

"THE BUCK STOPS HERE"

NIGERIA has a new military government, the third since that fateful day of 15th January, 1966. The latest change has however been very different from the two previous bloody upheavals. It was swift, precise, and totally bloodless. There was minimal disturbance to the daily lives of the people because the Armed Forces behaved with commendable restraint and discipline.

The swiftness of the latest change in our government gives us all cause to be proud. Nigerians have demonstrated that they are a mature nation whose Armed Forces have recovered completely from the divisions of 1966 and its aftermath. Foreign commentators who thought that Nigeria was doomed to face a fresh round of violence, and even another civil war, have been proved woefully wrong. The acknowledgement of the change, and the pledge of loyalty to the new government, made in Kampala by the former Head of the Federal Military Government, General Yakubu Gowon, must have sealed their expectations.

While it is generally agreed that General Gowon contributed his best to preserve the unity of the country, most fair-minded people will agree with the reasons given by the new Head of State, Brigadier Murtala R. Muhammed, for the change. It is true that in the last few years, Nigeria's affairs have been characterised by "indecision and indiscipline" and a progressive drift. The congestion at the ports and the unsightly queues at the filling stations are perhaps the most obvious results of the drift. It is, however, unfair to put all the blame on General Gowon alone. We believe his colleagues, particularly those in the former Supreme Military Council, were equally to blame. Hence we fully endorse the retirement of most of the members of the former council.

The new Head of State's broadcast has put the new regime off to a good start. The retirement of the governors (some of them much disliked), the deferring of the Black Arts Festival, the cancellation of the 1973 census figures and the intention to establish panels to examine the burning issues of the creation of states and the new capital must have won him nation-wide support. The announcement on the census is a relief in view of the acrimonious debate and the tremendous ill-feeling the exercise has generated. As for the Black Arts Festival, we think the work on the physical structures such as the housing projects should continue.

On the new governmental system, the structure comprising the Supreme Military Council (SMC), the National Council of States (NCS) and the Federal Executive Council (FEC) suggests a welcome departure from the previous system which concentrated too much power in the hands of one man. The NCS is a novelty which could serve as the meeting ground for the exchange of views on major national issues. At this stage, two points need to be made. First, it is important in a federation such as ours that the state governors, being on the ground floor, should have direct and unhindered access to the highest levels of national decision-making. Secondly, there is a need for substantial civilian participation in the FEC. They should serve as an effective link between the populace and the military members of the council. The government requires the services of the people outside the bureaucracies.

Brigadier Murtala Muhammed has reassuringly told the nation that his government would not tolerate indiscipline and would not condone abuse of office. For its part, the New Nigerian will continue to support those in government, and outside, whose first loyalty is to ensure that individual freedom and good government prevail in this country. The new regime should ensure that those whose actions threaten to bring their government and our country into disrepute are called to order in an unambiguous way.

NIGERIAN TRIBUNE AUGUST 1
in its front page comment, under the heading
"THE FALL OF GOWON"

THE overthrow of General Yakubu Gowon as the Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces could not have come as a surprise to any experienced and informed observer of the Nigerian scene. He richly deserved it. The surprise is that it did not come sooner.

The General began very well — a humble, ostensibly honest, good-natured Lieutenant-Colonel anxious to be helped and conscious of his own inadequacies for the giant-size problem of governing 68 million Nigerians.

Power was thrust upon him by the sheer logic of events. But in the beginning he showed no enthusiasm to exercise it and regarded himself more as a caretaker than as the country's substantive ruler. His very simplicity evoked sympathy and won him the complete trust of the people. Indeed, his first political decisions — particularly his release of political prisoners — won him unprecedented popularity and acclaim. It was a wonderful opportunity for him to immortalise himself. But, by a curious combination of reckless behaviour, inexplicable arrogance, sordid ambition, and sickening vanity, he managed to waste this opportunity of a lifetime.

The remote and immediate causes of General Gowon's fall are very obvious. First, contrary to the express wishes of the people of this country and in breach of his own solemn pledge to the nation, he sought to impose a military dictatorship on Nigeria indefinitely with himself as the dictator. His statement in the Caribbean that by the time he left office he would be too old to return to the barracks was the clearest and latest evidence of this intention.

Second, the Government lost all moral authority to rule and widened the credibility gap between it and the people. Ridden with corruption and baffled by the worsening economic situation, the government of General Gowon reached a point where no one believed what it said. General Gowon himself moved with ease from "Yes" to "No" and "No" to "Yes" as if the two words were synonymous and interchangeable. To break promises was as normal to Gowon and his government as night and day. The promise to return Nigeria to normal constitutional government in 1976 was cancelled without any compunction whatsoever. The promise to change the military governors was repeated shamelessly but never fulfilled. The promise to create more states suffered the same fate. How could such a government ever survive?

The third reason for General Gowon's fall is that, driven by his political ambition, he strangely isolated himself from not only the general public but also from his immediate lieutenants. Supposedly close associates like Admiral Akinwale Wey, Alhaji Kam Selem, Chief Theophilous Fagbola and Hassan Usman Katsina learnt of many of Gowon's decisions from the radio. He made sure that streets were cleared of his subjects hours before he was due to pass under the protection of twenty one outriders and so many armed soldiers. Of course, he expected the people to admire this show of power and thought nothing of the inconvenience thus created for innocent citizens.

The fourth reason for General Gowon's fall is that he lost his head in the deluge of flattery by sycophantic subordinates and by uninformed or hired foreign correspondents. On the occasion of the last National Day, the London newspaper carried an ₦8,000 advertisement by the

Nigerian Government describing Gowon as "the Lincoln of Nigeria". On an official visit to the Mid-West State, he was greeted by the government of that state with a banner carrying the inscription "Gowon For Ever". And he ended his political career by appointing a Commissioner for Information who took it as his mission to tell the rest of us that there was no alternative to Yakubu Gowon.

The fifth reason for Gowon's fall is that he chose to ignore all advice and criticisms which did not fit into his grand political design. For several months and almost alone, the "Nigerian Tribune" analysed the political and economic issues of the day and warned the General of the doom to come. If the General will now, as a private citizen, re-read those editorials he would discover indeed that he would have avoided his present fate, if only he had listened to this newspaper. He would also now agree that his best friends were his critics. And we were one of them.

The sixth reason for his fall is that he completely misjudged the character and the temper of the Nigerian people. Dazzled by the wealth flowing from our oil wells he assumed that he could bribe the Nigerian people with so much Naira that they would forgo their political right to democratic government. Hence the fabulous Udoji award, the provision of free furnishing at any price to army officers, and the wanton distribution of millions of Naira for the least deserving of projects.

The seventh reason for his fall is corruption. His government was unashamedly corrupt to the marrow. Everyone knew it. They did not even try to hide it from public gaze. His pledge to enact an anti-corruption decree, like other promises, was never fulfilled. And when an attempt was made to expose these evils, he suppressed the attempt with the very weight of his high office. "They are trying to get me", he said.

The eighth reason for the fall of General Gowon is that he gave the country a nine-point programme but never implemented it. As the "Nigerian Tribune" pointed out times without number, Nigeria under Gowon, was simply drifting like a rudderless ship. There was a total absence of any sense of direction.

The ninth reason for the fall of the General is that he was incapable of maintaining discipline within the government. A Nigerian official made a categorical statement at an international conference announcing Nigeria's decision to sell oil at concessionary rate to other African countries. Another Nigerian official flatly contradicted him in public at another international meeting. No disciplinary action was taken. Many governors and commissioners were corrupt. And General Gowon knew it. For he had their files of police investigations. But he did nothing to check their abuse of office. The ones in which he took action were those on which the press and public opinion forced his hands.

The tenth reason for the fall of Gowon's Federal Military Government is that it had over-stayed its welcome. A military regime should be a transitional government and its tenure of office should be short and effective. For, by their very training and temperament, soldiers do not possess the qualities of politicians. What Gowon has demonstrated is that it takes much more than money, civil servants, and economic plans to govern a country. The art of government is purely practical politics. And it is best left for those who have the necessary training, public confidence, temperament, experience, ability and the stomach for it.

Finally, let it be said to his credit, that General Gowon was not a ruthless dictator. He tried occasionally to respond to public opinion and resisted the temptation to use his authoritarian powers as brutally as some of his subordinate extremists would have wished. There were times when his inaction saved him and the nation from disasters that could have arisen from rash and precipitate action. But the greatest achievement for which he will be remembered is the creation of twelve States in the Federation.

It was a courageous act and it has removed for all time the main obstacle to lasting unity.

IMPORTANT DECREES

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (Miscellaneous Provisions) Decree 1975, Decree No. 30.

Decree No. 31 — Public Complaints Commission Decree 1975

Decree No. 32 — Constitution (BASIC Provisions) Decree 1975

Decree No. 35 — Petroleum Production And Distribution (ANTI Sabotage) Decree 1975.

Decree No. 38 — Corrupt Practices Decree 1975

Decree No. 32

[See section 21 (1)]

THE FEDERAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT hereby decrees as follows :—

1.—(1) The Federal Military Government shall have power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Nigeria or any part thereof with respect to any matter whatsoever.

(2) The Military Governor of a State —

(a) shall not have power to make laws with respect to any matter included in the Exclusive Legislative List ; and

(b) except with the prior consent of the Federal Military Government, shall not make any law with respect to any matter included in the Concurrent Legislative List.

(3) Subject to subsection (2) above and to the Constitution of the Federation, the Military Governor of a State shall have power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of that State.

(4) If any law—

(a) enacted before 16th January 1966 by the legislature of a Region, or having effect as if so enacted, or

(b) made after that date by the Military Governor of a Region or State, is inconsistent with any law—

(i) validly made by Parliament before that date, or having effect as if so made, or

(ii) made by the Federal Military Government on or after that date, the law made as mentioned in paragraph (i) or (ii) above shall prevail and the Regional or State law shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be void.

(5) Nothing in subsection (2) of this section shall—

(a) preclude the Military Governor of a State from making provision for grants or loans from or the imposition of charges upon any of the public funds of that State or the imposition of charges upon the revenues and assets of that State for any purpose, notwithstanding that it relates to a matter included in the Exclusive Legislative List ; or

(b) require the Military Governor of a State to obtain the consent of the Federal Military Government to his making such provision as aforesaid

for any purpose, notwithstanding that it relates to a matter included in the Concurrent Legislative List.

(6) The question whether a law made by the Military Governor of a State with respect to a matter included in the Concurrent Legislative List was made with the consent required by subsection (2) (b) above shall not be enquired into in any court of law.

(7) In this section "the Exclusive Legislative List" and "the Concurrent Legislative List" have the same meanings as in the Constitution of the Federation.

2.—(1) The power of the Federal Military Government to make laws shall be exercised by means of Decrees signed by the Head of the Federal Military Government.

(2) The power of the Military Governor of a State to make laws shall be exercised by means of Edicts signed by him.

(3) A Decree or Edict may be made known to the public by means of a sound or television broadcast, or by publication in writing, or in any other manner.

(4) In so far as a Decree published on any date in the *Federal Gazette* makes provision with respect to the same matters as a Decree which—

(a) was made known to the public on or before that date ; but

(b) has not been published in the *Federal Gazette*,

the Decree published in the *Federal Gazette* shall prevail.

(5) In so far as an Edict published on any date in the *Gazette* of the State to which it applies makes provision with respect to the same matters as an Edict which—

(a) was made known to the public on or before that date ; but

(b) has not been published in that *Gazette*

the Edict published in the *Gazette* shall prevail.

(6) Any Decree made by the Military Governor of a Region before 16th February 1966 shall, notwithstanding anything in this section (but subject to section 1 of this Decree), be deemed to be, and to have taken effect as, an Edict ; and references to an Edict shall be construed accordingly.

3.—(1) A Decree is made when it is signed by the Head of the Federal Military Government, whether or not it then comes into force.

(2) An Edict is made when it is signed by the Military Governor of the State to which it applies, whether or not it then comes into force.

(3) Where no other provision is made as to the time when a particular provision contained in a Decree, Edict or subsidiary instrument is to come into force, it shall, subject to subsection (4) below, come into force on the day when the Decree, Edict or subsidiary instrument, as the case may be, is made.

(4) Where a provision contained in a Decree, Edict or subsidiary instrument is expressed to come into force on a particular day, it shall be construed as coming into force immediately on the expiration of the previous day.

(5) In this section "subsidiary instrument" means any order, rules, regulations, rules of court or byelaws made in the exercise of powers conferred by a Decree or Edict.

4. No question as to the validity of this or any other Decree or of any Edict shall be entertained by any court of law in Nigeria.

5.—(1) The executive authority of the Federal Republic of Nigeria shall be vested in the Head of the Federal Military Government and shall be exercised by him in consultation with the Supreme Military Council.

(2) The question whether there has been any consultation with the Supreme Military Council with respect to any exercise of the executive authority of the Federal Republic of Nigeria shall not be enquired into in any court of law.

(3) The executive authority of the Federal Republic of Nigeria may be exercised by the Head of the Federal Military Government either directly or through persons or authorities subordinate to him.

(4) Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this section shall prevent an authority having power to make laws from conferring functions on persons or authorities other than the Head of the Federal Military Government.

(5) The executive authority of the Federal Republic of Nigeria shall extend to the execution and maintenance of the Constitution of the Federation as modified and supplemented by this or any other Decree, and to all other matters whatsoever throughout Nigeria.

(6) Without prejudice to subsection (1) above, the Head of the Federal Military Government may either conditionally or unconditionally delegate to the Military Governor of a State executive functions falling to be performed within that State in relation to any matter.

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(7) Subject to subsection (8) below, all executive functions which immediately before 16th January 1966 were vested in or exercisable by the Governor or any officer or authority of a Region by virtue of section 86 or 99 of the Constitution of the Federation shall be treated as having been delegated under subsection (6) above to the Military Governor of each State.

(8) Any delegation effected under subsection (6) above (including any delegation which in accordance with subsection (7) above is to be treated as having been effected under subsection (6) above) may be varied or revoked by the Head of the Federal Military Government at any time.

(9) Any executive function which by virtue of any such delegation as is mentioned in subsection (8) above is exercisable by the Military Governor of a State may, subject to any conditions imposed under subsection (6) above, be exercised by him either directly or through persons or authorities subordinate to him.

6.—(1) There shall be for Nigeria a Supreme Military Council, a National Council of States and a Federal Executive Council.

(2) The Supreme Military Council shall consist of—

(a) the Head of the Federal Military Government, who shall be President of the Supreme Military Council ;

(b) the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters ;

(c) the Chief of Army Staff ;

(d) the Chief of Naval Staff ;

(e) the Chief of Air Staff ;

(f) the Inspector-General of the Nigeria Police ;

(g) the General Officer Commanding 1st Division, Nigerian Army ;

(h) the General Officer Commanding 2nd Division, Nigerian Army ;

(i) the General Officer Commanding 3rd Division, Nigerian Army ;

(j) the General Officer Commanding 4th Division, Nigerian Army ;

(k) twelve designated members who shall be senior officers of the Nigerian Armed Forces and the Nigeria Police Force of whom six shall be from the Nigerian Army, three from the Nigerian Navy, two from the Nigerian Air Force and one from the Nigeria Police Force ; and

(l) such other members as the Council may from time to time appoint.

(3) A member of the Supreme Military Council shall, unless the Council otherwise directs, vacate his office as a member if he ceases to be the holder of any office by virtue of which he was appointed a member.

(4) The National Council of States shall consist of—

(a) the Head of the Federal Military Government who shall be President

of the National Council of States ;

(b) the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters ;

(c) the Chief of Army Staff ;

(d) the Chief of Naval Staff ;

(e) the Chief of Air Staff ;

(f) the Inspector-General of the Nigeria Police ;

(g) the Military Governors of the States ; and

(h) such other members as the Supreme Military Council may from time to time appoint.

(5) The Attorney-General of the Federation shall attend meetings of the Supreme Military Council and the National Council of States in an advisory capacity.

(6) The Federal Executive Council shall consist of—

(a) the Head of the Federal Military Government who shall be the President of the Federal Executive Council ;

(b) the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters ;

(c) the Inspector-General of the Nigeria Police ;

(d) the Attorney-General of the Federation ; and

(e) such other members (to be known as commissioners) as the Supreme Military Council may from time to time appoint.

(7) Each of the Councils established by this section—

(a) shall be presided over by the Head of the Federal Military Government or in his absence by the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters ; and

(b) subject to paragraph (a) of this subsection, may regulate its own procedure and, subject to its rules of procedure, may act notwithstanding any vacancy in its membership or the absence of any member.

(8) Without prejudice to paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of this section the Supreme Military Council shall meet at least once every three months, the National Council of States shall meet at least thrice every year and the Federal Executive Council shall meet normally once every week.

7.—(1) There shall be for each State an Executive Council which shall consist of—

(a) the Military Governor as chairman ;

(b) one senior officer each from the Nigerian Army, the Navy and the

Air Force in the State ;

- (c) the most senior officer of the Nigeria Police in the State ; and
- (d) such other members (to be known as commissioners) as the Military Governor, in his discretion may, from time to time appoint.

(2) Each State Executive Council may regulate its own procedure and, subject to its rules of procedure, may act notwithstanding any vacancy in its membership or the absence of any member.

8.—The functions of the Supreme Military Council include—

- (a) the determination from time to time of national policy on major issues affecting the Federal Republic of Nigeria ;
- (b) constitutional matters, including amendments of the Constitution of the Federation ;
- (c) all national security matters, including the authority to declare war or proclaim a state of emergency or martial law ;
- (d) exclusive responsibility for the appointment of the Head of the Federal Military Government, the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, the Chief of Army Staff, the Chief of Naval Staff, the Chief of Air Staff, the General Officers Commanding, the Inspector-General of the Nigeria Police, Military Governors, members of the National Council of States and of the Federal Executive Council ;
- (e) the ratification of the appointment of such senior public officers as the Council may from time to time specify ; and
- (f) general supervision of the work of the National Council of States and the Federal Executive Council.

9. The National Council of States is, subject to the overall control of the Supreme Military Council, charged with the responsibility for—

- (a) policy guidelines on financial and economic matters and social affairs in so far as they affect the States ;
- (b) the formulation and general implementation of National Development Plans including State Programmes ;
- (c) constitutional matters especially in so far as they affect the States ; and
- (d) such other matters as the Supreme Military Council may from time to time determine.

10. The Federal Executive Council is charged with the responsibility for determining and executing the general policy of the Federal Military Government within such framework as may from time to time be determined

by the Supreme Military Council.

11.—(1) The Head of the Federal Military Government may, subject to such conditions (if any) as he may think fit, delegate any function conferred on him by any law (including the Constitution of the Federation or the constitution of a State) to the Federal Executive Council or to any other authority in Nigeria :

Provided that this subsection shall not apply to the function of signing Decrees.

(2) The Supreme Military Council may, subject to such conditions (if any) as it may think fit, delegate any function conferred on it by any law including the Constitution of the Federation or the constitution of a State) to any of its members.

(3) The National Council of States may, subject to such conditions (if any) as it may think fit, delegate any function conferred on it by any law (including the Constitution of the Federation or the constitution of a State) to any of its members.

(4) The Federal Executive Council may, subject to such conditions (if any) as it may think fit, delegate any function conferred on it by any law (including the Constitution of the Federation or the constitution of a State) to any of its members or to any officer in the public service of the Federation.

(5) The Military Governor of a State may, subject to such conditions (if any) as he may think fit, delegate any function conferred on him by any law in force in the State (including the Constitution of the Federation and the constitution of the State) to any member of the public service of the State :

Provided that this subsection shall not apply to the function of making and signing Edicts.

(6) Any function of the Head of the Federal Military Government or of the Supreme Military Council or of the National Council of States or of the Federal Executive Council or of the Military Governor of a State may be exercised respectively by the Head of the Federal Military Government or that Council or Governor notwithstanding any delegation of that function for the time being in force under the foregoing provisions of this section.

(7) References in this section to functions conferred by a law do not include references to executive functions conferred by section 5 of this Decree.

12.—(1) Where a power to make an instrument is conferred on the

Head of the Federal Military Government or the Supreme Military Council or the National Council of States by any law, then, without prejudice to the exercise of the power by the Head of the Federal Military Government in person or by the Supreme Military Council or the National Council of States itself, as the case may be, any instrument made in exercise of that power may be executed under the hand of the Secretary to the Federal Military Government.

(2) Where a power to make an instrument is conferred on the Federal Executive Council by any law, then, without prejudice to the exercise of the power by the Council itself, any instrument made in the exercise of the power may be executed under the hand of the commissioner or permanent secretary to the department of government of the Federation responsible for the matter to which the instrument relates, or under the hand of the Secretary to the Federal Military Government.

(3) Where a power to make an instrument is conferred on the Military Governor of a State by any law, then without prejudice to the exercise of the power by the Military Governor in person, any instrument made in the exercise of that power may be executed under the hand of the commissioner or permanent secretary to the department of government of that State responsible for the matter to which the instrument relates, or under the hand of the Secretary to the Military Government of that State.

13.—(1) There shall continue to be an Advisory Judicial Committee which shall consist of—

- (a) the Chief Justice of Nigeria, who shall be chairman ;
- (b) the Attorney-General of the Federation ;
- (c) the President of the Federal Court of Appeal ;
- (d) the President of the Federal Revenue Court ;
- (e) the Chief Justice of each of the States of Nigeria ; and

(f) one Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal appointed annually in rotation by the Supreme Military Council from the States having a Sharia Court of Appeal.

(2) The Advisory Judicial Committee may, with the consent of the Head of the Federal Military Government, by regulation or otherwise regulate its own procedure and, subject to its rules of procedure, may function notwithstanding any vacancy in its membership or the absence of any member.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Advisory Judicial Committee to advise the Supreme Military Council on —

- (a) the appointment of the President and the Justices of the Federal Court of Appeal ;

(b) the appointment of the President and Judges of the Federal Revenue Court; the Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts of the States and the Grand Kadi and other Judges of the Sharia Courts of Appeal of the States and ;

(c) any matter pertaining to the judiciary that may be referred to the Committee by the Supreme Military Council.

14.—(1) The provisions of the Constitution of the Federation and of the States set out respectively in Schedules 1 and 3 to the Constitution (Suspension and Modification) Decree 1966 and suspended by sections 1 (1) and 2 (1) of that Decree, in so far as those provisions have not been revived by any other Decree before the commencement of this Decree, shall continue to be suspended.

(2) The provisions of the Constitution of the Federation and of the States not suspended by Decree No. 1 of 1966, to the extent that those provisions were in force immediately before the commencement of this Decree, shall continue in force as modified or amended by Decree No. 1 of 1966 or any other Decree but shall, for the avoidance of doubt, have effect subject to this Decree.

15.—(1) Subject to this or any other Decree all existing law, that is to say, all law (other than the Constitution of the Federation or the constitution of a State) which, whether being a rule of law or a provision of an Act of Parliament or of a Law made by the legislature of a Region or any other enactment or instrument whatsoever, was continued in force by Decree No. 1 of 1966 as affected by any other Decree, shall, until that law is altered by an authority having power to do so, continue to have effect with such modifications (whether by way of addition, alteration or omission) as may be necessary to bring that law into conformity with the Constitution of the Federation and the constitution of each State, as affected by this or any other Decree, and with the provisions of any Decree or Edict relating to the performance of any functions which are conferred by law on any person or authority.

(2) It is hereby declared that the continued suspension by this or any other Decree of any provision of the Constitution of the Federation or of the constitution of a State shall be without prejudice to the continued operation in accordance with subsection (1) of this section of any law which immediately before the commencement of this Decree was in force by virtue of that provision.

(3) Any function which is conferred by any existing law within the meaning of subsection (1) of this section—

(a) on the President, or on the Prime Minister, shall continue to vest in the Head of the Federal Military Government ;

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(b) on the Council of Ministers, House of Representatives, or Senate, shall continue to vest in the Federal Executive Council ;

(c) on any Minister in the Government of the Federation (other than the Prime Minister) shall continue to vest in the appropriate commissioner, and where there is no commissioner the function shall vest in the Head of the Federal Military Government.

(4) Any function which is conferred by any existing law within the meaning of subsection (1) of this section—

(a) on the Governor or Premier shall continue to vest in the Military Governor of the State ;

(b) on the Executive Council, House of Assembly, or House of Chiefs, shall continue to vest in the Executive Council of the State ; and

(c) on any Minister of the Government (other than the Premier) shall continue to vest in the appropriate state commissioner and where there is no state commissioner shall vest in the Military Governor of the State.

(5) Where, in respect of Lagos State, there are references in any existing law to "President", "Prime Minister", "Governor", "Premier" or "Minister", as the case may be, and that existing law—

(a) was made for, or has been adapted to, the former Federal territory, or for or to Lagos as if it were a Region ; or

(b) is applicable by reason of adjustment of boundaries,

the references, however made, shall continue to be construed as references to the Military Governor of Lagos State ; and references in any such existing law to "House of Assembly", "House of Chiefs", "Council of Ministers" or to "Executive Council", as the case may require, shall be construed as references to the Executive Council of Lagos State.

(6) Save as aforesaid, in the application of this section to the functions of commissioners, the provisions of the Ministers Statutory Powers and Duties (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act shall apply to the same extent as if the reference therein to "Minister" were a reference to a commissioner under this section and the functions were so exercisable accordingly.

16. All law (other than any law to which section 15 of this Decree applies), which, whether being a rule of law or a provision of a Decree or of an Edict or of any other enactment or instrument whatsoever, was in force immediately before the commencement of this Decree or made before that date but comes into force on or after the commencement of this Decree, shall, until that law is altered by an authority having power to do so, continue to have effect as if made in exercise of the powers conferred by or derived under this Decree.

17.—(1) Subject to this and any other Decree, any court of law, authority

or office which was established, any appointment which was made, and any other thing whatsoever which was done before 26th May 1967 in pursuance of any provision of the Constitution of the Federation or of the constitution of a Region, being a provision that is continued in operation by this Decree or which was deemed by virtue of any such provision to be so established, made or done before that date, shall be deemed to have been duly established, made or done in pursuance of that provision as modified by this Decree.

(2) The continued suspension by this Decree of section 98 of the Constitution of the Federation (which relates to the constitution of offices and the making of appointments thereto) and of the corresponding sections of the constitutions of the Regions, shall not affect any office which was constituted under any of those sections before 26th May 1967 or any appointment to any such office which was made before that date.

18.—(1) All property held on behalf of or in trust for the Federal Military Government before the commencement of this Decree (including the property referred to in section 14 (1) of Decree No. 1 of 1966) shall by virtue of this subsection and without further assurance, continue to vest in the Head of the Federal Military Government and be held by him on behalf of, on as the case may be on the like trust for the benefit of, the Federal Military Government.

(2) All property held by the Military Governor of a State on behalf of or in trust for the Government of the State before the commencement of this Decree (including the property referred to in section 14 (2) of Decree No. 1 of 1966) shall by virtue of this section and without further assurance continue to vest in the Military Governor of that State and shall be held by him on behalf of, or as the case may be on the like trust for the benefit of, the Government of that State.

(3) Any contract or other arrangement entered into by any person or authority on behalf of the Federal Military Government or the Government of a State before the commencement of this Decree shall have effect as if the contract or arrangement was entered into on behalf of the Federal Military Government or, as the case may be, the Government of the State concerned by the appropriate person or authority having power to do so under or pursuant to this Decree.

(4) All promissory notes, stock, bonds and debentures issued under the General Loan and Stock Act, the Local Loans (Registered Stock and Securities) Act or the Government Promissory Notes Act 1960 at any time before the commencement of this Decree by or on behalf of the Federal Commissioner responsible for finance (including the promissory notes, stock, bonds and debentures referred to in section 14 (4) of Decree No. 1 of 1966)

shall, so far as any liability of the Federal Military Government in respect thereof remained undischarged immediately before the commencement of this Decree, be deemed—

(a) to have been duly issued under the Act in question by the Federal Executive Council ; and

(b) to have been so issued on the date on which (and with the date of redemption with which) they were actually issued ;

and the principal sums and interest represented or secured thereby shall accordingly continue to be charged on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federation.

(5) Subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall with the necessary modifications apply in relation to rights, liabilities and obligations arising out of a contract or other arrangement as they apply in relation to property.

19. Without prejudice to the generality of section 12 of this Decree, the Interpretation Act 1964 (except section 2 thereof) shall apply in relation to a Decree as it applies in relation to an Act of Parliament ; and accordingly any reference in that Act (except in section 2 thereof) to an enactment shall include a reference to any provision of a Decree.

20. In this Decree, and in any other law—

“Decree” means an instrument made by the Federal Military Government and expressed to be, or to be made as, a Decree ;

“Decree No. 1 of 1966” means the Constitution (Suspension and Modification) Decree 1966 ;

“Edict” means an instrument made by the Military Governor of a Region or State and expressed to be, or to be made as, an Edict ;

“enactment”, unless the contrary intention appears, includes any provision of a Decree or an Edict ;

“the Head of the Federal Military Government” means the Head of the Federal Military Government, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria ;

“Military Governor” in relation to a State means the Military Governor of that State.

21.—(1) This Decree may be cited as the Constitution (Basic Provisions) Decree 1975 and shall be deemed to have come into force on 29th July 1975.

(2) The enactments mentioned in the Schedule to this Decree are hereby repealed to the extent specified in that Schedule.

(3) Save as provided in this Decree, the Constitution (Suspension and

Modification) Decree 1966 shall cease to have effect.

(4) Where a power to delegate a function is conferred by this Decree, that power includes—

(a) power to delegate the function to a limited extent only ; and

(b) power to delegate the function to different persons or authorities for different purposes, or in respect of different matters or different parts of Nigeria.

(5) In this Decree "functions" includes powers and duties.

(6) For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that any power to make laws conferred by this Decree includes power to make laws having extra-territorial operation.

MADE at Lagos this 15th day of October 1975.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note does not form part of the above Decree but is intended to explain its purport)

The Decree sets out the constitutional framework relative to the government of the Federation. Provisions are made with respect to the legislative, executive and other powers of the Federal Military Government and with respect to the composition and functions of the principal organs of the Federal Military Government.

The unsuspended provisions of the Constitution of the Federation are continued in operation but these are to have effect subject to the provisions of the Decree.

Transitional and other provisions are made, among other things, with respect to the modification of existing law (within the meaning of the Decree) the vesting of public property and a number of ancillary matters.

**PETROLEUM PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION
(ANTI-SABOTAGE) DECREE 1975**

Decree No. 35

[7th November 1975]

THE FEDERAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT hereby decrees as follows :—

1.—(1) Any person who does any of the following things, that is to say—

(a) wilfully does anything with intent to obstruct or prevent the production or distribution of petroleum products in any part of Nigeria ; or

(b) wilfully does anything with intent to obstruct or prevent the procurement of petroleum products for distribution in any part of Nigeria ; or

(c) wilfully does anything in respect of any vehicle or any public highway with intent to obstruct or prevent the use of that vehicle or that public highway for the distribution of petroleum products—

shall, if by doing that thing he, to any significant extent, causes or contributes to any interruption in the production or distribution of petroleum products in any part of Nigeria, be guilty of the offence of sabotage under this Decree.

(2) Any person who—

(a) aids another person, or

(b) incites, counsels or procures any other person—

to do any of the things specified in subsection (1) of this section shall, whether or not that other person actually does the thing in question, be guilty of the offence of sabotage under this Decree.

2. Any person who commits an offence of sabotage under section 1 of this Decree shall be liable on conviction to be sentenced either to death or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twenty-one years.

3.—(1) The Head of the Federal Military Government may constitute

for any part of Nigeria one or more military tribunals for the trial of persons charged with offences under this Decree.

(2) A military tribunal shall consist of—

(a) a president, who must be an officer in the Nigerian Army of or above the rank of major or an officer in the Nigerian Navy or Air Force of or above the corresponding rank ; and

(b) two, three or four other members, each of whom must be an officer in the armed forces who has held a commission for not less than three years,

who shall all be appointed by the Head of the Federal Military Government.

4.—(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3) of this section, a military tribunal constituted under section 3 of this Decree—

(a) shall, to the exclusion of all other courts of law in Nigeria, have jurisdiction to try any person charged with an offence of sabotage under this Decree, but

(b) shall have no jurisdiction in respect of any other offence whatsoever.

(2) Where any person is brought before a military tribunal for an offence under this Decree, the tribunal, if in its opinion the case is not one which ought to be tried by a military tribunal, may direct fresh proceedings to be commenced against the accused in a civil court.

(3) Where proceedings are brought against a person in a civil court in pursuance of a direction given under subsection (2) above, that person—

(a) shall not be charged with an offence under this Decree ; but

(b) may be charged with any other offence in respect of the conduct by reason of which he was brought before the tribunal.

5.—(1) Subject to this section and section 6 below, the practice and procedure applicable to proceedings before a court-martial under the Nigerian Army Act 1960 shall, with such necessary modifications as may be necessary, be followed in proceedings before a military tribunal.

(2) The prosecution of any offence under this Decree before a military tribunal shall be conducted either by a legal practitioner or by a police officer of or above the rank of inspector, who need not be a legal practitioner.

(3) In any proceedings before a military tribunal the accused person shall be entitled to defend himself in person or by a person of his own choice who is a legal practitioner.

6.—(1) Where a military tribunal finds the accused guilty of an offence under this Decree, the record of the proceedings of the tribunal shall be transmitted to the confirming authority for confirmation of the sentence of the

tribunal for that offence.

(2) A sentence of a military tribunal shall not be treated as a sentence of the tribunal until confirmed :

Provided that this subsection shall not affect the keeping of the accused in custody pending confirmation.

(3) The confirming authority shall deal with the sentence of a military tribunal either by confirming or by withholding confirmation.

(4) In confirming the sentence of a military tribunal the confirming authority may—

(a) in the case of a sentence of death, substitute for that punishment imprisonment for a term not exceeding the maximum term which could have been imposed by the tribunal for the offence in question ;

(b) in the case of a sentence other than a sentence of death, either remit in whole or in part the punishment awarded by the tribunal or substitute for it some other punishment which could have been imposed by the tribunal, being a punishment less severe than the one awarded by the tribunal.

(5) A sentence substituted by the confirming authority or any sentence having effect after the confirming authority has remitted punishment, shall be treated for all purposes as a sentence of the military tribunal duly confirmed.

(6) Where the confirming authority determines to withhold confirmation of a sentence, the determination shall be made known to the accused without delay and shall have effect as from the time when it is made known to him as an absolute discharge of the accused.

(7) Sections 100 to 107 of the Nigerian Army Act 1960 (which relate to the confirmation, revision and review of proceedings of courts-martial) shall not apply in relation to proceedings of military tribunals ; and, without prejudice to the foregoing provisions of this section, no appeal shall lie from a decision of a military tribunal.

(8) For the purpose of this section the confirming authority shall be the Head of the Federal Military Government.

7.—(1) A sentence of death imposed by a military tribunal shall, if confirmed, be executed by hanging the offender by the neck till he be dead or by causing him to suffer death by a firing squad.

(2) Subject to subsection (1) of this section, sections 112 and 115 of the Nigerian Army Act 1960 (which relate to receipt into civil prisons of persons sentenced by courts-martial, and the treatment there of such persons when

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received) and any rules relating to those matters which are from time to time in force under subsection (2) (a) or (b) of section 128 of that Act shall apply, with such modifications as may be necessary, in relation to persons sentenced to death or imprisonment by a military tribunal as they apply in relation to persons so sentenced by a court-martial.

8. The question whether any provision of Chapter III of the Constitution of the Federation has been, is being or would be contravened by anything done or proposed to be done in pursuance of any provision of this Decree shall not be inquired into in any court of law, and accordingly sections 32, 115 and 117 (2) (d) of that Constitution shall not apply in relation to any such question.

9. In this Decree—

“civil court” means a court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction ;

“military tribunal” or “tribunal” means any military tribunal constituted under section 3 of this Decree ;

“petroleum products” includes motor spirits, gas oil, diesel oil, automotive gas oil, fuel oil, aviation fuel, kerosene, liquefied petroleum gases and any lubricating oil or greases or other lubricant ;

“public highway” means any road to which members of the public have access ;

“vehicle” means anything constructed or adapted for use in the transportation of petroleum products by land, sea or air.

10. This Decree may be cited as the Petroleum Production and Distribution (Anti-Sabotage) Decree 1975.

MADE at Lagos this 7th day of November 1975.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note does not form part of the above Decree but is intended to explain its effect)

The Decree creates the offence of sabotage in respect of wilful acts calculated to disrupt or interfere with the distribution of petroleum products in any part of the country. Offenders are to be tried by Military Tribunals to be constituted by the Head of the Federal Military Government. Persons found guilty of the offence of sabotage are to be sentenced to death or to imprisonment for up to twenty-one years.

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Decree No. 38

[22nd November 1975]

THE FEDERAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT hereby decrees as follows :—

PART I

Offences Involving Corruption

1. Any person who by himself or by or in conjunction with any other person—

(a) corruptly solicits or receives or agrees to receive for himself or for any other person ; or

(b) corruptly gives, promises or offers to any person whether for the benefit of that person or of another person,
any gratification as an inducement or reward for, or otherwise on account of—

(i) any person doing or forbearing to do anything in respect of any matter or transaction whatsoever, actual or proposed ; or

(ii) any member, officer or servant of the government or any public body doing or forbearing to do anything in respect of any matter or transaction whatsoever, actual or proposed, in which such government or public body is concerned ;

shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for seven years or to a fine of five thousand naira or to both such imprisonment and fine.

2. If—

(a) any agent corruptly accepts or obtains or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, from any person for himself or for any other person, any gratification as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do, or for having after the coming into operation of this Decree done or forborne to do, any act in relation to the affairs or business of his principal, or for showing favour or disfavour to any person in relation to the affairs or business of his principal ; or

(b) any person corruptly gives or agrees to give or offers any gratification to any agent as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do, or for having after the coming into operation of this Decree done or forborne to do any act in relation to the affairs or business of the principal or for showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person in relation to the affairs or business of the principal ;

he shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for seven years or to a fine of five thousand naira or to both such imprisonment and fine.

3. A person convicted of any offence under section 1 or 2 of this Decree shall, where the matter or transaction in relation to which the offence was committed was a contract or a proposal for a contract with the Government or any department thereof or with any public body or a sub-contract to execute any work comprised in such a contract, be liable to imprisonment for a term of fourteen years or to a fine of ten thousand naira or to both such imprisonment and fine.

4. Where in any proceedings against a person for an offence under section 1 or 2 of this Decree, it is proved that any gratification has been paid or given to or received by a person in the employment of the Government or any department thereof or of a public body by or from a person or agent of a person who has or seeks to have any dealing with the Government or any department thereof or any public body, such gratification shall be deemed to have been paid or given and received corruptly as an inducement or reward as hereinbefore mentioned unless the contrary is proved.

5.—(1) Where in any proceedings against any agent for any offence under paragraph (a) of section 2 of this Decree, it is proved that he corruptly accepted, obtained or agreed to accept or attempted to obtain any gratification, having reason to believe or suspect that such gratification was offered as an inducement or reward for his doing or forbearing to do any act or for showing or forbearing to show any favour or disfavour to any person in relation to the affairs or business of his principal, he shall be guilty of an offence under that section notwithstanding that he did not have the power, right or opportunity so to do, show or forbear or that he accepted the gratification without intending so to do, show or forbear or that he did not in fact so do, show or forbear or that such act, favour or disfavour was not in relation to the affairs or business of the principal.

(2) Where in any proceedings against any person for any offence under paragraph (b) of section 2 of this Decree, it is proved that he corruptly gave, agreed to give or offered any gratification to any agent as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do any act or for showing or forbearing

to show any favour or disfavour to any person having reason to believe or suspect that such agent had the power, right or opportunity so to do, show or forbear and that such act, favour or disfavour was in relation to the affairs or business of the principal, he shall be guilty of an offence under that section notwithstanding that such agent had no power, right or opportunity or that such act, favour or disfavour was not in relation to the affairs or business of the principal.

6. A person—

(a) who, with intent to obtain from the Government or any public body a contract for performing any work, providing any service, doing anything, or supplying any article, material or substance, offers any gratification to any person who has made a tender for such contract, as an inducement or a reward for his withdrawing such tender ; or

(b) who solicits or accepts any gratification as an inducement or a reward for his withdrawing a tender made by him for such a contract, shall be guilty of an offence under this Decree and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for seven years or to a fine of five thousand naira or to both such imprisonment and fine.

7. Any person—

(a) who offers any gratification to a member of the Supreme Military Council, the National Council of States or the Federal Executive Council or a member of the Executive Council of a State as an inducement or reward for such member to do or forbear to do any act in his capacity as such member ; or

(b) who, being a member of any of the Councils mentioned in paragraph (a) of this section, solicits or accepts any gratification as an inducement or reward for his doing or forbearing to do any act in his capacity as such member, shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for ten years or to a fine of ten thousand naira or to both such imprisonment and fine.

8. Any person—

(a) who offers any gratification to a member of a public body as an inducement or reward for—

(i) such member to vote or abstain from voting at any meeting of such public body in favour or against any measure, resolution or question submitted to such public body ; or

(ii) such member to perform or abstain from performing, or aid in

procuring, expediting, delaying, hindering or preventing the performance of any official act ; or

(iii) such member to aid in procuring or preventing the passing of any vote or the granting of any contract or advantage in favour of any person ; or

(b) who, being a member of a public body, solicits or accepts any gratification as an inducement or a reward for any such act, or any such abstaining, as is referred to in sub-paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) of paragraph (a) of this section,

shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for seven years or to a fine of ten thousand naira or to both such imprisonment and fine.

9. Where a tribunal convicts any person of an offence committed by the acceptance of any gratification in contravention of any provision of this Decree, then, if that gratification is a sum of money or if the value of that gratification can be assessed, the tribunal shall, in addition to imposing on that person any other punishment, order him to pay as a penalty, within such time as may be specified in the order, a sum which is equal to the amount of that gratification or is, in the opinion of the tribunal, the value of that gratification and any such penalty shall be recoverable as a fine.

10.—(1) Where any gratification has, in contravention of this Decree, been given by any person to an agent, the principal may recover as a civil debt the amount or the money value thereof either from the agent or from the person who gave the gratification to the agent, and no conviction or acquittal of the defendant in respect of an offence under this Decree shall operate as a bar to proceedings for the recovery of such amount or money value.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prejudice or affect any right which any principal may have under any written law or rule of law to recover from his agent any money or property.

PART II

Establishment, Powers, etc. of Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau

11.—(1) There is hereby established as a department of the Government of the Federation a Bureau to be known as the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau.

(2) The Bureau shall consist of a Director and such number of Assistant Directors and other officers subordinate to the Director and Assistant Directors as the Supreme Military Council may from time to time determine.

(3) The Director and the Assistant Directors shall be appointed by the Supreme Military Council and the other officers of the Bureau shall be appointed by the Public Service Commission of the Federation on the recommendation of the Director.

(4) The officers of the Bureau other than the Director and the Assistant Directors shall be known by such title as the Director may determine and the Director shall issue to every such officer a certificate under his hand which shall be evidence of that officer's appointment under this Decree.

12. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law, the Director and any officer of the Bureau authorised in that behalf by the Director either generally or with respect to any category of matters, if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that an offence under this Decree has been committed by any person, may make an investigation in the matter in such manner or mode as the Director may deem fit.

13. The Director, Assistant Directors and the officers of the Bureau designated by the Director shall by virtue of this section have all the powers of a police officer and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, may exercise in relation to offences under this Decree the same powers as are exercisable by a police officer under the Criminal Procedure Code in respect of offences under the Criminal Code, or as the case may be, the Penal Code.

14.—(1) In the course of any investigation or proceedings into or relating to an offence under this Decree by any person in the service of the Government or of any department thereof or of any public body under this Decree the Director may, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other law, by written notice—

(a) require any such person to furnish a sworn statement in writing enumerating all moveable or immoveable property belonging to or possessed by such person and by the spouse and children of such person, and specifying the date on which each of the properties enumerated was acquired whether by way of purchase, gift, bequest, inheritance or otherwise ;

(b) require any such person to furnish a sworn statement in writing of any money or other property sent out of Nigeria by him or paid or delivered to him or to his account outside Nigeria during such period as may be specified in the notice ;

(c) require any other person to furnish a sworn statement in writing enumerating all moveable or immoveable property belonging to or possessed by such person where the Director has reasonable grounds to believe that such information can assist the investigation ;

procuring, expediting, delaying, hindering or preventing the performance of any official act ; or

(iii) such member to aid in procuring or preventing the passing of any vote or the granting of any contract or advantage in favour of any person ; or

(b) who, being a member of a public body, solicits or accepts any gratification as an inducement or a reward for any such act, or any such abstaining, as is referred to in sub-paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) of paragraph (a) of this section,

shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for seven years or to a fine of ten thousand naira or to both such imprisonment and fine.

9. Where a tribunal convicts any person of an offence committed by the acceptance of any gratification in contravention of any provision of this Decree, then, if that gratification is a sum of money or if the value of that gratification can be assessed, the tribunal shall, in addition to imposing on that person any other punishment, order him to pay as a penalty, within such time as may be specified in the order, a sum which is equal to the amount of that gratification or is, in the opinion of the tribunal, the value of that gratification and any such penalty shall be recoverable as a fine.

10.—(1) Where any gratification has, in contravention of this Decree, been given by any person to an agent, the principal may recover as a civil debt the amount or the money value thereof either from the agent or from the person who gave the gratification to the agent, and no conviction or acquittal of the defendant in respect of an offence under this Decree shall operate as a bar to proceedings for the recovery of such amount or money value.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prejudice or affect any right which any principal may have under any written law or rule of law to recover from his agent any money or property.

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(2) The Bureau shall consist of a Director and such number of Assistant Directors and other officers subordinate to the Director and Assistant Directors as the Supreme Military Council may from time to time determine.

(3) The Director and the Assistant Directors shall be appointed by the Supreme Military Council and the other officers of the Bureau shall be appointed by the Public Service Commission of the Federation on the recommendation of the Director.

(4) The officers of the Bureau other than the Director and the Assistant Directors shall be known by such title as the Director may determine and the Director shall issue to every such officer a certificate under his hand which shall be evidence of that officer's appointment under this Decree.

12. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law, the Director and any officer of the Bureau authorised in that behalf by the Director either generally or with respect to any category of matters, if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that an offence under this Decree has been committed by any person, may make an investigation in the matter in such manner or mode as the Director may deem fit.

13. The Director, Assistant Directors and the officers of the Bureau designated by the Director shall by virtue of this section have all the powers of a police officer and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, may exercise in relation to offences under this Decree the same powers as are exercisable by a police officer under the Criminal Procedure Code in respect of offences under the Criminal Code, or as the case may be, the Penal Code.

14.—(1) In the course of any investigation or proceedings into or relating to an offence under this Decree by any person in the service of the Government or of any department thereof or of any public body under this Decree the Director may, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other law, by written notice—

(a) require any such person to furnish a sworn statement in writing enumerating all moveable or immoveable property belonging to or possessed by such person and by the spouse and children of such person, and specifying the date on which each of the properties enumerated was acquired whether by way of purchase, gift, bequest, inheritance or otherwise ;

(b) require any such person to furnish a sworn statement in writing of any money or other property sent out of Nigeria by him or paid or delivered to him or to his account outside Nigeria during such period as may be specified in the notice ;

(c) require any other person to furnish a sworn statement in writing enumerating all moveable or immoveable property belonging to or possessed by such person where the Director has reasonable grounds to believe that such information can assist the investigation ;

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(d) require the person in charge of any department, office or establishment of the Government, or the chairman, chief executive, manager or similar officer of any public body to produce or furnish, as specified in the notice, any document or a certified copy of any document which is in his possession or under his control ;

(e) require the manager of any bank to give copies of the accounts of such person or of the spouse or child of such person at the bank.

(2) Every person to whom a notice is sent by the Director under subsection (1) of this section shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any written law or any oath of secrecy to the contrary, comply with the terms of that notice within such time as may be specified therein and any person who wilfully neglects or fails so to comply shall be guilty of an offence under this Decree and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for one year or to a fine of one thousand naira or to both.

15.—(1) Whenever it appears to the Director upon information and after such enquiry as he thinks necessary that there is reasonable cause to believe that in any place there is any document containing any evidence of the commission of an offence under this Decree or any article or property relating to the commission of an offence under this Decree the Director may, by warrant directed to any officer of the Bureau, empower the officer named therein to enter such place by force if necessary and search for, seize and detain any such document, article or property.

(2) Whenever it appears to any officer of the Bureau other than the Director, that there is reasonable cause to believe that in any place there is concealed or deposited any document containing evidence of the commission of an offence under this Decree and the officer as aforesaid has reasonable grounds for believing that by reason of the delay in obtaining a warrant the object of the search is likely to be frustrated, that officer may exercise in and in respect of such place all the powers mentioned in subsection (1) of this section in as full and ample a manner as if he were empowered to do so by warrant issued under the said subsection.

16.—(1) The Director may, if he considers that any evidence of the commission of an offence under this Decree by any person in the service of the Government or of any department thereof or of a public body is likely to be found in any banker's book relating to such person, his wife or child or to a person reasonably believed by the Director to be a trustee or agent for such person, by order under his hand authorise any officer of the Bureau named in the order to inspect any such book and the person so

authorised may, at all reasonable times, enter the bank specified in such order and inspect such books kept therein and may take copies of any relevant entry in any such book.

(2) For the purpose of this section—

"bank" has the same meaning as in section 41 of the Banking Decree 1969 and, for the avoidance of doubt, includes any bank exempted from the provisions of that Decree ;

"banker's book" includes ledgers, day books, cash books, account books and all other books and documents used in the ordinary course of the business of a bank.

17. Any person who—

(a) refuses the Director or any person duly authorised for that purpose by the Director access to any place ; or

(b) assaults, obstructs, hinders or delays him in effecting any entrance which he is entitled to effect under this Decree, or in the execution of any duty imposed or power conferred by this Decree ; or

(c) fails to comply with any lawful demands of the Director or of any officer of the Bureau authorised by the Director to make such demands in the execution of his duty under this Decree ; or

(d) refuses or neglects to give any information which may reasonably be required of him and which he has it in his power to give,

shall be guilty of an offence under this Decree and shall be liable on conviction to a fine of one thousand naira or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

18. On the completion of an investigation in respect of any offence under this Decree the Director shall cause to be delivered to the Director of Public Prosecutions a report of his findings in the matter and shall when required to do so by the Director of Public Prosecutions furnish to the Director of Public Prosecutions all evidence in his custody or under his control that may be required by the Director of Public Prosecutions for the institution of proceedings before a tribunal under this Decree.

PART III

Establishment, etc. of Tribunals and Trial of Offences

19. (1) The Head of the Federal Military Government shall, whenever occasion demands, constitute one or more tribunals for the trial of

offences under this Decree.

(2) A tribunal constituted under subsection (1) of this section shall consist of a chairman who shall be a judge of the High Court of a State or of the Federal Revenue Court and two other persons at least one of whom shall be an officer in the Nigerian Army not below the rank of major or an officer of the Nigerian Navy or Air Force of equivalent rank.

20.—(1) The trial of offences under this Decree shall commence by way of application, supported by evidence on affidavit, made to the tribunal in that behalf by the Director of Public Prosecutions or by such officers subordinate to him as the Director of Public Prosecutions may authorise to do so :

Provided that the question whether any authority has been given in pursuance of this subsection or what the authority was, shall not be enquired into by any person except at the instance of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

(2) Where after perusal of the application and the evidence on affidavit or any further evidence in such form as the tribunal may consider necessary the tribunal is satisfied that any person appears to have committed any offence under this Decree, it shall cause notice to be served on that person calling upon him to show cause why he should not be punished for that offence.

(3) Where no cause or no sufficient cause under subsection (2) above is shown by the person on whom a notice is served under that subsection to its satisfaction, the tribunal may, after such inquiry as the tribunal may consider necessary, convict that person of the offence and impose upon him an appropriate sentence in accordance with the provisions of this Decree.

(4) The procedure to be followed upon an application to the tribunal under subsection (1) above shall be in accordance with such rulings as the tribunal may make either generally or for the purpose of a particular trial ; and in relation to and for the purpose of proceedings of the tribunal the tribunal shall have the same powers, whether of compelling the attendance of persons and the production of documents or otherwise, as the High Court of a State has in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction.

(5) An offender under this Decree shall be entitled to defend himself in person or by a person of his own choice who is a legal practitioner, and to examine in person or by his legal practitioner, if he so wishes, any person whose evidence on affidavit or otherwise forms part of the case against him.

21.—(1) In any trial for an offence under this Decree the fact that an accused person is in possession, for which he cannot satisfactorily account, of

pecuniary resources or property disproportionate to his known sources of income, or that he had, at or about the time of the alleged offence, obtained an accretion to his pecuniary resources or property for which he cannot satisfactorily account, may be proved and may be taken into consideration by the tribunal as corroborating the testimony of any witness in such trial or inquiry that such accused person accepted or obtained any gratification and as showing that such gratification was accepted or obtained corruptly as an inducement or reward.

(2) An offender shall, for the purposes of subsection (1) of this section be deemed to be in possession of resources of property or to have obtained an accretion thereto where such resources or property are held or such accretion is obtained by any other person whom, having regard to his relationship to the accused person or to any other circumstances, there is reason to believe to be holding such resources or property or to have obtained such accretion in trust for or on behalf of such accused person or as a gift from such accused person.

22. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law (including any rule of law), no witness shall, in any such trial or inquiry as is referred to in section 20 of this Decree, be presumed to be unworthy of credit by reason only of any payment or delivery by him or on his behalf of any gratification to an agent or member of a public body.

23.—(1) Whenever two or more persons are charged with an offence under this Decree the tribunal may require one or more of them to give evidence as a witness for the prosecution.

(2) Any person who refuses to be sworn or to answer any lawful question after having been required to do so pursuant to subsection (1) above may be dealt with in the same manner as a witness so refusing may be dealt with by a High Court.

(3) Any person required to give evidence under this section and who in the opinion of the tribunal makes true and full disclosure of all things as to which he is lawfully examined shall be entitled to receive a certificate of indemnity under the hand of the chairman of the tribunal; stating that he has made a true and full disclosure of all things as to which he was examined, and such certificate shall be a bar to all legal proceedings against him in respect of all such things aforesaid.

24.—(1) Except as hereinafter provided, no complaints as to an offence under this Decree shall be admitted in evidence or liable to inspection in any civil or criminal proceeding whatsoever, and no witness shall be obliged or permitted to disclose the name or address of any informer or state any matter which might lead to his discovery.

(2) If any books, documents or papers which are in evidence or liable to inspection in any civil or criminal proceeding whatsoever contain any entry in which any informer is named, described or which might lead to his discovery the tribunal, before which the proceeding is held, shall cause all such passages to be concealed from view or to be obliterated so far as is necessary to protect the informer from discovery, but no further.

(3) If on a trial for any offence under this Decree the tribunal, after full inquiry into the case, is of opinion that the informer wilfully made in his complaints a material statement which he knew or believed to be false or did not believe to be true, or if in any other proceeding the tribunal is of opinion that justice cannot be fully done between the parties thereto without the discovery of the informer, the tribunal may require the production of the original complaint, if in writing, and permit inquiry and require full disclosure concerning the informer :

Provided, however, that where the Director of Public Prosecutions certifies in writing that it is not in the public interest to make such a disclosure the tribunal shall not, notwithstanding any rule of law to the contrary, permit any such inquiry or disclosure of the informer.

PART IV

Supplementary

25. Any person who—

(a) aids, counsels, abets or procures any person to commit an offence under this Decree, or

(b) conspires with any person to commit such an offence, whether or not he is present when the offence is committed or attempted to be committed,

shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence as a principal offender and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly under this Decree.

26. The provisions of this Decree shall, in relation to citizens of Nigeria, have effect outside as well as within Nigeria, and where an offence under this Decree is committed by a citizen of Nigeria in any place outside Nigeria he may be dealt with in respect of such offence as if it had been committed within Nigeria :

Provided that any proceedings against any person under this section which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against such person for the offence, if such offence had been committed in Nigeria, shall be a bar to further proceedings against him, under any written law for the time being

in force relating to the extradition of persons, in respect of the same offence outside Nigeria.

27.—(1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, no person charged with any offence under this Decree being an offence involving the receipt of gratification shall be convicted of that offence if he proves that the receipt of the gratification is customary in his profession, trade, vocation or calling and the tribunal is satisfied that the amount of the gratification was reasonable in the circumstances of the case.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply in respect of any offence by a person in the employment of the Government or any department thereof or of any public body.

28. Any person convicted of an offence under this Decree may within 30 days of the date of his conviction appeal as of right to the Supreme Court and the provisions of any enactment (including rules of court) regulating the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court shall, with any necessary modifications, apply in respect of such an appeal as they apply in respect of appeals from the decisions of any court subordinate to the Supreme Court.

29.—(1) It is hereby declared that a tribunal shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law (including the Constitution of the Federation or of a State) have the power in appropriate cases to award the punishments and impose the penalties specified in this Decree.

(2) No civil proceedings shall lie or be instituted in any court for or on account of or in respect of any matter or thing done or proposed or purported to be done under this Decree by the Head of the Federal Military Government or by any person acting in accordance with the authority of the Head of the Federal Military Government or by the Director or any other officer of the Bureau or by any member or other officer of a tribunal constituted under this Decree.

(3) The question whether any provision of Chapter III of the Constitution of the Federation has been, is being or would be contravened by anything done or proposed or purported to be done in pursuance of this Decree shall not be inquired into by any court of law.

30. In this Decree, unless the context otherwise requires—

“agent” means any person employed by or acting for another and includes a trustee, administrator and executor, and a person serving the Government or under any corporation or public body, and for the purposes of section 4 of this Decree, includes a sub-contractor and any person

employed by or acting for such sub-contractor ;

"Director" means the Director of the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau appointed under section 11 of this Decree ;

"the Government" means the Government of the Federation or of a State ;

"gratification" includes—

(a) money or any gift, loan, fee, reward, commission, valuable security or other property or interest, in property of any description, whether moveable or immoveable ;

(b) any office, employment or contract ;

(c) any payment, release, discharge or liquidation of any loan, obligation or other liability whatsoever, whether in whole or in part ;

(d) any other service, favour or advantage of any description whatsoever, including protection from any penalty or liability incurred or apprehended of from any action or proceedings of a disciplinary or penal nature, whether or not already instituted, and including the exercise or the forbearance from the exercise of any right or any official power or duty ; and

(e) any offer, undertaking or promise of any gratification within the meaning of the preceding paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) ; .

"principal" includes an employer, a beneficiary under a trust, and a trust estate as though it were a person and any person beneficially interested in the estate of a deceased person as though the estate were a person and in the case of a person serving the Government or a public body includes the Government or the public body as the case may be ;

"public body" means any corporation directly established by law and includes any corporate body established or deemed to be established under the Companies Decree 1968 in respect of which the Government holds any shares, stocks or debentures ;

"tribunal" means any tribunal constituted under this Decree.

31. This Decree may be cited as the Corrupt Practices Decree 1975.

MADE at Lagos this 22nd day of November 1975.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Decree, designed for the suppression of corrupt practices in both the public and private sectors, provides stiff penalties for any person found

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guilty of bribery and corruption but makes exception for bona fide customary gifts.

It sets up an autonomous Government department to be known as the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau, which will be headed by a Director, as the body responsible for investigating all allegations of corruption after which reports would be submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions who will be responsible for prosecuting cases.

Such cases would be tried by special *ad hoc* tribunals comprising a judge of the High Court of a State or of the Federal Revenue Court and two other members, one of whom shall be drawn from the armed forces. Persons convicted by any such tribunal have a right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) DECREE 1975

Decree No. 30

[16th October 1975]

THE FEDERAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT hereby decrees as follows :—

1.—(1) Any person who wilfully and unlawfully—

(a) destroys, damages or removes any telecommunication works ; or

(b) otherwise prevents or obstructs the sending or delivering of a communication by means of telecommunication ;

shall be guilty of an offence under this Decree.

(2) Any person found guilty of an offence under subsection (1) above shall, on conviction be liable—

(a) in the case of an offence under paragraph (a) of the said subsection, to a fine of two times the value of any such telecommunication works as might have been destroyed, damaged or removed by him or ₦2,000, whichever is higher, or to imprisonment for ten years or to both such fine and imprisonment ; or

(b) in the case of an offence under paragraph (b) of the said subsection,

to a fine of ₦500 or to imprisonment for three years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

2.—(1) Any person who wilfully and unlawfully—

(a) destroys, damages or removes any electricity lines ; or

(b) destroys or damages any main transmission line or removes anything connected therewith ; or

(c) otherwise prevents or obstructs the transmission of electricity through any electricity or main transmission line ;

shall be guilty of an offence under this Decree.

(2) Any person found guilty of an offence under subsection (1) above shall, on conviction be liable—

(a) in the case of an offence under paragraphs (a) and (b) of the said subsection, to a fine of two times the value of any such electricity line or any main transmission line or part thereof as might have been destroyed, damaged or removed by him or ₦2,000, whichever is higher, or to imprisonment for ten years or to both such fine and imprisonment ; or

(b) in the case of an offence under paragraph (c) of the said subsection, to a fine of ₦500 or to imprisonment for three years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

3.—(1) Any person who wilfully and unlawfully—

(a) destroys, damages or removes any oil pipeline or installation connected therewith ; or

(b) otherwise prevents or obstructs the flow of oil along any such oil pipeline or interferes with any installation connected therewith ;

shall be guilty of an offence under this Decree.

(2) Any person found guilty of an offence under subsection (1) above shall, on conviction be liable—

(a) in the case of an offence under paragraph (a) of the said subsection, to a fine of two times the value of any such oil pipeline or installation as might have been destroyed, damaged or removed or of any oil that might have escaped as a result of such destruction, damage or removal or ₦2,000, whichever is higher, or imprisonment for ten years or to such fine and imprisonment ; or

(b) in the case of an offence under paragraph (b) of the said subsection, to a fine of ₦500 or imprisonment for three years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

4. For the purposes of this Decree, the certificate of any of the following persons shall be conclusive evidence as to any sum to be ascertained pursuant to the relevant provision hereinafter mentioned, that is to say—

- (a) in the case of section 1 (2) (a), of the Director of Telecommunications ;
- (b) in the case of section 2 (2) (a) and (b), of the General Manager of the National Electric Power Authority ; and
- (c) in the case of section 3 (2) (a), of the Director of Petroleum Resources.

5. Any person who—

(a) aids, counsels, abets or procures any person to commit an offence under section 1, 2 or 3 of this Decree ; or

(b) conspires with any person to commit such an offence ;

whether or not he is present when the offence is committed, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence as a principal offender and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly under this Decree.

6.—(1) An armed patrol may arrest without warrant any person reasonably suspected of having committed or of being about to commit an offence under this Decree, and an armed patrol may use minimum force to effect the arrest of that person or to prevent his escape.

(2) The foregoing provisions of this section shall have effect—

(a) without prejudice to any other power conferred by any law on members of the Nigeria Police Force or members of the armed forces of the Federation ; and

(b) notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law.

7.—(1) Offences under this Decree shall be triable summarily by the appropriate High Court and the provisions of Chapter IV of the Criminal Procedure Act or, where applicable, of Chapter XVIII of the Criminal Procedure Code Law shall apply accordingly.

(2) The prosecution of offences under this Decree shall be at the instance of the Attorney-General of the Federation.

8. The provisions of the enactments specified in the Schedule to this Decree and in so far as those provisions are in force anywhere in Nigeria are hereby repealed to the extent specified in that Schedule, and all other enactments to the like effect are similarly repealed.

9. In this Decree, unless the context otherwise requires—

“armed patrol” means any patrol comprising either both armed members

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of the Nigeria Police Force and armed members of the armed forces of the Federation or only armed members of the Nigeria Police Force or of the armed forces ;

"electricity line" and "main transmission line" have the meanings assigned thereto in section 44 (2) of the National Electric Power Authority Decree 1972 ;

"oil" means crude oil within the meaning of the Petroleum Decree 1969 and any refined products thereof ;

"oil pipeline" has the meaning assigned thereto by section 11 (2) of the Oil Pipelines Act ;

"telecommunication works" means a wire or wires used for the purpose of telegraph or telephone communications, with any casing, coating, tube, pipe, insulator or post enclosing or supporting the same or any apparatus connected therewith, and includes—

(a) any apparatus for transmitting messages or other matter including television by means of electric signals either by overhead lines or underground cable or cables lying under water ; and

(b) any apparatus for transmitting messages with or without wires.

10. This Decree may be cited as the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Decree 1975.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Decree introduces stiffer penalties for damage to telecommunication works, electricity transmission lines and oil pipelines and enables armed patrols to arrest any person committing an offence under its provisions.

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MAJOR DAY-TO-DAY EVENTS

NOV 1974 – OCT. 1975

November 1, 1974

The foreign Minister of Japan, Mr. Toshio Kimura concluded talks with the Federal Government at the end of his three-day visit here as to how Japan could import a number of Nigeria's agricultural products including sugar and maize which she had hitherto imported from apartheid South Africa.

November 1, 1974

The Federal Government made another donation of ₦250,000 to the Niger Republic to assist her drought victims, bringing the total donation to that country since August 1973 to ₦750,000. Relief materials including 320 tons of grain, 1,000 cartons of milk, cloths and household equipment, were also sent to Niger.

November 2, 1974

Reverend Herbert Haruna, 50, who was born a moslem but converted to christianity at the age of four, was consecrated Anglican Bishop of Offa at Cathedral Church of St. Marks, Offa in Kwara State.

November 3, 1974

The Lagos State Governor, Brigadier Mobolaji Johnson was on an eight-day visit to the South-Eastern State.

November 4, 1974

The Chairman of the Supreme Military Council and Head of State of the Republic of Niger, Lt. Col. Seyni Kountche, accompanied by three of his Ministers was here for two days on his first official visit to Nigeria since he took over power in a military coup on April 15, 1974.

November 4, 1974

The oldest magistrate in the judicial service of Lagos State, Pa Michael Eleduma Ojomo died in his sleep aged 76. Born at Owo, Western State on October 6, 1898, he was appointed a magistrate in 1954, the post he held in Lagos until his death.

November 5, 1974

Four new patrol craft for the Nigerian Navy sailed into Lagos from Portsmouth, England.

November 6, 1974

The Western State Governor, Brigadier Oluwole Rotimi appointed a total of 12 new civil commissioners for his State. Five old commissioners relieved of their duties last month were re-appointed.

November 8, 1974

The Federal Government earmarked a total of ₦795,345.25 for the purchase of two more ferries aimed at easing workers' transport problems.

November 9, 1974

Professor I. A. Akinjogbin, Head of the Department of History at the University of Ife, was appointed Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University for a two-year term with effect from November 1, 1974.

November 10, 1974

The Federal Government accepted from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development a loan of ₦54,062,500 to finance three rural agricultural development projects in North Central, and North Western States.

November 11, 1974

A five-man Nigerian delegation, led by the newly-elected President of the Nigerian Union of Journalists, Mr. Abimbola Odunlami, attended the launching ceremony of the Federation of African Union of Journalists.

November 11, 1974

The director-general of the Posts and Telecommunications Department, Mr. Theophilus Akindele was ordered to go on a two-month compulsory leave.

November 12, 1974

Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea signed an agreement in Lagos for air services between and beyond the two countries' respective territories.

November 12, 1974

The Obong of Calabar, Edidem Essien Ekpe Oku V and four other chiefs in the South-Eastern State were recognised as paramount rulers by the State Government. The four chiefs are the Amanyabo of Opobo, Chief Douglas Jaja; the Nsom of Uruan, Chief Nyong Essien; the Ndidem of the Quas, Ntoe Edim Imona and the Muri Munene of Efut, Muri Edet Edem.

November 12, 1974

The Rivers State Commissioner for Information, Chief H.J.R. Dappa-Biriye was sacked by the State Governor on a charge that "the loyalty of the Commissioner to the Government is questionable." He was appointed Commissioner in 1968.

November 14, 1974

Dr. Tai Solarin, headmaster and proprietor of the Mayflower School, Ikenne was released from Agodi Prison Ibadan after being in state detention for 31 days (since October 12) for allegedly publi-

shing and distributing a handbill titled "The beginning of the end". It was his comment on General Gowon's National Day broadcast on October 1 that it would be "unrealistic" for the army to hand over power to civilians in 1976.

November 14, 1974

The Mid-West State Government earmarked ₦4.8 million for the construction of the University of Benin at its permanent site, near the University of Benin Teaching Hospital on the Benin-Lagos road.



Dr. Tai Solarin, Proprietor, Mayflower School, Ikenne.

November 14, 1974

Mr. Emmanuel Kolade presented his letters of credence to the Governor of Barbados, Sir A. Winston Scott in Bridgetown, Barbados, as the Nigerian High Commissioner to Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Guyana.

November 15, 1974

The Federal Government raised the limit of contracts exclusively reserved for indigenous contractors from ₦200,000 to ₦300,000. The new measures were aimed at encouraging greater indigenous participation in the construction industry.

November 16, 1974

An East Central State Ministry of Health report issued in Enugu disclosed that tuberculosis cases in the State had been on the increase since the end of the civil war and that over 20,000 active cases required diagnosis and 18 months regular drugs therapy.

November 16, 1974

The Nigerian Foreign Service Wives Association was launched at an inaugural dinner held at the Federal Palace Hotel, Lagos. The grand patron of the Association, Mrs. Victoria Gowon, wife of the Head of State, performed the inauguration ceremony.

November 16, 1974

Four eminent personalities, Professor Kenneth Dike, Dr. Okoi Arikpo, Chief T. T. Solaru and Professor Richard Williams of Liverpool University were awarded honorary doctorate degrees of the University of Ibadan.

November 18, 1974

Mr. Justice Joseph Adetunji Adefarasin was sworn in by Governor Mobolaji Johnson as the new Chief Justice of Lagos State in succession to late Chief Justice J.I.C. Taylor.

November 19, 1974

The Anglican Bishop of Northern States, the Right Reverend Festus Oluwole Segun, was appointed the new Anglican Bishop of Lagos in succession to Bishop S. I. Kale.

November 20 - 26, 1974

A 15-man Polish delegation led by Poland's Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Kazimierz Olszewski was here for one week on a trade mission. Nigeria and Poland signed a trade pact (extended by one year) whereby Nigeria would import cement and other building materials



Mr. Justice Joseph Adetunji Adefarasin.

from Poland in exchange for tropical products (cocoa, palm oil, groundnuts and rubber).

November 22, 1974

Major-General Hassan Usman Katsina, deputy Chief-of-Staff Supreme Headquarters and Federal Commissioner for Establishments and Service matters, was turbaned by his father, Sir Usman Nagogo, the Emir of Katsina as the new Ciroma of Katsina. He thus became successor to late Ciroma Bala Rebe who died in 1901.

November 23, 1974

The first graduation ceremony of the University of Benin was held. General Yakubu Gowon and General Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of Togo Republic were honoured with D.C.I. degrees at the convocation. President Eyadema donated ₦100,000 to the University.

November 23, 1974

The Federal Government aided the North-Eastern State Government to the tune of more than ₦9 million to combat the effects of drought in the area, it was disclosed in Maiduguri.

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November 24, 1974

The Ahmadiyya Movement-in-Islam changed its name to Anwar-Ul-Islam Movement of Nigeria 58 years after the Movement was founded in Nigeria. Alhaji Chief S. L. Edu is its current President.

November 25, 1974

A total revenue of ₦2,171,369,639 was collected by the Federal Government during the last financial year — about ₦860 million above the estimated revenue of ₦1,411 million. The figure was contained in the final accounts for the year issued by the Accountant-General of the Federation, Mr. W. T. Dambo.

November 27, 1974

The President of Somali Democratic Republic, General Mohammed Siad Barre, the current Chairman of the OAU, was here on a brief visit. A communique signed between him and General Gowon stated that Nigeria and Somali had decided to enter into agreement for economic cultural and technical co-operation as a means of strengthening the cordial relations between the two countries. Details would be worked out for signature at a future date.

November 27, 1974

A popular American musician, Jimmy Cliff arrived in Nigeria to undertake a three-week musical show here.

November 27, 1974

Afro-Beat King, Fela Ransome-Kuti was acquitted on a three-count charge of possessing Indian hemp by a Lagos Chief Magistrate, Mr. D.C.A. Bamgboye who said the case against Fela was loaded with "material contradictions and apparent inconsistencies".

November 28, 1974

Fela Ransome Kuti was elected the

president of the newly formed National Union of Nigerian Musicians at a general meeting of popular musicians all over the country. Mr. Bayo Martins is the Secretary.

November 29, 1974

The foundation stone of a ₦1,300,000 Oguta Lake Resort was laid by the Administrator of East Central State, Mr. Ukpabi Asika, being watched by the Governor of North-Eastern State, Brigadier Musa Usman on visit to East Central State.

November 29, 1974

Professor V. A. Williams, head of the department of electronics and electrical engineering at the University of Ife, was appointed new Chairman of Western State Broadcasting Corporation. He succeeded Mrs. Folake Solanke.

November 30, 1974

The Out-Patient Department — the first phase of the ₦2.5 million Ojike Memorial Medical Centre was officially opened at Arondizuogu.

December 5, 1974

The Jos Campus of the University of Ibadan was closed down following students demonstration in protest against the detention of a Gboko businessman, Mr. Aper Aku who had earlier accused the Benue Plateau State Governor, Mr. Joseph Gomwalk of financial wrongdoing.

December 5 — 9, 1974

A seven-man delegation from Yugoslavia led by the country's Chairman of the Committee for Agriculture, Mr. Ivo Kustrak was here to explore areas of co-operation with the Nigerian Government in the field of agriculture.

December 6, 1974

Some Chiefs in the Rivers State sent

a petition to the Head of State, accusing the Rivers State Government of financial maladministration. They also attached a copy of an address said to have been read to their Governor, Commander Diere-Spiff at the Chiefs' conference at Aluu on November 8.

December 6, 1974

A new merchant bank, First National City Bank of New York Nigeria Limited was formally launched in Lagos.

December 6, 1974

The death was reported of Alhaji Umaru Gwandu, former Speaker of the dissolved Northern House of Assembly in a motor accident.

December 7, 1974

The final phase of the N31.2 million Eko Bridge complex – the longest in Africa – was officially opened by General Gowon.

December 8, 1974

The national Holy Year celebrations of the Roman Catholic Church held in Benin, Mid-Western State, attracted over 40,000 worshippers.

December 8, 1974

The Federal Government awarded a contract worth ₦9,435,740 to the firm of Messrs Stevin Construction B. V. for the construction of Ilorin Airport which would serve as a link between the Kwara State capital and other parts of the Federation. Work is expected to be completed in 24 months.

December 10, 1974

The Price Control Board announced new increased prices of sugar: 50k per packet of St. Louis, Sun Sweet and family cubes; 48k per packet of No.3 Niger and Lebanby cubes.

December 10, 1974

The former Chief Justice of Botswana, Nigerian-born Dr. Akinola Aguda returned to Nigeria at the end of a three-year secondment to Botswana by the Federal Government.

December 10, 1974

The visiting renowned musician, Jimmy Cliff was ordered to be arrested with a warrant in connection with an ₦80,000 civil action filed against him by a musical show promoter, Alhaji R. Osi Ibrahim for an alleged breach of contract sometime in November, 1971.

December 10, 1974

A Trinidad-born swindler and "play-boy", Dr. Carl Langford was classified a prohibited person and deported from Nigeria (never to return) for his dubious transactions whereby he virtually ruined a number of indigenous businessmen whom he baited with his claims of international connections.

December 12, 1974

Chief Meshach Otokiti Feyide, 48, was appointed Secretary-General of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) for a two-year term. A mining engineer and oil specialist Chief Feyide thus became the first Secretary-General of OPEC from Black Africa.

December 13, 1974

A British aircraft engineer, Lawrence Arthur Graves, 28, was sentenced to a total of 30 years imprisonment having been found guilty on all the three counts of being in unlawful possession of Indian hemp and attempting to export it – sentence to run concurrently. He was arrested at Ikeja Airport.

December 13, 1974

A total of 3,927 persons were killed

on road accidents throughout the Federation from January to October, it was disclosed by the Federal Commissioner for Works and Housing, Alhaji Femi Okunnu in Lagos.

December 14, 1974

Three condemned armed robbers Benjamin Okoro, Musendiku Oseni and Mutiu Oseni (brothers) were executed in Lagos. They were condemned for using violence to rob two men, Mr. Akanbi and Mr. Raji of ₦9 on the Lagos Ikorodu Road in 1973.

December 14, 1974

The Federal Commissioner for External Affairs, Dr. Okoi Arikpo explained that Nigeria refused the credentials of a representative of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) because Nigeria's policy was to discourage African freedom fighters from setting up offices in Lagos.

December 14 - 22, 1974

A nine-day Festival of Arts was opened at the Ahmadu Bello Stadium Kaduna, by the head of the Nigerian Navy, Rear-Admiral Nelson Soroh on Saturday, December 14.

December 17, 1974

Chief Jerome Oputa Udoji was appointed chairman of the Nigerian Tobacco Company Limited, with effect from January 1, 1975. He took over from Mr. N. W. Goddard who left Nigeria for reassignment back in London.

December 18, 1974

Jimmy Cliff broke his itinerary and hurried out of the country after a Lagos High Court ordered his immediate release and revoked a warrant of arrest against him in connection with the ₦80,000 civil suit for an alleged breach of contract.

December 19, 1974

Dr. Michael Omolayole was appointed Chairman and Managing Director of Lever Brothers Nigeria Limited with effect from March 1975, in succession to Mr. Derek Holdsworth.

December 20, 1974

Contract worth nearly ₦25 million for the reconstruction of Ikorodu Road to Maryland junction and the Ikeja Airport Road was awarded by the Federal Government to Petramonk Engineering and Contracting Company Limited.

December 22, 1974

The ₦5 million Onitsha main market was officially opened by the Administrator of East Central State, Mr. Ukpabi Asika.

December 22, 1974

An ₦11 million road construction contract was signed between the North-Central State Government and Messrs Borini Prono Nigeria Limited. The road when completed will link Manchok, Samaru and Lere in the State to Kano State border road.

December 22, 1974

Mr. Samuel Young Nnaji, former member of the Federal House of Representatives in the first Republic, was strangled to death by a gang of armed robbers who raided his house at Agbani, near Enugu.

December 26, 1974

The East Central State Government quit the lottery business because of sustaining heavy losses since the establishment of lottery business in the State in 1971.

December 26, 1974

The Federal Government released a white paper on the recommendations of

Udoji Public Service Review Commission. Minimum wage in the public sector was fixed at ₦110 a year and the highest salary — that of the Chief Justice of the Federation — was ₦16,000 a year. Nine months arrears to be paid to workers would take effect from April 1974. Employers in the private sector were advised to negotiate with their respective employers for appropriate increases in salaries and wages.

December 30, 1974

A state farewell banquet was held at the Federal Palace Hotel Lagos in honour of the outgoing Federal Civil Commissioners whose tenure of office ended on January 1, 1975.

December 31, 1974

Two condemned armed robbers, Yekini Karimu and Kayode Sanya were publicly executed by a firing squad in Kaduna.

January 1, 1975

The body of Professor Eni Njoku, a renowned scientist and former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Lagos who died in a London hospital on December 22, 1974, was flown home — first to Ikeja Airport and later to Enugu from where it was carried to Obafo, his hometown for burial.

January 2, 1975

A total of 177 Nigerians died in Mecca as a result of the outbreak of cholera, it was officially announced by the Amir-ul-Hajj for last year's pilgrimage to Mecca, Alhaji Ali Monguno. A total of 51,761 Nigerians went to Mecca and Medina for the holy pilgrimage.

January 3, 1975

The National Association of Resident Doctors of Nigeria rejected the

Udoji recommendations, saying that the White Paper down-graded salaries of medical doctors. The doctors resolved to work as civil servants: from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. (Monday — Friday) and from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays and would not work on Sundays.

January 4, 1975

The Committee of Inquiry set up to look into the operations of the Nigerian National Supply Company (NNSC) found widespread irregularities of the management, administrative and accounting systems of the company.

January 4, 1975

Mr. Eldred Fiberesima, an editor of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, died in Britain after a protracted illness, aged 41.

January 5, 1975

Acute shortage of fuel started in various parts of the country.

January 6, 1975

Dr. Obi Wali, Commissioner for Health in the Rivers State Government was dismissed from office by the acting Military Governor of the State, Brigadier Theophilus Danjuma.

January 7, 1975

The Head of State, accompanied by the Inspector-General of Police, Alhaji Kam Salem and other top Government officials paid a two-day visit to Dahomey for talks with President Matthieu Kerekou on matters of common interest between the two countries. Nigeria and Dahomey decided to revise the trade agreement signed in 1971 and set up joint development projects.

January 9, 1975

Dockworkers started industrial act-

ion over Udoji awards.

January 9 – 11, 1975

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. James Callaghan was here for wide-ranging talks with General Gowon centred mainly on the Zimbabwe situation. He was accompanied by his wife.

January 11, 1975

Nigerian lawyers urged the Federal Government to lift the state of emergency in Nigeria, saying emergency rule should not be a style of government.

January 12, 1975

General Gowon was on a three-day official visit to Togo Republic.

January 12, 1975

The old Nigerian penny and three pence coins were reported to be still used freely in some parts of the North-Central State, two years after Nigeria changed to decimal currency.

January 14, 1975

The body of the Etsu Nupe, Mallam Musa Bello who died in London on January 10, was flown into Lagos and was later buried in Bida, North Western State.

January 15 – 21, 1975

Most commercial banks in the country were on work-to-rule over the Udoji awards.

January 16, 1975

The Federal Government took 60 per cent interests in the marketing business of Shell Nigeria Limited. The Royal Dutch Shell Group, owners of Shell Nigeria Limited would retain only 40 per cent of the equities.

January 16, 1975

The University of Benin which was

closed down on January 8 as a result of total boycott of academic activities by the students was re-opened.

January 16, 1975

Nigeria's oil expert, Chief Meshach Otokiti Feyide started work in Vienna as the first black African secretary-general of OPEC.

January 18, 1975

The Gboko businessman, Mr. Aper Aku who was on detention "for security reasons" since August 1974 was released from Jos Prison.

January 20, 1975

The Deputy Chief of Staff Supreme HQ and Federal Commissioner for Establishments, Major-General Hassan Usman Katsina held talks with delegations of the Nigerian Chamber of Commerce, Nigerian Employers Consultative Association and the Nigerian Manufacturers Association and the Nigerian Manufacturers Association at the Independence Building Lagos on the implications of the Udoji awards.

January 21, 1975

Dr. Okoi Arikpo, External Affairs Commissioner, Chief S. O. Adebo former Nigeria's permanent envoy at the U.N., and Mr. S. B. Daniyan, Managing Director of the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank were appointed directors of the United Africa Company (UAC).

January 23, 1975

The Federal Government gave new directives on Udoji awards that all workers in the public sector would receive at least 30 per cent minimum increase in their salary, instead of the eight per cent rule adopted earlier.

January 23, 1975

Doctors were awarded an interim

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40-per cent salary increase by the Federal Government as one of the conditions for the settlement of their dispute over the Udoji awards.

January 24, 1975

Ten members of the Nigerian Armed Forces, one police officer and seven civilians were appointed Federal Commissioners. Five civilians in the former Executive Council were re-appointed.

January 24 — 25, 1975

There was complete black-out in many parts of the Federation when NEPA workers embarked on industrial action over demand for Udoji awards. Water Works also cut off water supply.

January 24, 1975

The New York-based Pan Ocean Corporation reported fresh on-shore strikes of oil in commercial quantities in Mid-Western Nigeria. Reported tested were a total of 14,674 barrels of oil per day and 16.5 million cubic feet of gas per day from three separate zones, between 9,830 and 10,350 feet in the Osharefe No.3 well.

January 27, 1975

The body of one "Negroid. adult" which was recovered from the River Thames in London on December 28, 1974, was identified as that of a Nigerian businessman, Sylvester Okereke who was reported missing from a houseboat moored at Teddington Lock on November 18. The late Okereke was said to have had cement deals with the run-away British MP, Mr. Stonehouse to the tune of millions of Naira.

January 28, 1975

As wide-spread protests mounted over the Udoji awards, top armed forces and police officers met at closed

door in Lagos to find a solution to the industrial upheaval.

January 28, 1975

The Rev. Canon Jonathan A. Onyemelukwe was appointed Bishop of the Anglican Diocese of the Niger in succession to the Rt. Rev. L.M. Uzodike who retired.

January 29, 1975

The new members of the Federal Executive Council were sworn in by the Head of State in Lagos.

January 30, 1975

Alhaji Sauda Ndayako was turbaned as the new Etsu Nupe. Until his appointment, he was the head of the political division in the cabinet office.

January 30, 1975

An agreement was signed in Lagos between the Federal Government and Parsons and Whitmore Lyddon London for the establishment of a pulp and newsprint mill in Calabar, South Eastern State at a cost of N76 million.

January 31, 1975

The Federal Government and the government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania reached an agreement at a meeting in Lagos on the rights of Nigerian-owned vessels to fish in Mauritanian territorial waters and fishing zones. Dr. Ndao El Oual, Director of Oceanography, Fisheries and Merchant Shipping led the Mauritanian delegation to the meeting.

January 31, 1975

Power Mike, world heavy-weight wrestling champion, successfully defended his title by knocking out his London-based Nigerian challenger, Johnny Kwango in the 3rd of their 15-round contest at the National Stadium

Surulere. A well known Londoner Mr. Spencer Churchill was the referee.

January 31, 1975

A N1.5 million rice par-boiling and milling factory jointly owned by the Benue Plateau State Government and Messrs. Nasreddin Company of Ethiopia was commissioned in Jos. The factory known as the Benue-Plateau Rice Company, the first of its kind in West Africa, has a capacity of par-boiling and milling over 35,000 tons of paddy rice a year and a daily production of 1,000 bags of polished rice.

February 4, 1975

A Lagos-based company director Mr. Godwin Daboh was charged to court for allegedly demanding N20,000 and receiving N3,000 from a businessman, Alhaji Garba Hamza with threat of violence. He was remanded in prison custody until granted bail on February 10.

February 3, 1975

The director-general of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr. Theophilus Akindele was back at his desk after nearly three months of forced leave.

February 4, 1975

The Emir of Zaria, Alhaji Muhammadu Aminu died at a London clinic after a long illness.

February 5, 1975

The first Mayor of Lagos, Dr. Ibiyinka Olorun-Nimbe died in Lagos, aged 67.

February 6, 1975

About 2,600 drivers of the Lagos City Transport Service withdrew their buses from Lagos roads following an alleged manhandling of a LCTS driver

by a group of soldiers who were reported to be retaliating against the death of one of them who reportedly fell off a moving bus at Itire Surulere on February 5.

February 8, 1975

The N3 million ultra-modern Kaduna central market was officially commissioned by Governor Abba Kyari of the North-Central State.

February 10, 1975

The Price Control Board announced new increased prices of beer, soap, motor vehicles and other allied commodities: the price of locally-brewed beer was fixed at 41k a bottle, small Guinness Stout 27k and standard toilet soap 17k.

February 11, 1975

Professor E. U. Essien-Udom, Secretary to the South Eastern State Government and Head of Service, was relieved of his post by order of the State Governor, Brigadier U. J. Esuene.

February 12, 1975

Alhaji Shehu Idris, the district head of Zaria City and environs was appointed new Emir of Zaria City.

February 12, 1975

The Universities of Ife and Lagos were closed down following continued boycott of lessons by the students over their demands for release of political detainees, census figures introduction of an equitable revenue allocation formula, setting up of a constituent assembly and publication of army salary scales. At least two Federal Government vehicles were reported burnt down during the disturbances at the University of Lagos.

February 14, 1975

Rev. Frederick Onyeanusi, a 35

year-old Anglican priest with the Christ Church parish Uwani, Enugu was suspended from his religious duties for a period of one year for preaching heresy. He was found guilty by an ecclesiastical court set up by Bishop Gideon Nweke Otubelu on a three-count charge of preaching that "Jesus Christ did not turn water into wine", disobedience and negligence of duty.

February 14, 1975

A contract for the establishment of two ice-block-making projects to be sited in Lagos and Ilorin, respectively, was signed in Lagos between Alyufsalam group of companies Limited and the Socialist Republic of Romania. Mr. Benova Ghinea, Economic Counsellor at the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Romania exchanged deeds of the agreement with the General Manager of the Company Alhaji Lateef Adebawale.

February 14, 1975

The University of Ibadan was closed down following boycott of lectures by the students.

February 16, 1975

The Right Reverend Festus Oluwole Segun was enthroned the new Anglican Bishop of Lagos at the Christ Church Cathedral, Marina, Lagos. Similarly, the Rt. Rev. Felix Maba Job was enthroned the first Nigerian Catholic Bishop of Ibadan Diocese at a colourful ceremony performed by the Papal delegate to Nigeria, Archbishop Jerome Prigione at the St. Mary's Cathedral, Ibadan.

February 17, 1975

The Federal Executive Council approved the appointment of Alhaji Danbaba as Chairman of the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) with effect from March 1.

February 18, 1975

The sixth Commonwealth Law Ministers conference was held in Lagos.

February 18, 1975

A total of 596 graduates from various universities in Nigeria were exempted from serving in the National Youth Service Corps: 100 from Ahmadu Bello, 130 from Ife, 92 from Lagos and 171 from Nsukka universities.

February 18, 1975

Lagos State recorded the highest number of motor accidents and Western State, 4,911, it was reported by the Police in Lagos.

February 18, 1975

The Federal Government collected an all-time record revenue of N78,754, 159 from mining in the third month of the 1974/75 financial year, as a result of the current boost in the crude oil prices thus bringing the total revenue for the first three months of the financial year to N168,492,336.

February 19, 1975

The Rivers State Government voted N6.5 million for the expansion of the Port Harcourt stadium complex, it was reported from Port Harcourt.

February 20, 1975

The Mid-Western State Government successfully electrified 50 towns and villages within the past three years at a cost of some N10 million, it was disclosed by the General Manager of the Mid-West Rural Electricity Board (REB) Mr. B. O. Nwaoshai.

February 20, 1975

Mustapha Umar Ibn El-Kanemi was officially installed as the new Shehu of Bornu by the North-Eastern State Governor, Brigadier Musa Usman at the Maiduguri Race Course.

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pment Bank, the North Central State Government and some distributors.

March 19, 1975

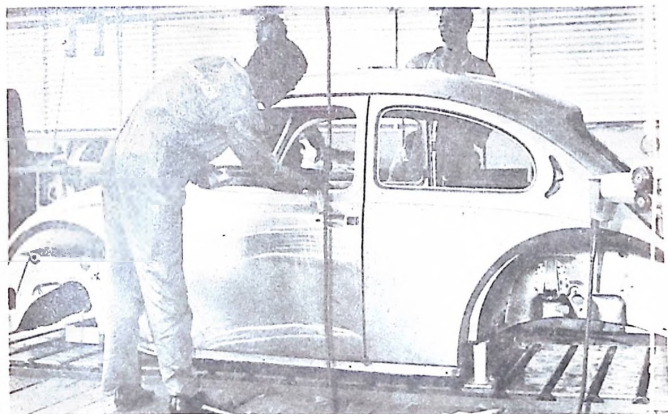
The Executive Secretary for Teacher Education in Africa, Chief Joseph Oni Oladayo Ojo died at the University Teaching Hospital in Ibadan, aged 58.

March 21, 1975

The ₦11.5 million Volkswagen Assembly Plant was opened. The plant, situated on the Lagos - Badagry road, is the second in the country and a joint venture between the Federal Government with 35 percent interests; Volkswagenwerk AG of Germany - 40 percent; Lagos State Government - four percent; German Industrial Bank 11 percent and Nigerian distributors 10 percent. The Company known as Volkswagen of Nigeria Limited had its contract for the plant signed between the Federal Government and Volkswagenwerk AG in 1972 in Lagos.

March 22, 1975

Soldiers and civilians clashed at the bustling industrial town of Epe in the Lagos State resulting in the death of two people and several wounded including the 89-year-old Oloja of Epe, Oba David Ajayi who was wounded in the head by some men in uniform who broke into his palace. About 40 houses and 30 vehicles were burnt. The trouble broke out on Saturday, March 22, during the traditional "Agbo" festival meant to appease the gods. A few soldiers were said to have refused a passage through a blockade of masquerades dancing round the town. This led to a fracas during which a soldier was reported to have unmasked a masquerade. The people following the masquerades were said to have held the soldier, using a charm on him after which he fell unconscious. His colleagues fearing the soldier was dead, went back to their barracks at the Fourth Guards Battalion and re-emerged with an armed reinforcement. The town's main market was burnt by angry soldiers. Marina, the busiest and the most popular street in the



The Volkswagen Assembly Plant

town which serves as its commercial centre, was deserted.

One of the victims, the Oloja of Epe, Oba David Ajayi said before the matter was reported to him, "soldiers had entered my palace, dragged me out and started to beat me".

An organised patrol of soldiers was later sent to the town by the Commander of the Lagos Garrison Organisation, Brigadier G.G.A. Ally to put the situation under control.

March 26, 1975

An air-service agreement was signed in Lagos between Nigeria and Zaire. Captain Olufemi Olumide, Federal Commissioner for Transport signed for Nigeria while Mr. Bofunja Wayoko, the Zaire Ambassador signed for Zaire.

March 27, 1975

The Chief Justice of the Federation Dr. Taslim Elias was elected member of the International Commission of Jurists. The commission is a non-governmental organisation which pledges to defend the rule of law throughout the world.

March 29, 1975

The ₦30 billion Third National Development Plan covering the period 1975-1980 was launched by the Head of State, General Yakubu Gowon.

April 1, 1975

The name of Shell Nigeria Limited was changed to National Oil Marketing Company, following the Federal Government's acquisition of 60 per cent interest in the Company.

April 3, 1975

Two eminent Nigerian lawyers — The Attorney General, Dr. N. Graham-Douglas and Chief F.R.A. Williams —



Chief F.R.A. Williams, Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee.



Alhaji Shehu Idris, Emir of Zaria



Mr. Allison Akene Ayida, Secretary to the Federal Military Government and Head of Civil Service.

were inducted into the "Degree of Inner Bar" of the Supreme Court as Senior Advocates of Nigeria at a ceremony performed by the Chief Justice of the Federation Dr. Taslim Elias.

April 4, 1975

The Governor of Lagos State, Brigadier Mobolaji Johnson opened the first phase of the School of Nursing building and the nurses hostel built by his government at the cost of about ₦2.5 million.

April 11, 1975

Alhaji Shehu Idris was installed as the 18th Emir of Zaria by the North-Central State Governor, Brigadier Abba Kyari.

April 18, 1975

Alhaji Umar Sanda Ndayako was installed as the 12th Etsu Nupe in Bida and was given his staff of office by the North-Western State Governor, Alhaji Usman Faruk.

April 28, 1975

Mr. Allison Akene Ayida was appointed the new Secretary to the Federal Military Government and Head of Civil Service in succession to Mr. Charles Olatunde Lawson who retired from service in March.

May 1, 1975

Mrs. Rabiātu Aliyu, 27, was appointed the first woman Magistrate in Kwara State and was sworn in by the Chief Justice for the Northern States.

May 3, 1975

Dele Jonathan of Nigeria beat Jim Watt of Britain on points in their 15-round contest to become the Lightweight boxing Champion. The fight for the vacant Commonwealth crown took place inside the main bowl of the National Stadium in Lagos.



Dr. N. B. Graham-Douglas, former Attorney-General and Federal Commissioner for Justice.



Alhaji Umar Sanda Ndayako, the 12th Etsu Nupe.



Mrs. Rabiātu Aliyu, first woman Magistrate in Kwara State.

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May 3, 1975

Nigeria's Mr. Abraham Ordia was re-elected president of the Supreme Council for sports in Africa having been returned unopposed following the withdrawal of the Sudanese candidate, Dr. Abdel Halim. The elections were held in Kinshasha Zaire.

May 16, 1975

The Timi of Ede, Oba John Adetoyese Laoye II died at the Seventh-day Adventist Hospital, Ilc-Ife, aged 76 years and was buried in Ede on June 1.

May 27, 1975

General Yakubu Gowon opened the two-day summit meeting of West African heads of State and government at the Independence Hall of the Federal Palace Hotel, Lagos, to discuss plans for multi-lateral co-operation among member states.

May 28, 1975

A treaty establishing the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was formally signed by West African Heads of State and government at the end of their meeting in Lagos.

May 31, 1975

General Yakubu Gowon and the Camerounian President, Ahmadu Ahidjo met for two days in Maroua, Cameroun to find a solution to the border problems between the two countries.

May 31, 1975

The 29th All-Nigeria Senior Open Athletics championships ended in Lagos with only one national record broken.

June 2, 1975

Three new High Court Judges for Lagos State were sworn in by the

Chief Justice of the state, Mr. Justice J.A. Adefarasin. The judges were Mr. Justice Olatunji Ajose-Adeogun legal practitioner; Mr. Justice James Oladipo Williams, Lagos State Solicitor-General and Mr. Justice Ezekiel Akinola Cole, a Chief Magistrate.

June 2, 1975

The Federal Commissioner for Finance, Shettima Ali Monguno performed the official opening of the Nigerian Petroleum Training Institute at its temporary site at Ughelli, near Warri. All member-countries of the Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS) would be free to send their students for training at the Institute.

June 3, 1975

The contract for the supply of two television transmitter stations estimated to cost ₦1 million was signed at Kaduna between the North-Central State Government and Pye TVT of Cambridge.

June 5, 1975

General Yakubu Gowon was conferred with an honorary doctorate degree at Cambridge University.

June 6, 1975

The Kainji Lake Research Project jointly manned by the United Nations Development Project and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (UNDP/FAO) was formally handed over to the Federal Government. The handing over ceremony was performed by the Federal Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Major-General E. E. Ekpo who also launched a new book titled "A Visitor's Guide to Borgu Game Reserve" and later performed the opening of the Sokoto/Rima vil-

lage irrigation scheme.

June 6, 1975

A second fuel jetty was commissioned in Lagos as part of the Federal Government's effort to arrest the endemic shortage of fuel in the country.

June 7, 1975

The Council of the University of Ife accepted the resignation of the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Dr. H. A. Oluwasanmi after receiving official report from the Pro-Chancellor, Chief T. T. Solaru.

June 10, 1975

The Nigerian National Oil Corporation announced that the Izombe oil field in Oguta Division of the East-Central State had struck oil, with an initial production rate of 10,000 barrels a day.

June 10, 1975

The foundation stone of the ₦1.7m Kwara Steel and Engineering Industries Limited at Ilorin was laid by the State's Military Governor.

June 13, 1975

A former world Light-heavyweight boxing champion, Archie Moore, flew into Lagos from the United States of America to assume duty as boxing coach with the National Sports Council.

June 16, 1975

The African regional seminar on family health was held in Ibadan.

June 21, 1975

A total of 138 Army, Naval and Air Force cadets passed out from the Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna. The number comprised 29 army cadets on the 13th regular course and 61 army cadets on the ninth short service course

who received their commission as second lieutenants. Others included 30 naval and air force cadets on the 15th regular course as well as 18 air force cadets on short service course.

June 23, 1975

Seven member states ratified the treaty of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) signed in Lagos on May 28, thus making the treaty legally binding.

June 23, 1975

An Enugu High Court Judge, Mr. Justice Benedict Cyril Ikem Obanye died, aged 52.

June 23, 1975

The Federal Department of Antiquities embarked on the second phase of the registration of antiquities throughout the country.

July 1, 1975

The President of the Western State Court of Appeal, Mr. Charles Madarikan was appointed Chairman and pro-chancellor of the reconstituted University of Ife Council.

July 1, 1975

It became an offence from today to ride a motorcycle or convey somebody on motorcycle on Lagos roads without putting on a crash helmet.

July 12, 1975

Contract for the construction of the Administrative Staff College of Nigeria to be sited at Badagry was signed in Lagos. The contract worth more than ₦13m was signed by Mr. S. A. Ajayi, Assistant Director of Building and Housing in the Federal Ministry of Works and Survey on behalf of the Federal Government while the Chairman of

the Nigerian Engineering and Construction Company Limited, Alhaji M. M. Isma, signed for the contracting firm.

July 13, 1975

The second Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament opened in Lagos with about 3,000 players participating.

July 16, 1975

The appointment of Prince Gabriel Adelegun Adesida as the new Deji of Akure (the 43rd Deji) was approved by the Western State Executive Council in Ibadan.

July 22, 1975

The torch for the second National Sports Festival was lit in Lagos at a short impressive ceremony.

July 26, 1975

Members of the National Youth Service Corps who served in the Western, North-Central, North-Eastern and Mid-Western States were presented with certificates at the end of their statutory one-year national service.

July 27, 1975

NYSC members who served in the Lagos State were presented with certificates by the Acting commander of the Lagos Garrison Organisation Colonel Joe Garba, who represented Governor Mobolaji Johnson.

July 27, 1975

The Nigerian Green Eagles defeated the Red Tigers of Congo Brazzaville 2 - 1 in the second round of the African Nations Cup championship played at the National Stadium, Surulere. Earlier the Nigerian side had defeated the Red Tigers in Brazzaville 1-0.

July 27, 1975

General Yakubu Gowon left Lagos

at the head of a 29-man Nigerian delegation to the O.A.U summit in Kampala, Uganda.

July 29, 1975

A bloodless coup d'etat, the third in Nigeria since Independence, overthrew the nine-year-old government of General Yakubu Gowon who was away in Kampala, Uganda. The announcement of the coup d'etat was made in Lagos by Colonel Joseph Nanven Garba, Commander of the Brigade of Guards. A dusk to-dawn curfew was announced and Nigerian borders with foreign countries closed.

At a radio broadcast later in the day, Brigadier Murtala Ramat Muhammed was named the new Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

State Governors and Administrator of East Central State, Mr. Ukpabi Asika in General Gowon's regime were all retired along with General Gowon himself. The Inspector-General of Police, all Major-Generals and officers above the rank of Brigadier, Federal and State Civil Commissioners were also retired with immediate effect. New members of the reconstituted Supreme Military Council were named.

July 30, 1975

Mr. Segun Osoba, deputy editor of Daily Times was appointed editor of the newspaper while Mr. Arcyoye Oye-bola, editor, became the managing editor of the Newspaper Division.

July 30, 1975

The dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed by the new government of the Federation was lifted. Brigadier Murtala Muhammed made his first broadcast to the nation highlighting his government's plans for the future of the

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country. New Military Governors for the States were appointed.

July 31, 1975

Ten of the newly appointed state governors with the exception of Lt. Col. Innih of the Midwest and Col. Paul Omu of South Eastern State were sworn in by the Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed at Dodan Barracks, Lagos.

August 1, 1975

Britain formally recognised the new Federal Government of Nigeria.

August 2, 1975

All external communications, including the Nigerian Airways external flights were resumed. All borders and entry points were also opened.

August 2, 1975

The National Youth Service Corps Scheme for the year started at the state capitals. The two other state governors (Cols Innih and Omu) appointed by Brigadier Murtala Muhammed were sworn in at Dodan Barracks in Lagos.

August 4, 1975

The Second National Sports Festival was opened at the National Stadium in Surulere, Lagos.

August 5, 1975

The Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed, swore in the new members of the Supreme Military Council at Dodan Barracks, Lagos.

August 5, 1975

All civil commissioners in the former government of the North-Western State formally received letters terminating their appointments.

August 5, 1975

Brigadier G. S. Jallo was appointed the Commandant of the Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna.

August 6, 1975

Twenty-five new commissioners were appointed to the Federal Executive Council and allocated with ministerial responsibilities.

Out of the 25 commissioners, 13 are members of the armed forces while 12 are civilians.

Five of the 13 members of the armed forces were former federal commissioners — three of them retaining their former posts.

Lt. Col. (Dr.) A. A. Ali retains his post as Commissioner for Education; Col. M. I. Wushishi remains the Commissioner for Industries; while Brigadier H. E. O. Adefoye was re-appointed as Commissioner of Labour.

Captain Olufemi Olumide (NN) moves to the post of Commissioner for Works from being the Commissioner for Transport and Col. Dan Suleiman, former Commissioner (Special Duties) becomes the Commissioner for Health.

Others are: Brigadier I.D. Bissala, former Commandant of the Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna, becomes the Commissioner for Defence; Brigadier J. J. Oluleye the former General Officer Commanding (GOC) Second Division of the Nigerian Army was appointed as the Commissioner for Establishments.

Colonel Joseph Nanven Garba who now becomes the Commissioner for External Affairs was until his appointment, Commander of the Brigade of Guards.

Brigadier M. Shuwa, the new Commissioner for Trade was the General Officer Commanding the First Division, before becoming the General Staff

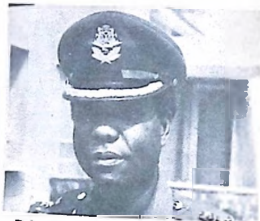
STATE GOVERNORS AND ADMINISTRATOR RETIRED



Brigadier Mobolaji Johnson, retired
Military Governor Lagos State.



Police Commissioner Joseph Gomwalk,
retired Military Governor Benue Plateau
State.



Brigadier U. J. Esuene, retired Military
Governor, South Eastern State.



Brigadier Oluwale Rotimi, retired
Military Governor, Western State.



Brigadier Musa Usman, retired Military
Governor, North Eastern State.



Brigadier Abba Kyari, retired Military
Governor North Central State.



Police Commissioner Audu Bako,
retired Military Governor Kano State.



Col. David Bamigboye, retired
Military Governor Kwara State.



Commander Alfred Diete-Spiff, retired
Military Governor Rivers State.



Mr. Anthony Ukpabi Asika, retired
Administrator East Central State.



Assistant Commissioner Usman Faruk,
retired Military Governor North Western
State.



Brigadier Osaigbovo Ogbemudia,
retired Military Governor Mid-Western
State.

Officer, Supreme Headquarters.

The new Information Commissioner, Brigadier I. B. M. Haruna, was the GOC of the First Division and Brigadier Olufemi Olutoye, now the Commissioner for Youth and Sports, was Commandant of the Nigerian Army Resettlement Centre at Oshodi.

Commander O. P. Fingsi takes over from Chief Anthony Enahoro as the Commissioner for Special Duties (Black Arts Festival). Lt-Col. S. M. Yar'Adua takes over from Captain Olumide as Commissioner for Transport.

The 12 civilian commissioners co-opted are: Mr. B. O. W. Mafeni, Commissioner for Agriculture (formerly Mid-West Agriculture and Natural Resources Commissioner before becoming the general manager of the Mid-West Farms Management Board); Mr. A. E. Ekukinam, Commissioner for Finance who was the deputy director of the Nigerian Security Printing and Minting Company; Mr. Justice Dan Ibekwe former East-Central State Commissioner for Works and Housing, and later a Justice of the Supreme Court, becomes the Federal Attorney-General as well as the Commissioner for Justice.

Mr. S. O. Williams, former permanent secretary in the Ministry of Communications becomes the Commissioner for that Ministry, while the Rivers State Commissioner for Finance, Dr. M.T.O. Akobo, becomes the Commissioner for Petroleum and Energy.

The administrative director of Shell Company, Mr. M. Ajose-Adeogun, is the new Commissioner for Co-operatives and Supply; while Dr. R. A. Adeleye, former Kwara State Commissioner for Economic Development becomes Commissioner for Housing, Urban Development and Environment.

Other new commissioners are Mr. Effiom Otu Ekong for Mines and Power;



Major-General Mohammed Shuwa,
Federal Commissioner for Trade.



Major-General J. J. Oluleye, Federal
Commissioner for Establishments.



Major-General H.E.O. Adefope,
Federal Commissioner for Labour.



Major-General I.B.M. Haruna, Federal
Commissioner for Information.



Major-General John Obada
GOC 4 Div. Nigerian Army.



Col. M. I. Wushishi, Federal Commissioner for Industries.



Lt. Col. (Dr) A. A. Ali, Federal Commissioner for Education.



Capt. Olufemi Olumide, Federal Commissioner for Works.

Mr. Umoru Mattalab for Economic Development; Mr. Shinkafi for Internal Affairs; Dr. I. U. William Osisiogu and Mr. Shuaibu Kazaure are for Water Resources and Aviation, respectively.

August 7, 1975

The Federal government set up a committee headed by Mr. Justice Ayo Irikefe, a judge of the Supreme Court of Nigeria to study the question of creation of more states in Nigeria. Four other members of the Committee are: Dr. A. D. Yahaya, Mr. S. D. Lar, Brigadier Godwin G. Ally and Mr. C. Audifferen, with Dr. P. D. Cole of the Cabinet Office, its secretary.

August 7, 1975

The General Manager of the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA), Mr. M. A. Tokunboh was relieved of his post.

August 8, 1975

The Federal Commissioner for Special Duties and new President of the Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture, Commander O. P. Fingsi assumed duty.

August 9, 1975

The Director-General of the Armed Forces Medical Service, Brigadier O. Austen-Peters, the Chief Electrical and Mechanical Engineer of the Army Colonel K. G. Lawson, and Colonel A. Z. Shielu, Paymaster-General of the Army were retired. Brigadier U. J. Ekong took over from Brigadier Austen-Peters as Director-General, while Colonel E. W. O. Thomas took over from Brigadier Henry Adefope as Director of the Army Medical Services.

August 11, 1975

Military and security detainees numbering 50, were released by the Federal



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Government after giving a very careful and sympathetic consideration to the circumstances surrounding their detention. Following are names of the released detainees: Military Detainees: Lt. Col. O. B. Ochei, Major I. N. O. Chukuka, Capt. G. O. Oji, Capt. G. Ude and Capt. G. S. Adeleke. Security Detainees: M. N. D. Jalingo, Abdunra Haman Musa, Muhammadu Marwa, Ahamadu Kofar-Nasarwa, Ibrahim Mohammed, Ali Musa, Saliu Muhammed, Ahmadu Saibu, Boniface Kanayo Esinulo and Emmanuel Ischukwu Obianwu.

Other security detainees are: George Air Iyare, Shehu Usman Umaru, Michael Kennedy Agbati, Alhaji Saidu Agarawu, Dr. Olugbologo Akintunde Owolabi, Anthony Engurube, Charles O. Akinde, David Ganto, Samuel Daliop, John Sowang, Yakubu Chayi, Musa Darak and Yakubu Chollom.

Others are Mustafa Adeoye, Salami Atanda, Joseph Folarin, Aransi Ajao, Karimu Ajani, Amusa Akanni, Raimi Aremu, Salau Ajao, Emmanuel Akanni Busari Ajao, Abdulai Ishola Oyekeye, Safiu Ajao and Joseph Ishola.

Others are: Lasisi Lawal, Tijani Olabiyi, Ezekiel Akano, Lalere Alagbe, Jeba Asekun Ogunsanya, Ladeji Akande, Raji Latinwa Aremu, Busari Alao and Lamidi Ade Adisa.

August 11, 1975

The traditional installation and crowning ceremony of the 43rd Deji of Akure, Prince Gabriel Adelegan Adesida was performed at Akure.

August 12, 1975

The second National Sports Festival which featured 15 events ended in Lagos with Mid-West and Lagos States receiving the greatest number of medals.



Mr. A. E. Ekukinam, Federal Commissioner for Finance.



Mr. Justice Dan Ibekwe, Attorney-General and Federal Commissioner for Justice.



Mr. S. O. Williams, Federal Commissioner for Communications.



Brigadier O. Austen-Peters retired Director-General of the Armed Forces Medical Services.

August 12, 1975

The director of News and Current Affairs of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Alhaji Saka Aleshinloye, was appointed press secretary to the Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed.

Alhaji Aleshinloye, a versatile journalist, has held various executive editorial positions in both the newspaper and radio organisations.

He was one-time senior reporter of the Daily Times and later head of news, Radio Television, Kaduna.

August 12, 1975

The National Sports Commission named Nigeria's table tennis player, Babatunde Obisanya, Sportsman of the year 1973/74 and Miss Modupe Oshikoya, who was retaining the award for the second year, the Sportswoman of the same year.

August 15, 1975

An eleven-man Anti-Inflation Task

Force was set up by the Federal government to look into the inflationary pressures in the country's economy. The Force was headed by Professor H.M.A. Onitiri, Director of the Nigerian Institute of Economic Research, Ibadan.

August 15, 1975

The Controller of Works and the Secretary to the Public Service Commission in the North-Western State were suspended from office.

August 15, 1975

The Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed announced the appointment of the Grand Khadi of the Northern States, Alhaji Abubakar Gumi as the chairman of the newly reconstituted Nigerian Pilgrims Board. Six other members were also appointed.

August 15, 1975

The Federal Government took over four major projects of the Lagos State Government: the proposed bridge over the Lagos Lagoon, the Ring-road around Lagos, widening of Herbert Macaulay Street and the Lagos-Badagry Road.

August 15, 1975

All retired state governors, including the administrator of the East Central State were ordered to declare their assets before their appointments and after they were relieved of their posts.

August 15, 1975

All payments to Voteniski International group of companies regarding two road contracts were stopped following the order of Colonel Abdullahi Mohammed, Governor of the Benue Plateau State.

August 15, 1975

The chairman of the management committee of the Ibadan City Council

Dr. Olayinka Asseez resigned his appointment.

August 16, 1975

The Federal Government took over 60 jetties for the exclusive use of the Federal Government from 5 p.m to 5 a.m.

August 16, 1975

Chief Michael Ejirinretseola Rhoderick Okorodudu died in London, aged 60.

August 16, 1975

Mr. Emmanuel Muanya, Principal Assistant Secretary, Federal Ministry of Finance, died in a hotel in Geneva, Switzerland while attending UNICEF conference. According to a cable from Nigeria's Permanent Mission in Geneva, Mr. Muanya, suddenly took ill and died in his hotel.

The late principal assistant secretary was survived by his widow who is expecting a baby and four children.

Educated at the University of Ghana, Mr. Muanya had a B.Sc (Econs) degree.

August 17, 1975

Two Lagos Streets — Yakubu Gowon Street and Mobolaji Johnson Way — were changed to their former names, "Broad Street" and "Kingsway Road", respectively.

August 18, 1975

About 100 top Nigerian Police-Officers were relieved of their posts.

August 18, 1975

The Federal Government instructed State military governors to look into the public institutions, establishments, Streets and highways which had been renamed since the inception of the military administration in 1966; and to decide after taking all necessary acco-

unts whether the institutions needed reverting to their former names.

August 18, 1975

The Benue-Plateau State governor Col. Abdullahi Mohammed, has lamented that there were no men of courage to stop the acts of looting of public funds going on in the state during the last regime.

Col. Mohammed pointed out that some individuals in the state looted or embezzled public funds to establish companies such as furniture, factories, insurance companies and travel agencies.

He declared: "It is dis-heartening that there were no men of courage to stop the acts of looting and embezzlement of public funds by unscrupulous citizens."

Governor Mohammed was addressing the Pankshin administrative heads of departments while rounding off his "know your state" tour of the 12 administrative divisions of the state.

He said it was a pity that the Voteniski International group of companies could not complete one quarter of the Lafia/Shendam and the Makurdi/Yandev road projects under construction, despite the fact that the group had been paid all money required for the two roads.

The governor warned heads of departments against rumour mongering and urged them to work diligently and

honestly for the improvement of the state, adding that his administration would not condone any nonsense or acts of indolence on the part of any official.

Earlier, Governor Mohammed had been urged to ensure that amenities such as electricity and telephone services were established in the division.



Dr. Taslim Olawale Elias ex-Chief Justice of Nigeria.



Mr. Justice D.A.R. Alexander, Chief Justice of Nigeria.



Mr. Justice George Baptist Ayoola Coker.



Mr. Justice S. Olanrewaju Lambo

August 18, 1975

Four Nigerian envoys were retired with full benefits. They were: Alhaji Sule D. Kolo (High Commissioner in London), Brigadier George T. Kurubo (Ambassador to Turkey and Iran), Mr. E. O. Ogbu (Permanent Representative at the UN in New York) and Mr. J. T. F. Iyalla (former Permanent Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs).

August 18, 1975

The Secretary to the Lagos State Government and head of Service, Mr. F. C. O. Coker was retired with immediate effect, and Mr. S. A. Thomas was appointed to succeed him.

August 19, 1975

A measure introduced by the Federal Government to decongest the ports and reduce the scarcity of cement in the country came into effect.

August 19, 1975

The Secretary to the Kwara State Government, Mr. Joseph Adeniyi Adenigbe was relieved of his post while Mr. Gilbert Obatoyinbo was appointed his successor.

August 19, 1975

The Chief Justice of the Federation, Dr. Taslim Olawale Elias was retired for health reasons. Mr. Darnley Alexander was appointed his successor.

August 20, 1975

Four judges, Mr. Justice George Baptist Ayoola Coker, Mr. Justice Sigismund Olanrewaju Lambo, Mr. Justice Michael Odesanya and Mr. Justice O.R.I. George were retired from the bench.

August 20, 1975

Three police commissioners and four deputy commissioners were among 94 top police officers who have been retired from the force with immediate effect.

Others include officers holding the ranks of assistant commissioner to those of assistant superintendents.

An announcement from the Force Headquarters in Lagos said all the Officers would retire with full benefits.

One of them, Mr. Joseph Adeola former Nigerian sprints record holder, was already on leave preparatory to retirement before the announcement.

The retired officers included the "terror of danfo and molue" drivers, Mrs. M. Oyebade, popularly known as Mama Toyin.

Also retired is the wife of the former Mid-Western State governor, Mrs. Clara Ogbemudia.

Others affected are: Alhaji B. Jimeta, commissioner, North-Eastern State; Mr. H. A. V. Omooba, commissioner, South-Eastern State; Deputy Commissioner J. H. Bassey; Deputy Commissioner, I.I. Omoregbee; Deputy Commissioner M. Ojeseihoba and Deputy Commissioner L. A. Latunbosun; Assistant Commissioner J. I. Enadeghe; Assistant Commissioner T. Odofoin; Assistant Commissioner S. A. Adebiyi; Assistant Commissioner A. B. Adefemi; Assistant Commissioner B. A. Adebule; Assistant Commissioner J. Oyegbade; Assistant Commissioner U. Opuene; Assistant Commissioner R. Egbeyemi; Assistant



Mr. Justice Michael Odesanya



Mr. Justice Oladipo Rotimi Ibikunle George.



Police Commissioner Joseph Adeola

Commissioner S. Borokini, Assistant Commissioner B. A. Hassan and Assistant Commissioner J.J. Enade.

The retired police superintendents are: T. G. Obi-Egbedi; M. Shopeju; J. O. Williams, a vehicle inspection officer in the Western State; S. Ocheja;



Mr. F.C.O. Coker, retired Secretary to the Lagos State Government.

K. M. M. Zanna; W. Leigh; S. Okonofua; L. Lawal; B. Ayo; S. A. Adebayo; R. Umoffia; Y. Oloko; C. B. O. Odude; S. C. Okoji; T. Mokoyawo; B. Thompson; W. A. Vaughan; I. Momoh; C. I. Onwu; M. Dikwa and E. Ekiyor.

The superintendents are: G. Audu; J. Izedomwen; O. P. Owutu; A. Alugbin; J. Oni; H. Iloba; B. P. Agbakoba; M. A. Awobode; G. Ndam; M. Sowale; G. Mustapha; P. Efoza and J. Familoni.

The deputy superintendents, S. Iwarae; A. Ojimba; B. W. Ibeabuchi; A. Kwentua; N. Niagwam; S. O. Badejo; E. Cowan; M. Kolo; E. Agbonlahor; W. Wuliya; M. J. Arcemu; B. Oseni; S. Osuji; S. Ojutalayo and B. Adoke.



Chief Obafemi Awolowo, Chancellor of Ahmadu Bello University.

The assistant superintendents are: A. Jibril; A. O. Asuquo; A. Abubakar; C. S. Tadzer; S. Adeyanju; H. Ayo; R. Okoriejor; M. Doda; A. Ayo; C. Gregory (Mrs); C. Amalu; C. Amanfo; A. Akinola; F. Idolo; H. Gadam; J. Alade; M. Sanusi; M. Bakari; A. Adeleke; S. Falowo; H. Adewemimo; M. Keshin; T. O. Tobun; E. D. Ibokette; M. Odu and C. A. Adewumi.

August 20, 1975

In a 30-page statement, Chief Obafemi Awolowo called on the new military rulers to hand over power to civilians by March 1977 and to create a total of 18 states in the country.

August 21, 1975

Two more boards of government-owned establishments in Benue Plateau State were dissolved. They are: the state's Sports Council and Pilgrims' Welfare Board.

The order for the immediate dissolution of the institutions was given by the state's Military Governor, Col. Abdullahi Mohammed.

A statement from the Military Governor's Office in Jos stated that as a result of the dissolution of the board their chairmen and members had been relieved of their posts.

The statement directed the secretaries of the affected institutions to take charge of their respective organisations.

He, however, ordered that the chairmen and members be paid their salaries up to August 20.

Chairmen of seven other institutions owned by the state government were earlier removed.

The institutions are the state Bus Service, Marketing Board, Broadcasting Corporation, Printing Corporation, Water Board, Jos Metropolitan Development Board and Hotels Board.

August 22, 1975

The Waziri of Borno, Alhaji Abba Annas Baba Gana died in a London Hospital at the age of 48 years.

August 22, 1975

Mr. I.G.T. Ordor, the Nigerian National Oil Corporation General Manager was relieved of his post while Mr. S.B. Awoniyi was appointed to replace him.

August 22, 1975

Dr. Bolaji Akinyemi, a senior lecturer in political Science at the University of Ibadan was appointed Director-General of Nigerian Institute of International Affairs. He succeeded Professor Chike Onwuachi.

August 23, 1975

Five Commissioners of Police were promoted to the rank of Assistant Inspectors-General of Police. They are: Mr. Isa Adejo (formerly of Lagos State), Mr. John James (Midwest), Mr. Gabriel Ezekwem (East Central), Mr. Sunday Adewusi (Central Investigation Department, Alagbon Close, Ikoyi) and Mr. Hausa Brisibe (Force Headquarters, Lagos).

August 23, 1975

New posting of Commissioners of Police was made throughout the Federation: Mr. E.L. Omitola replaced Mr. Isa Adejo as the Lagos State Commissioner of Police, Mr. Stephen Olumese (Midwest State), Mr. K. Tinubu (East Central State), Mr. L.C. Meme (Benue Plateau State), Mr. Ganiyu Agbaje (North Western State), Mr Victor Pam (North Central State), Mr. Umoren (Western State), Mr. J. O. Olarinde (Rivers State), Mr. Magnus Eweka (South Eastern State), Alhaji Muhammad Danmadami (North Eastern State) Mr. E. O. Inyang (Kano State) and Mr. S. K. Dimka (Kwara State).

August 25, 1975

The former managing director of the New Nigerian, Mr. Adamu Ciroma, was appointed the new chairman of the panel on the future of the Northern States Interim Common Services Agency (ICSA) and the Eastern States Interim Assets and Liabilities Agency (ESIALA).

A statement from the Cabinet Office said that Mr. Ciroma was appointed to replace late Alhaji A.A. Baba Gana

Other members of the panel are Dr. O. Teriba, an economist and Mr. Arthur C. I. Mbanefo, a chartered accountant.

The committee would evolve an appropriate formula for sharing the assets and liabilities of the participating states.

The panel was expected to submit its recommendations not later than October 31.

August 25, 1975

The former governor of Mid-Western State, Brigadier Samuel Ogbemudia, flew into Lagos from London. On the immigration form he filled on arrival, the ex-governor claimed to be a "farmer."

Brigadier Ogbemudia had been in Europe where he was holidaying before the change of government. On alighting from a Nigeria Airways plane he met a handful of personalities.

Brigadier Ogbemudia, looking cheerful, walked briskly into the VIP chalet. But he declined a Press interview.

He rather retorted: "Why don't you leave me alone? You don't need my voice again; please allow me to rest."

Hardly had the ex-governor finished pleading than one of the personalities around, questioned the presence of Press reporters and ordered them out.

The quick intervention of an External Affairs Ministry official quelled the situation.

Brigadier Ogbemudia's diplomatic passport number D00709, was later returned to him, after formal immigration and security checks by the security men at the airport.

The ex-governor was driven away to Lagos in a Volkswagen K70 saloon.

August 26, 1975

The Acting deputy general manager of the Nigerian Railway Corporation Mr. B. Ajose, was promoted to the post of deputy general manager. He was also retired with immediate effect.

The management has also reassigned top and middle management officers in a bid to obtain more efficient utilisation of its manpower.

One of such officers affected is Mr. S. M. O. Danloye, who would proceed on leave with immediate effect and to be redeployed on special duties.

In a statement in Lagos the corporation said in view of the urgent need to revitalise and re-equip the corporation to cope with the urgent and increasing demands on rail transportation, it had become necessary to reorganise it.

Mr. T. I. Awosika, the deputy chief mechanical and electrical engineer, had been transferred on promotion to the post of chief research engineer (mechanical) in the general manager's office.

The following officers were promoted: Mr. J. K. Cole, head of department of works and operations; Mr. A. Adewoyin, chief engineer; Mr. S. O. Omotoso, project director (new lines); Mr. J. I. George, chief superintendent; Mr. S. O. Akhidime, chief mechanical and electrical engineer; Alhaji S. U. Alkali, district manager; Mr. E. Ideozu, district manager; Mr. J. A. Agbasi, Chief internal auditor; Mr. N. C. U. Okoro,

district superintendent; and Malam I. Suleman, district superintendent.

Nine other officers were retired with immediate effect.

August 26, 1975

A law graduate and member of the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) deployed to the Benue-Plateau State Mr. S. Y. Oguniyi, was reported dead.

He was said to have died in a motor accident while travelling from Jos to Kaduna enroute Lagos in a friend's car during the week.

Another NYSC member who was in the same car with the late Mr. Oguniyi only received injuries.

The late Mr. Oguniyi, who was described by his colleagues in the NYSC as "a quiet gentleman" attended the Lagos University.

Confirming the incident, the principal inspector of the NYSC, Mr. J. I. Idoko, said he was waiting for instructions from the NYSC head office in Lagos as regards burial arrangements.

August 26, 1975

The Secretary to the North-Central State Government, Alhaji Garba Ja'a Abdulkadir, resigned from the State's civil service.

August 26, 1975

Three permanent secretaries and a provincial secretary in the North-Central State, Alhaji M. I. Ismaila (Education), Alhaji Aminu Salihu (Local Government), Alhaji Abubakar Jibrin (Trade Industry and Co-operatives) and Alhaji Tijani Mahusafashi (Zaria Provincial Secretary), were retired from the state's service.

August 26, 1975

Mrs. Omolola Obiogun was appointed the Sole Administrator for Sports



University of Ife, Ile-Ife

in the Midwest State by the State's Governor, Colonel George Innih.

August 27, 1975

The Federal Public Service Commission was dissolved. The chairman of of the Federal Public Service Commission, Alhaji Sule Katagum, as well as the other three members of the commission, Dr. Samuel Manuwa, Alhaji Yusuf Jega and Dr. L. O. Uwechia were relieved of their posts.

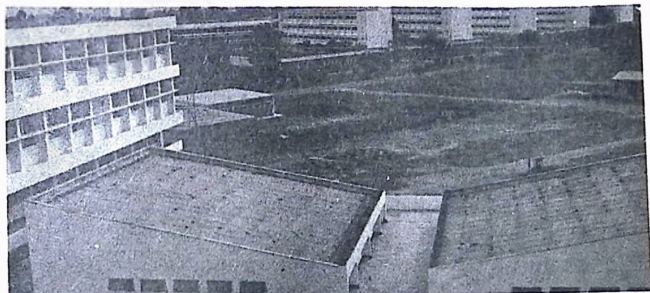
According to the announcement, Dr. Uwechia's dismissal was in connection with an alleged criminal offence said to have been committed some four years ago.

August 27, 1975

The Federal Government took over the University of Ife and Ahmadu Bello University.

August 27, 1975

Mr. Kafaru Tinubu, formerly West-



Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

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rn State Police Commissioner succeeded Mr. Gabriel Ezekwem, promoted Assistant (Inspector-General) as the East Central State Police Commissioner.

August 28, 1975

Nigeria and Senegal signed a 15-year agreement for Nigeria to provide the new oil refinery at Caya, Senegal due to be commissioned in January 1978 with 2.5 million tons of crude oil at international market prices.

August 28, 1975

The new bottle factory of Metal Box Toyo Glass Nigeria Limited situated on the Lagos-Badagry Road started production. Built at a cost of N15 million, the factory has a capacity to produce 100 million beer and soft drink bottles annually.

August 28, 1975

The assets of the Voteniski International group of companies were forfeited by the Benue-Plateau State government.

August 28, 1975

The Statutory Corporations Service Commission and the Corporations Standing Tenders Board were abolished. Their functions were transferred to the boards and management of their respective corporations: the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA), the Nigerian National Shipping Line (NNL), National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria (NICON) and the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC).

The Nigerian Railway Corporation was earlier removed from this body.

August 29, 1975

The Chairman of the Board of Customs and Excise, Mr. Henry Duke; his deputy, Mr. E. U. Umoren and the Preventive Commandant, Mr. I.

Halilu were officially retired. Mr. Shehu Musa, permanent secretary, Federal Ministry of Health was redeployed as the new director in the department.

August 29, 1975

The Certificates of Registration of three insurance companies were cancelled by the Federal Government. The companies: African Overseas Insurance Company Ltd. operating in Lagos and Enugu, the Champion Insurance Company Ltd. of Ibadan and the Gulf Assurance Corporation Ltd. of Lagos.



Lt.-Col. Umaru Mohammed, Military Governor, Sokoto State.

August 29, 1975

The North-Western State Governor Lt.-Col. Umaru Mohammed, revoked three more building contracts awarded by the former state government to some indigenous contractors in the state.

This brings to six, the number of contracts awarded by the former regime which had been revoked by the Governor.

Five of the contracts, which were building projects are N67,200 exten-



Chief Justice D. A. R. Alexander being sworn in by late General Muhammed at Dodan Barracks.

sion scheme of the Birnin Kebbi Teachers' College N17,000 construction of the college staff quarters, the N57,000 construction of the Yauri General Hospital and reception centre for Armed Forces, N49,000 Mokwa Teachers' College hostel and 32-bed wards at the cost of N56,000 for the Army at the Bida General Hospital.

The directives for the cancellation of the contracts were given by Governor Mohammed at the respective towns after inspecting the projects during his current assessment tour of the state.

Earlier, before setting out on the tour, the governor terminated an agreement between the state and an indigenous transportation company.

All the contracts were revoked as a result of the contractors' failure to finish their work within the scheduled time.

During the governor's inspection of the Yauri hospital, he discovered that the project was supposed to have been completed since last April but only 60 per cent of the work had been done.

And at the Mokwa Teachers' College Hostel which was supposed to have been completed in April, the governor discovered that less than half of the work had been done.

August 29, 1975

Professor Ojetunji Aboyade was named the new Vice-Chancellor of the



Professor Ojetunji Aboyade Vice-Chancellor, University of Ife.

University of Ife and Dr. Iya Abubakar, the Vice-Chancellor of Ahmadu Bello University in succession to Dr. H. A. Oluwasanmi and Dr. S. Audu, respectively.

August 29, 1975

The new Chief Justice of the Federation, Mr. Justice Darnley A. Alexander was sworn in by the Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed at Dodan Barracks, Lagos.

August 30, 1975

The Federal Military Government announced its intention to acquire through its wholly-owned National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria (NICON) 60% of the equity of the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited. It also announced its acquisition of the total equity of the New Nigerian Newspapers Limited.

August 30, 1975

The secretary to the Mid-Western State Government, Dr. Isaac Madubugbo Okonjo, was retired from the service with immediate effect.

The retirement was announced in a statement from the state's Ministry of Home Affairs and Information in Benin.

Dr. Okonjo's appointment as chairman of the board of directors of five government-owned and sponsored companies was also revoked.

Mr. Joseph Toyé Lewis Boyo, an administrative officer of the rank of principal staff grade, was named the acting secretary to the government and head of service in place of Dr. Okonjo.

September 1, 1975

A new Public Service Commission for the Western State was constituted with Canon J. A. Akinyemi as the Chairman.

Other members were Mr. J. A. Bolarinwa, a retired senior magistrate, Dr.

J. A. Omoyejowa, a senior lecturer at the University of Ibadan and Chief M. O. Oyedele, a retired civil servant.

A statement from the office of the governor stated that the appointments of members took effect from Monday, September 1.

Another statement also said a new chairman for the state Local Government Service Board has been appointed.

New Chairman for the State Local Government Service Board was appointed. He is Chief J. O. Ajibola, a retired Grade "A" Customary Court Judge. He succeeded Canon Akinyemi.

Mr. T. A. Esan was appointed a part-time member of the board.

September 2, 1975

Colonel David Jemibewon was appointed the new Military Governor of the Western State in succession to Captain Akintunde Aduwo who was nominated for a course abroad.

September 3, 1975

The Supreme Military Council ratified the appointment of members of the reconstituted Federal Public Service Commission headed by Dr. O. K. Ogan, a Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Head of the Department of Medicine of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

The deputy chairman is Alhaji Bagudu Shettima, a private businessman in Bida, North-Western State. He was a senior education officer under the Bida Local Government Service.

Members of the commission include Mr. Olubunmi Thomas, a retired senior civil servant; Alhaji Ali Rano, a local government employee and Dr. Sambo Daju, a university lecturer.

Others are Mr. M. O. Ani, a retired senior civil servant; Mr. M. Danmole, an economist; Alhaji Ladan Baki, a local

government employee and Mr. S. Ide-
myor, an educationist.

September 4, 1975

All permanent secretaries in the North-Eastern State were reassigned. In the reassignment exercise, the former Principal of the North-East College of Arts and Science, Maiduguri, Alhaji Ahmadu Alkali, was appointed permanent secretary, Ministry of Education.

The former permanent secretary in the Ministry of Education, Alhaji Yaya Abubakar left for Lagos to assume duty as the permanent secretary in the Cabinet Office.

According to the circular, Alhaji Gaji Galtimari, formerly permanent secretary, Ministry of Economic Planning now became permanent secretary, Ministry of Finance.

Alhaji Mahmud Modibbo, former permanent secretary, Ministry of Co-operative and Community Development now becomes permanent secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing while Alhaji A. K. Mohammed, former permanent secretary in the governor's office, of Information and Social Welfare.

Alhaji Abubakar Umar former permanent secretary, Ministry of Finance now becomes permanent secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources, while Alhaji Kalli Imam, former permanent secretary Ministry of Natural Resources now moves to Ministry of Health.

The re-assignments took effect from September 15.

September 4, 1975

Four new members were appointed by the Lagos State Governor, Captain Adekunle Lawal, into the state's reconstituted Public Service Commission.

The chairman is a chartered accountant, Mr. H. A. Subair. Others are:

Mr. S. A. Adeyemo, Mrs. Shadebaku and Mr. O. Oshinowo.

September 4, 1975

The Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice in the North-Eastern State, Alhaji Mohammadu Nasir resigned from the State's public service.

September 4, 1975

The operations of five state-owned corporations and state-owned companies in the North-Eastern State were suspended by the State Governor, Col. Muhammed Buhari.

The panels concerned are the North-East Entertainment Company, the State Agricultural Development Corporation, the Rural Electrification Board, Hamdala Supply Company and North-East Television.

September 4, 1975

The Federal Government dissolved the National Sports Commission (NSC).

September 4, 1975

Alhaji Sule Katagum, Chairman of the dissolved Federal Public Service Commission was dismissed from service of the Federal Government on the charge that he "employed dishonest means to procure favour from the Federal Government" and "played a sinister role" in the matter which led to the dismissal of Dr. L. Uwechia. Alhaji Katagum headed the PSC from 1961 until its dissolution on August 26, 1975.

September 5, 1975

The boards of the two government companies in East-Central State, Oriental Lines, and Hotel Presidential Ltd — were dissolved with immediate effect.

The managements of the companies had been asked to assume full control but would be receiving directives from the permanent secretary, Ministry of Trade and Transport and the permanent secretary, Ministry of Industries.

State Governor Ochefu said a mar-



Alhaji Sule Katagum, retired Chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission
gement audit was being set up to examine the operation and accounts of the Oriental Lines since its inception and ascertain reactions for the huge losses sustained by the companies.

September 5, 1975

Benneth Okoye (Ben Lion Heart), the fifth contender for the world wrestling championship defeated the Hungarian champion, Tibor Szakacs by a technical knockout in the fifth round of their eight-round friendly international contest at the National Stadium, Lagos.

September 5, 1975

The Federal Government dissolved the Council of the University of Benin as well as its Finance and general-purpose Committees.

September 6, 1975

Fifty prisoners originally condemned to death but later had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment were ordered to be released by the Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed.

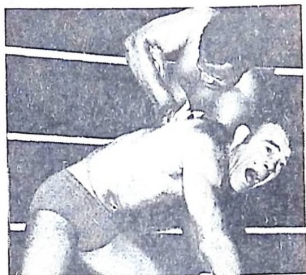
Some of them were Osho Omo Akereja, Ayinla Jimoh, Shitta Olagunju, Moses Adeleke Adesina, Abdul Dan Yaya, Umaru Gwandu, Agbaku Angura and Johnson Uwamman.

Some of the others were Musa Maman, Mairo Bartark, Bulus Kowo, Ali Jaliso, Ali Shuwa, Garba Dandau, and Tyenaongo Iyedugh.

Others were Abdu Romo, Mbega Johnson Akpee, Emmanuel Ezuma, Mai Baru, Ogara Ezuma, Manu Fulani, Nwafor Aliezic, Unagum Nworie, Edene Ugama, Nwabasi Idenyi, Ezza Nkanko Nwite Eie, Eboko Nwafor Nana Aloka and Ezeali Eleke.

The others are: Otulo Oma, Alimoke Ucha, Nweke Okolo, Umadu Nvaegebe, Eze Nwangbo, Nwalogbu Ogodo, Nwanboyi Aha Nwigboke, Osina Eze, Nome Ovu, Nwite Nwonuahi, Mbara Umana, Ezeoke Akuma, Nwagbunnu Ogbaru, Anongo Yongo, Bassayi Mada, Deka Tinjim, Alabi Dung, Ahmadu Na'aji and Emesenovbo Emebeye.

The lifers were given resettlement allowances to enable them acquire some



"Ben Lion Heart" (Benneth Okoye) defeats the Hungarian Champion, Tibor Szakacs in a non-title wrestling contest.

tools with which to start off anew.

In addition, they were paid their accumulated allowances due to them while in the prisons.

The prisons provide training in various trades like carpentry, tailoring and shoe-making for the inmates and some of those released got their trade test certificates.

All of them served between 10 to 20 years.

September 7, 1975

Colonel David Jemibewon, governor of the Western State, ordered the immediate dismissal of a nurse-in-training Miss E. I. Sonubi, of the Adeoye State Hospital, Ibadan.

The order followed a surprise visit to the hospital by the governor on Sunday at about noon during which the nurse was not found on duty and



Col. David Jemibewon, Military Governor Oyo State.

no satisfactory explanation of her whereabouts was given when he asked for her.

Col. Jemibewon also directed that Miss Sonubi should not be given admission into any nursing training institution in the state.

In a statement later, Col. Jemibewon said that the effort of the present regime which was to have a break from the past and pilot the nation to a new path of sanity, was not directed against the civil service alone but also against the generality of the populace.

He called on all citizens in the state engaged in both the Federal and private establishments, such as the

National Electric Power Authority (PA), Nigeria Airways, Railways, and Telecommunications and various banks to treat their customers with respect and act with dispatch in the performance of their duties;

"I shall undertake surprise visits occasionally and I shall not hesitate to take up with the Federal Government or headquarters of any establishment, any act of laziness, I-don't-care attitude, any sign of arrogance and disrespect to their customers he added.

September 7, 1975

The military Governor of the Western State, Lt-Col. Umaru Abba Mohammed, announced new postings in the state's Public Service following the retirement of five permanent secretaries and the approval of the voluntary retirements of the Secretary to the State's Military Government, Alhaji Abdullahi Kure Muhammadu and the state's Auditor-General, Alhaji Hebi Bungudu.

Alhaji Muhammedu Carpenter, former Asst. General Manager, Sokoto River Basin Authority

Permanent Secretaries: Finance - Alhaji Idris Koko; Agriculture - Alhaji Ikarim Lafene; Education - Alhaji Abubakar Koko; Health - Alhaji Sulman Liman; Works - Alhaji Shel Kangiwa; Economic Planning - Alhaji A. B. Umar; Housing and Environment - Mr. M. S. Angulu; Trade, Industry and Co-operatives - Alhaji Tanke Kuta; Animal Health and Forest Resources - Alhaji Abubakar Mashegu; Local Government - Mr. G. C. Summerhayes and Special Duties Local Government - Alhaji Attahiru Kamba.

Other permanent secretaries: Community and Social Development - Alhaji Bala Sokoto; Establishments and Service Matters - Alhaji Sani Kangiwa; Information and Cultural Affairs - Alhaji Abubakar Alhassan Bida; Civil Service Office - Alhaji Mahmudu Bawa; Special Duties, Cabinet Office - Alhaji

Musa Tanko; Internal Affairs Division — Alhaji Muhammadu Jega, and Under-Secretary, Cabinet Office — Alhaji M.Z. Anka.

The governor approved the following administrative postings in the divisional administration: Alhaji Sule Lapai — Sokoto; Alhaji Ahmadu Nahuce — from Argungu to Yauri; Alhaji Saba Kutigi — Yauri to Kontagora; Alhaji Hamafi Sa'ad — Zuru to Abuja; Alhaji Buhari Sudan — Bida to Gwandu; Alhaji Mamman Kolo — Minna to Zuru; Alhaji Abdullahi Isah — Abuja to Agaie/Lapai; Alhaji Yahaya Bawa — Agaie/Lapai to Minna; Alhaji Usman Alkali — Kontagora to Argungu, and Alhaji Muhammad Sani — Posted to Bida as Divisional Secretary.

September 7, 1975

A retired Chief Magistrate and former Chairman of the National Football Association, Chief F. A. S. Ogunmuyiwa, popularly known as "Baba Ewa", died in Lagos after brief illness, aged 65.

September 8, 1975

The Federal Govt set up a five-man panel headed by Col. S. Daromola to look into the issue of Abandoned Properties in the Eastern States.

September 8, 1975

Mr. Augustus Adebayo, Secretary to the Western State Government retired from the State's civil service and was succeeded by Mr. C. S. O. Akande.

September 9, 1975

On his eighth day in office as Western State Governor, Col. David Jemibewon, in a swift move sent 10 top public officers home on compulsory retirement.

The action came a day after the voluntary retirement of the secretary to the state government and head of service, Mr. Augustus Adebayo.

The retired officers included three permanent secretaries; one deputy permanent secretary; four acting deputy permanent secretaries, a principal assistant secretary and a divisional officer.

An announcement in Ibadan disclosed that the retired permanent secretaries are Mr. B. A. Oduntan of the economic projects performance unit in the Ministry of Economic Planning; Mr. J. M. Akinola, of the Ministry of Health and Mr. T. I. Ojo, Special Duties.

The deputy permanent secretary affected was Mr. I. O. Ogun, of the Ministry of Works and Transport.

According to the announcement the retired acting deputy permanent secretaries are Mr. S. A. Adisa Special Duties; Mr. P. O. Sogbesan — Home Affairs and Information Mr. M. O. Aboaba — Agriculture and Mr. R. A. Olajide — Ministry of Lands and Housing.

Also retired: Chief A. Akintola, principal assistant secretary, Ministry of Works and Transport and the divisional officer in charge of Oyo Division, Mr. E. A. Ajayi.

The retirement of the 10 officers brings to 12, the number of top public officers who have the new administration took over the affairs of the country last July 29.

One of the officers — Mr. J. O. Afolabi, permanent secretary and chairman of the dissolved board of the Sketch Publishing Company — was retired by Captain Akintunde Aduwo on August 29.

A committee will soon be set up to examine the functions and problems of local government councils in the Western State.

The panel is to make recommendations aimed at removing the existing difficulties in the way of the successful operation of local councils in the state.

Announcing this in Oyo later, Governor Jemibewon expressed the hope that by the time the exer-

cise was completed most of the problems confronting the councils would become matters of the past.

The governor, on tour of the state, was addressing the Alafin, Oba Olayiwola Adeyemi III, chiefs and people of Oyo South Division. He reiterated the government's policy on the position of traditional rulers as custodians of our cultural heritage, adding that the government would continue to accord them the respect they deserve.

September 11, 1975

Nine more top civil servants in Western State were compulsorily retired on the order of the state governor, Col. David Jemibewon.

The retirement, according to a statement from the office of the secretary to the government, was either on the basis of "integrity; efficiency or age coupled with effectiveness".

The officers affected were Chief F. A. Taiwo, chief civil engineer, Ministry of Works and Transport; Mr. O. A. Odeinde, acting chief architect, Ministry of Works and Transport; and Chief S. O. Oyediran, chief land officer, Ministry of Lands and Housing.

Some of them were Dr. W. O. Ndep, chief veterinary officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources; Mr. A. K. Jaiyesimi, chief conservator of forests, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

Others: Mr. A. Aofolaju, senior state counsel (Grade I) formerly senior state counsel, Ministry of Justice; Mr. S. I. Sotonwa, accountant-general, Ministry of Finance; Mr. R. O. Fashina, principal pharmacist, Ministry of Health; and the Rev. E. A. B. Adenuga, chief consultant, Ministry of Health.

The statement was signed by the secretary to the government, Mr. C. S. O. Akande.

September 12, 1975

The Lagos State Government



Capt. Adekunle Lawal, Military Governor, Lagos State.

seized 2,549 acres of land on the Victoria Island, Lagos, belonging to the former governor, Brigadier Mobolaji Johnson.

In a statement by the state governor, Captain Adekunle Lawal, in Lagos, the lands of 28 persons, who had more than one plot each either on Victoria Island or South-West Ikoyi were seized with immediate effect.

Captain Lawal's statement said though the piece of land which has been jointly developed on Victoria Island by Brigadier Johnson, Chief H. O. Fajemirokun and a retired Lagos State permanent secretary, Mr. J.O. Adeyemi-Bero, had been seized, the latter's share would be allocated.

Of the developed piece of land Mr. Adeyemi-Bero forfeited 8,686.32 sq. yards, while Chief Fajemirokun forfeited 7,231.52 sq. yds.

Despite this seizure from Brigadier Johnson, he was still allowed

to retain another piece of land at Victoria Island on Plot 182 covering an area of 4,844.69 sq. yds.

Others whose lands were seized included the Oba of Lagos Adeyinka Oyekan II, who lost 1,369.72 sq. yds but the government allowed him another plot of land of 4,679.51 sq. yds on the same island.

Others included the former Chief Justice of the Federation, Sir Adetokunbo Ademola, who lost two plots totalling 5,998.96 sq. yds; Mr. Justice Adegboyega Ademola of the Western State Court of Appeal, 1,999.11 sq. yds; retired Justice G. B. A. Coker, 2,525.7 sq. yds; and retired Justice S. O. Lambo, 2,500.98 sq. yds.

Others whose lands were seized include retired Inspector-General of Police, Alhaji Kam Selem, 4,011.60 sq. yds., the dismissed chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission, Alhaji Sule Katagum, 903.73 sq. yds, former Lagos State Commissioner for Justice, Mr. T. A. B. Oki, 5,355.20 sq. yds.

Among those whose plots of land were seized but allowed to retain at least one lease, included Alhaji I. S. Adewole who lost plot 101 of 1.031 acres; Mr. T. A. B. who forfeited 5355.20 sq. yds out of 10,225.27 sq. yds.

Chief T. O. S. Benson, who forfeited plot 929 retains plot 263 which is 0.883 acres.

General Yakubu Gowon retains plot 866 containing 2,604 acres.

Captain Lawal has set up a special committee to handle claims for compensation by any person who might feel affected by the lands seizure.

The committee, which was expected to submit its report and recommendations to government within a month, headed by Mr. S. O. Fadahunsi. Other members were Mr. B. A. Mba, Mr. T. O. Folami and Mr. F. F. Bajomo.

September 12, 1975

The Federal Government, after appropriate consultations with the Federal Public Service Commission and the head of civil service, removed a total of 104 officers from the service with immediate effect.

Fifty-two officers were retired with full benefits in the public interest while another 52 including a driver, were dismissed on disciplinary grounds.

Five substantive permanent secretaries were among those retired.

They are Mr. P. C. Asiodu, Mr. Ibrahim Damcida, Mr. J. A. Adeyeye, Alhaji Tatari Ali and Mr. F. M. C. Obi. There is also a former permanent secretary now an External Affairs officer, Mr. V. Adegoroye. Also retired were four administrative officers in the Staff grade, Mr. S. S. Waniko, Mr. B. N. Okaigbue, Mr. B. Popo and Mr. W. Nwamu.

Heads and assistant heads of ministerial departments, who were retired are: Mr. W. A. E. George, director of Inland Waterways; Mr. J. I. Adapoyi, director of Prisons; Mr. E. O. Babatunde, deputy director of Prisons; Mr. A. A. Amaso and Mr. M. A. Adedayo.

In the Ministry of Communications the following were retired: Mr. T. O. Akindele, Mr. R. A. Orelaja, Mr. E. Ekhimicho, Mr. M. O. Awodeinde, Mr. J. Iyoha, Mr. J. O. Fuwa, Mr. R. O. Macarthy and Mrs. E. O. Nwaeze.

The general manager of the Nigerian External Telecommunications (NET), Mr. V. A. Haffner was retired along with three of his colleagues. Mr. A. A. Abodede, Mr. R. O. Khalidson Mr. S. O. Ogunleye.

Other officers dismissed include, T. A. Orubango administrative officer Grade I. Health; Mr. M. O. Oruyelu, administrative officer Grade I. Information; B. A. Osunsade, administrative officer Grade I. Works, D. O. Kanu, administrative officer Grade I. Economic Development; E. R. I. Opara, administrative officer Grade II, Agriculture. A. A. Jimoh, administrative officer Grade II. Establishments: M. Gambo,



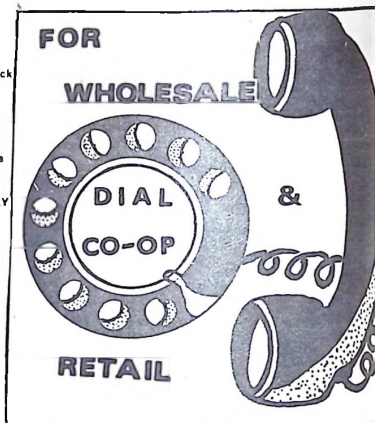
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BRANCHES THROUGHOUT LAGOS, WEST AND MIDWESTERN STATES OF NIGERIA.

administrative officer Grade II, Ministry of Industries.

Others are Y. Hassaini, principal executive officer, Ministry of Economic Development; P. Ogwuazor, External Affairs officer Grade V, External Affairs; A. F. Demola Kuti, External Affairs officer Grade VI, External Affairs; A. O. Awonuga, Chief Accountant; Finance (Treasury); A. O. Oke, chief accountant, Finance (Treasury); A. O. Ogunbiyi, principal accountant; Finance (Treasury); C. C. Obi, principal accountant, Finance (Treasury); O. O. Okunuga, principal accountant, Finance (Treasury); M. S. Osunbayo, principal accountant Finance (Treasury); S. O. Abakada, principal accountant, Finance (Treasury).

M. A. Ifejiah, assistant director of Prisons, Internal Affairs; N. G. Ogbemi, principal labour officer, Labour; K. P. Mensah, assistant director (Navigation), Transport.

A. O. Adegbite, assistant director of personnel, Communications; E. A. Onuoha, chief engineer, Communications; D. O. Uzoigwe chief engineer, Communications.

September 13, 1975

The general manager of the Nigerian Coal Corporation, Enugu, Mr. R. C. Ani, was suspended from work with immediate effect.

Others also suspended in the corporation were: Mr. J. O. Agu, personnel manager, Mr. A. C. Ojih, marketing officer; Mr. W. W. Uwakwe, colliery manager (planning); Mr. J. J. Madu, a member of staff and secretary of the coal miners' union.

Their suspension was announced at the week-end by the Federal Commissioner for Mines and Power, Mr. E. O. Ekong, shortly after his arrival in Enugu by air from Lagos.

The commissioner, who addressed top officers of the corporation at their board room in Enugu, also announced that an inquiry had been set up to probe the activities of the suspended officers with immediate effect.

He explained that their suspension was to give the five-man committee of inquiry headed by the legal adviser to his ministry, Mr. E. O. Idowu, a free hand and a proper atmosphere to carry out its work.

The commissioner ordered that the suspended officers should keep away from the corporation's offices and premises until further notice.

He also warned them in their own interest to refrain from indulging in any acts whatsoever calculated to prejudice or sabotage the work of the work of the committee.

Other members of the probe committee were Mr. R. K. Ayodele, principal accountant, Mr. A. A. Adebisi, senior executive officer, Mr. S. C. Okoye, Principal executive officer and Mr. S. W. I. Tinsir.

September 13, 1975

Among the Federal officers retired some were inadvertently reported as being dismissed.

Those retired with full benefit included T. A. Otubanjo administrative officer grade I - Health; M. O. Otuyelu, administrative officer grade I - Information; B. A. Osunade, administrative officer grade I - Works; D. O. Kanu, administrative officer grade I - Economic Development.

Others were F.R.I. Opara, administrative officer grade II - Agriculture; A. A. Jimoh, administrative officer grade II - Defence; R. I. Ettarh, administrative officer grade II - Establishments; M. Gambo, administrative officer grade II - Ministry of Industry.

Y. Hassaini, principal executive officer, Ministry of Economic Development; P. Ogwuazor, external affairs officer grade V - External Affairs; A. F. Demola Kuti, external affairs officer grade VI - External Affairs; A. O. Awonuga, chief accountant - Finance (Treasury); A. O. Oke, chief accountant, Finance (Treasury).

A. O. Ogunbiyi, principal accountant - Finance (Treasury); C. C. Obi principal accountant - Finance (Treasury); O. O. Okunuga, principal

accountant - Finance Treasury); M. S. Osunbajo, principal accountant - Finance (Treasury); S. O. Abakada, principal labour officer - Labour; K. P. Mensah, assistant director (Navigation) Transport.

M. A. Ifejiah, assistant director of prisons - Internal Affairs; G. N. Ogbemuyi, principal labour officer - Labour.

A. O. Adegbite, assistant director of personnel - Communications; E. A. Onuoha, chief engineer - Communications; D. O. Uzoigwe, chief engineer - Communications.

September 13, 1975

Lt. Col. Solomon Omojokun, Principal lecturer at the Nigerian Defence Academy was appointed Director of the National Youth Service Corps.

September 15, 1975

The first meeting of the Council of States was held at Dodan Barracks under the chairmanship of the Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed. The two-day meeting was attended by all the Military Governors, the Chief of Staff Supreme HQ., the Chief of Army Staff and the Service Chiefs.

September 16, 1975

Sir Samuel Ayodeji Manuwa, Pro-chancellor and Chairman of the University of Ife, a well-known medical practitioner died in Lagos, aged 72.

September 17, 1975

Mr. Leslie Oriseweyinmi Harriman, Nigeria's Ambassador to France was appointed our Permanent Representative to the United Nations in succession to Dr. Edwin Ogbu who was recently retired, it was announced in Lagos.

September 17, 1975

The Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Ramat Muhammed sent a message of congratulation to the Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, Mr. Michael Somare on the occasion of that country's attainment of full independence on Tuesday, September 23.

September 17, 1975

A 12-man military delegation from the Royal Defence Academy (RDA) London, led by Major-General A. E. Watson was here on a week's visit in the course of its tour of some African countries.

September 18, 1975

The secretary to the National Electric Power Authority, Alhaji Adamu Atta, and 59 others were retired from the service of the authority. Two other officers were also dismissed for fraudulent practices and gross negligence.

Announcing this in Lagos, the permanent secretary to the Ministry of Mines and Power, Mr. G. A. Ige, remarked that the retired personnel included 11 from the administrative division, three from the commercial division, 22 from the district division; six from the engineering division; three from the finance division and 14 from the operations division.

The ministry added that the 60 members of the staff of the authority were being retired for reasons which included divided interest, in-effectiveness, inefficiency, ill-health, poor public relations, corruption and redundancy.

It also said that appropriate notices had been sent to all the staff concerned.

Also retired were:

Secretary's Department: Alhaji Adamu Atta, secretary to authority.

Administration Division: C. K. O. Adenaike manager, personnel department, G. B. Ipaye, HQ personnel officer, A. B. Shonubi, admin. officer, J. O. Odugbesan, asst. employee relations officer, W. O. Akemu, superintendent, building maintenance, A. A. Okarlawon, Supervisor office service, O. T. Adedoyin, technical officer (Elec.), E. O. Adefolu, personnel officer, C. O. Osineye, admin. officer, Mrs. M. Sonekan, welfare supervisor, J. N. Okonkpe EO (Accounts).

Commercial Division: R. Ogundelu, electrical engineer, Mrs. M. A. Olorunrinu, senior comptometer operator, O.A.

Erujia, supervisor, Meter and Instruments.

B. A. C. Oranye, engineer, distribution, T. O. Durosaro, engineer, district generation maintenance, M.O.P. Appah, assistant operations engineer, Y. Mohammed, mech. engineer, (special duties). S. A. Sule-Odu, superintendent, dist. generation maintenance, F. O. Okolie, foreman, roving crew, A. Akadri, district manager, F. O. Mabayoje, construction supervisor, M. F. Akingbule, asst. construction engineer, M. O. Musoro, service engineer.

R. A. Akinola, technical officer (electrical), L. A. Babatunde, service engineer, S. A. Toyinbo, P/S superintendent. H. A. A. Princewill, superintendent of admin., Mr. I. Ojulare-Sule, commercial officer, J. K. Idowu, E. O. (accounts). H. O. Brown, T. O. (electrical), V. P. Nuga, S. E. O. (accounts). O. A. Ifederu, service engineer, O. Odukoya, O. and M. superintendent, K. I. Umah, S. E. O. (accounts) D. N. O. Okaru EO. (accounts).

Engineering Division

G. O. Payne, chief engineer, K. A. Odede, senior technical officer, A. O. Akinseye, admin. officer. R. U. B. Adibe, electrical engineer, M. O. Lawal principal tech. officer, J. Obong, senior technical officer.

Finance Division

E. B. Alogba, executive officer, J. O. Abiona, executive officer, F. A. Otafuwa, cash control supervisor.

Operations Division

L. A. Martins, office supervisor, I. A. Aduroja, elec., engineer, A. Moradeyo elect., maintenance technical B. R. Matty, S. T. O. (mech), F. W. Motesho, shift supervisor.

Lawal King, Aux. plant maintenance officer, Taiwo Kaitell, asst. shift supervisor, Olatunji Owolabi craftsman (fitter), S. O. Ogunwale, station operator, Jonathan Bamgboye, substation mech. A. R. Amodu, S. E. O. (accounts), E. T. C. Nzeribe, E. O. (accounts). K. O. Olowodola, accounting asst. II Mrs. S. Thomas, conf. secretary.

DISMISSED

B. C. Nwokedi, district engineer,

A. O. Fagbemi, district manager.

September 18, 1975

The Republic of Niger started to repatriate some of its nationals who had stormed the Nigerian streets, begging for alms. The first batch left Lagos.

Niger's Ambassador in Nigeria, Mr. Oumarou Youssoufou, who announced in Kaduna said between 300 and 400 of the beggars had been repatriated home in the past.

Mr. Youssoufou, said his country had originated a rehabilitation programme for the beggars on returning home.

Employment: Most of those affected were light-skinned Tuaregs from the northern parts of Niger, who were not used to any other forms of employment other than animal husbandry and cattle rearing, the envoy explained.

He pointed out that some Niger nationals, who are of the same stock as Nigerians, had been easily absorbed in the Nigerian labour market working as labourers or nightguards.

He said the Lagos City Council had been told to collect any Niger national found to be constituting social problems and take them to the embassy for repatriation.

He said his country's mission in Nigeria could not afford to go about the country looking for their national but would be ready to repatriate any reported to them.

September 19, 1975

Following the acquisition of 60 per cent equity shares in the Daily Times Group of Companies, the Federal Government appointed a new 8-man Board of Directors for the Group. They are: Mr. Aliko Mohammed (Chairman), Alhaji Babatunde Jose (Managing Director), Dr. Douglas Briggs (medical practitioner), Mr. Paul Belabo (legal adviser, NNDC), Dr. Ali Alhakim (university lecturer), Dr. P. D. Cole (under-secretary, Cabinet Office), Lady Alakija (in private business) and Alhaji J. Gana (private businessman).

September 19, 1975

The Federal Government awarded a contract worth N125,386,528.78 to Messrs Guffanti (Nigeria) Limited for the construction of the Port Harcourt-Aba-Umuahia dual carriageway for a duration of 36 months. A N126,807,149.32 contract was also awarded to Messrs Fougerolle (Nigeria) Limited for the construction of the Umuahia-Oki-gwe-Enugu road with a construction period of 44 months.

September 20, 1975

A three-man Nigerian delegation led by the Federal Commissioner for Petroleum and Energy, Dr. M. T. O. Akobo attended a meeting (oil price-fixing of OPEC in Vienna, Austria.

September 21, 1975

The fire which broke out at Shell BP's oil well - Afam 17 - on September 2, was successfully put out with the help of experts flown in from the United States - based Red Adair Company, and the well was killed.

September 22, 1975

The Governor of the Central Bank, Dr. Clement Isong and 26 officials of the Central Bank were retired with immediate effect. Mallam Adamu Ciroma was appointed the new Governor of the Central Bank.

September 22, 1975

The Miguel Trovada, Prime Minister of Sao Tome and Principe paid a two-day official visit to Nigeria.

September 22, 1975

The Federal Government appointed Alhaji Abdulrahman Okene as the chairman of Council of the University of Ibadan for the unexpired life of the present council in succession to the late Sir Samuel Manuwa.

Alhaji Abdulrahman was the chairman of recently-dissolved Police Service Commission and one-time secretary to the Kwara State Military Government and Head of Service.

September 22, 1975

Three senior officers in the Lagos Public Service, including a temporary magistrate, grade two, Mr. A. Al. Olateju were relieved of their duties.

A statement issued by the Lagos State Government said that Mr. Olateju was dismissed from the service for alleged corruption.

Others are a registrar of titles, Mr. O. A. Oyesanya, who was compulsorily retired on alleged ground of abuse of office and the chief agricultural officer, Mr. S. O. Oke.

Mr. Oke, the statement added, had been sent on immediate compulsory leave pending investigation into the purchase of grain storage silos and driers made by the Lagos State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources between September 29, 1971 and March 1, 1973 September 22, 1975

The Lagos State governor, Captain Adekunle Lawal, ordered that a full explanation be sent to him immediately by officers who were absent from duty when he made an unexpected visit to the General Hospital and the Lagos Island Maternity Hospital.

When the governor visited the general hospital, only one medical officer out of eight doctors who should be on duty, was found at his post.

All the others, including the medical officer in charge of the casualty department were not on duty until the governor left the premises.

September 22, 1975

The appointments of 34 people in the National Sports Commission were terminated.

Announcing this in Lagos, the Federal Ministry of Social Development, Youth and Sport said the termination of appointments was on grounds of age, efficiency and discipline.

The following are those affected: S. T. Afuape, principal establishment officer, A. W. Adebajo, H. E. O. Audit; H. Howard, welfare officer; O. A. Adeleye E. O. Accounts; M. O. Baruwa A. E. O. Accounts to be rehabilitated

in the Blind Centre; M. A. Taiwo, A.E.O. Accounts.

ORGANISING SECRETARIES: O. O. Oyo, senior organising secretary.

ASSISTANT ORGANISING SECRETARIES: A. F. Akosa, L. A. Balogun, Miss T. A. Ajao, J. Adebajo, J. O. Nwaka, C. I. Eze.

COACHES: S. Martins, S. I. Wilson, Rafiu King W. C. Obianwu, M. Bamidele.

MOTOR DRIVERS: P. Abiola, R. Okolie, P. Udo, J. A. Etuk, R. Olawepo.

TEMPORARY TYPISTS: Miss A. O. Shodipo, Miss E. Unwuna, Miss F. Opebiyi, A. Onyeaka, S. Abimbola, Miss V. Ngbeken.

Others were: S. Lawrence - duplicating machine operator, R. Oke, assistant security officer, J. I. Idehenson, field overseer, R. Onasanya, security guard I. Oni mechanical section.

The appointment of a coach, Mr. C.A. Asoluka was also withdrawn with immediate effect.

Two top figures in the NSC Mr. Abraham Ordia, secretary of the commission who gave notice to proceed on leave preparatory to retirement and Mr. J.E.A. Enyeazu, director of sports, who was seconded from the East-Central State Sports Council.

The ministry's announcement stated that, in accepting the retirement notice of Mr. Ordia, the commissioner for the ministry commended Mr. Ordia's devotion to the cause of sports development in the country.

On Mr. Enyeazu, the ministry announced his desecndment to the East-Central State Sports Council with immediate effect.

September 24, 1975

Twenty-six top public officers, including four permanent secretaries, in the Mid-Western State were relieved of their posts with immediate effect.

Two of them, Miss H. E. E. Osifo, a higher executive officer in the Mini-

stry of Establishments and Mr. S. A. Irorere, a senior official reporter in the governor's office, were dismissed.

An official statement in Benin said the exercise was aimed at "building and maintaining a strong, virile, efficient disciplined and honest public service."

September 25, 1975

Four Vice-Chancellors and three Principals were appointed for the new University institutions to be sited in various parts of the Federation. The Vice-Chancellors are Prof. Gilbert Onuaguluchi (University of Jos), Prof. A. Ayandele (University of Calabar), Dr. Shehu Galadanci (University of Sokoto) and Prof. Essien Udom (University of Maiduguri). The Principals are Malam Mahmud Tukur (University College, Kano), Prof. Tekena Tamuno (University College, Ilorin) and Prof. D. E. U. Ekong (University College, Port Harcourt).

September 26, 1975

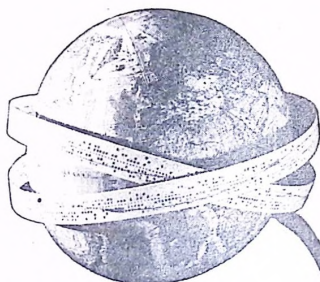
A total of 189 officers of various grades in the Department of Customs and Excise were relieved of their posts with immediate effect. Out of this number 89 officers were retired with full benefits, 40 were terminated for misconduct while 56 were dismissed for gross misconduct.

September 26, 1975

The new Governor of the Central Bank, Mr. Adamu Ciroma resigned his membership of the Council of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs and the Council for Management Education as well as his directorships of all companies with which he was connected, whether or not he was a shareholder.

September 26, 1975

The Federal Government set up a four-man tribunal headed by Mr. Justice Belgore of the Revenue Court to look into the circumstances surrounding the massive importation of cement



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by the Ministry of Defence. A total of 120 million metric tons of cement were said to be ordered between May 1974 and June 1975 mainly by the Ministry of Defence.

September 26, 1975

Professor Hubert C. Kodilinye resigned his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, the position he held from April 1971.

September 26, 1975

Four new judges of the Supreme Court of Nigeria were appointed. They are: Mr. Justice Charles Madarika (President of the Western State Court of Appeal), Mr. Justice Muhammadu Bello, (Acting Chief Justice of the Northern States), Mr. Justice C. Idigbe (a former Chief Justice of the Midwestern State) and Mr. Justice Muhammadu Nasir (Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice in the former North Central State regime). Mr. Justice Andrew Obaseki of the Midwestern State High Court was also appointed an Acting Justice of the Supreme Court,

September 26, 1975

The Lagos State Government forfeited a six-flat building at 25 Cooper Road, Ikoyi "assigned" by Shell Nigeria Limited to a retired Permanent Secretary, Mr. Joseph Omotosho Adeyemi-Bero in 1973 when he was the Principal Secretary to the former Military Governor of Lagos State, Brigadier Mobolaji Johnson.

September 26, 1975

The world heavy-weight Wrestling Champion, Power Mike of Nigeria (Michael Okpala) knocked out Power Jack (Wild Bear Elijah) of New Zealand in the fifth of their 15-round non-title international challenge contest at National Stadium, Surulere.

September 27, 1975

The Federal Government announced the removal of a total of 35 officers in both senior and junior grades from service of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC). Six of them were dismissed for "misconduct and gross indiscipline" while 29 were retired on grounds of inefficiency, ill-health and declining productivity.



World Heavyweight Wrestling Champion, Power Mike knocks out Power Jack.

Among these was Mr. Patrick C. Agbu, formerly of the West African Pilot.

The Federal Government named those sacked as:

Mr. A. Ilaruna Joe, senior studio manager, Mr. O.C. Ugwumba, senior sub-editor; Mr. E. E. Oji, technical director; Mr. I.B. Onwumah, foreman mechanic; Mr. I. A. Allen, motor mechanic and Mr. A. Badejo, motor mechanic. Officers retired with immediate effect and with full benefits were Mr. J. S. Sotunde, chief engineer; Mr. Sam

Nwaneri, director of commercial service; Mr. S. A. Jinadu, deputy chief engineer. Mr. E. A. 'Oguntayo, assistant chief engineer and Mr. E. O. Delano, mechanical superintendent.

Some of the others were: Mr. R. O. Oladoyinbo, estate manager; Mr. J. O. Okongwu, senior lecturer (engineering); Mr. C. Ekeoba, principal technical officer; Mr. A. K. Amouzu, foreman carpenter; Mr. I. A. Daramola, foreman painter; Mr. S. O. Oshowanya, technical officer; Mr. O. O. I. Duke and Mr. Johnson, senior producers; Mr. A. Ahmed, senior presentation assistant; Mr. O. A. Talabi, programme assistant; Mr. C. A. Ogbonna, assistant producer and Mr. H. O. Obi, studio Manager.

The others were Mr. N. Lawal, programme assistant; Mr. Patrick C. Agbu, senior editor, Mr. J. B. Ikwunne, chief Sub-editor; Mr. O. Abass, sales executive; Mrs. G. F. King, personal secretary; Mrs. T. C. Egbue, confidential secretary; Mr. R. B. Emetonjo, head clerk; Mr. I. A. Alebiosu, head clerk; Mr. I. Umaru, senior clerk; Mr. A. A. Adelaja, senior stores clerk; Mr. S. B. Adalakun; clerk-typist and Miss A.E. Oku, receptionist.

September 27, 1975

The Calabar-based government newspaper, the Nigerian Chronicle and the Amanyanabo of Opobo, Chief Douglas Jaja and his Chiefs were given 21 days within which to deposit ₦24,000 with the Port Harcourt High Court and 10 days to pay ₦1,500 costs to Dr. M. C. Peterside awarded him in a ₦200,000 libel suit which the Doctor instituted against the defendants and obtained judgment on July 30, 1975.

September 27, 1975

Mr. Justice Dan Ibekwe, the Federal Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice was appointed Chairman of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA).

September 28, 1975

Alhaji Dauda Soroye Adegbenro, deputy leader of the banned Action Group party and top politician during the civilian regime, died at his Lafenwa residence in Abeokuta, Western State after a brief illness, aged 70.

September 28, 1975

The Federal Government approved new prices at which cement would be sold by appointed distributors in 11 centres of the Federation. Prices range from ₦52 a ton or ₦2.60k a bag in Lagos to ₦72 a ton or ₦3.60k a bag in Gusau, Jos and Kano.

September 28, 1975

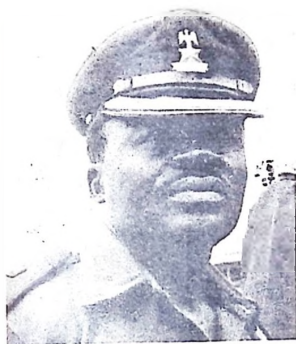
The 13-member Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) at the end of its four day price-fixing meeting in Vienna, Austria increased crude oil price by 10 per cent, thus raising the market cost of an average barrel of OPEC oil from 10.46 to 11.51 dollars, with effect from Wednesday, October 1.

September 29, 1975

The Secretary to the Military Government (SMG) of East Central State, Mr. John Ibeziako left the service on voluntary retirement. Mr. Moses Udebuiwa, Permanent Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Communications was named as his successor.

September 29, 1975

"Business Times" — a new weekly publication of the Daily Times of Nigeria.



Lt.-Col. Zamani Lekwot, Military Governor, Rivers State.

ria, — was launched at a ceremony performed by Mr. A. E. Ekuinam, Federal Commissioner for Finance in Lagos.

September 29, 1975

A total of 54 aliens out of 227 applicants were granted Nigerian citizenship since the new decree on Nigerian citizenship was promulgated in 1974, it was disclosed in Lagos by the Federal Commissioner for Internal Affairs.

September 30, 1975

The Rivers State Abandoned Property Authority (APA) established in 1969 was abolished by the Governor of the State, Lt. Col. Zamani Lekwot.

September 30, 1975

The Federal Government published a white paper accepting the recommendations of the Akintola Williams Public Service Review Panel appointed in February to review salaries and grades in the public sector following the Udoji awards. New higher scales of pay would come into effect from October 1, 1975.

September 30, 1975

Two panels headed by Lt. Col. V. Odeka and Mr. G. U. Osakwe, respectively, were set up to investigate the administration of exchange control in all its ramifications in both the Central Bank of Nigeria and the commercial banks.

September 30, 1975

Two top posts were re-designated: the Chief Medical Adviser to the Federal Government was renamed Director of Health Services while the Chief Federal Adviser on Education became the Director of Education, in keeping with the recommendations of the Akintola Williams Public Service Review Panel.

October 1, 1975

The 15th Independence anniversary was observed quietly throughout the Federation with only school children rallies, and no military or police parades.

October 1, 1975

A board of enquiry headed by Dr. A. G. Karibi-Whyte, head of law revision in the Rivers State Ministry of Justice was appointed by the State Military Governor, Lt. Col. Zamani Lekwot to enquire into the affairs of the State Ministry of Works and Housing (formerly Ministry of Works and Transport).

October 1, 1975

In his 15th Independence anniversary broadcast to the nation, the Head of State, Brig. Murtala Muhammed announced a five-stage programme leading to the military hand over of power to civilians by Monday, October 1, 1979.

- (1) Appointment of a Constitution Drafting Committee in October 1975, to work on a preliminary draft.
- (2) Creation of new states and establishment of the newly

created states by April 1976; completion of the first draft of the Constitution by September 1976.

- (3) Election into a Constituent Assembly in October 1977.
- (4) Ratification of the Draft Constitution by the Constituent Assembly by October 1978 and lifting of the 1966 ban on political parties.
- (5) States and Federal elections by October 1979.

October 1, 1975

The Head of State also announced that the Federal Government would establish soon:

- (1) Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau and Special tribunal to handle corruption.
- (2) Public Complaints Commission (Ombudsman).
- (3) Public officers would forfeit assets owned over and above legitimate earnings.
- (4) The Federal Government was geared towards the modernisation of the nation's economy.
- (5) Malicious complaints bordering on spurious character assassination would be penalised severely.

October 1, 1975

Nigerian television viewers watched at close circuit at the National Stadium, Lagos and Liberty Stadium Ibadan the World Heavyweight Boxing Champion, Muhammed Ali retain his crown by technically knocking out his challenger Joe Frazier in the 14th of their 15-round tournament at Manilla, Philippine at 3.30 a.m. (Nigerian time).

October 2, 1975

The Chief Justice of the Western State, Mr. Justice Moses O. Oyemade

retired voluntarily from the service of the State.

October 2, 1975

Three immigrants, Ali Haida, S. A. El — Greitani and Jean Anthonie Younis were deported from Nigeria by order of the Federal Government.

October 2, 1975

Navy Captain Akintunde Aduwo, former Military Governor of Western State arrived in India for a one-month course preparatory to taking up a new appointment as Defence Attache at Nigeria's High Commission in India. He would take over from Navy Captain Oduwaiye, now posted back to the Supreme Headquarters as Staff Officer, it was officially reported in Lagos.

October 2, 1975

Former Nigerian Head of State, General Yakubu Gowon left Lome Togo for Britain to begin a new life as a student of political science at Warwick University.

October 2, 1975

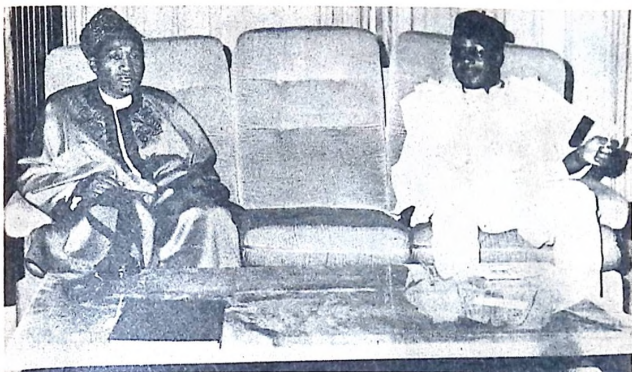
A 17-year-old boy, David Okere was banished from the Western State for 10 years for unlawfully and indecently assaulting an eight-year-old school girl at Ibadan on September 22.

October 2, 1975

The Lagos office of the Voteniski International Group of Companies at 9 Razak Balogun Street, Surulere, was sealed up by armed policemen guarding the premises.

October 3, 1975

A Public Complaints Commission empowered to investigate complaints by members of the public against public officers and Federal and State Government institutions and agencies was set



Alhaji Yusuff Maitama Sule, Chief Commissioner Public Complaints Commission

up. Headed by Alhaji Yusuf Maitama Sule as the Chief Commissioner, the Commission will

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The multi-million naira farm at Tiga near Kano owned by ex-Governor of Kano State, Alhaji Audu Bako was taken over by the State Government by order of the Governor, Lt. Col. Sani Bello.

October 3, 1975

The Kwara State United Match Com-

pany of Nigeria Limited was reconstituted with Alhaji Ado Ibrahim as its chairman. Ex-Governor David Bamigboye reported to the Supreme Military over his role in the "dubious" and investment of N3.88 state fund in the United Match Company Limited (MATCHO),

Daboh, a Lagos
1 Mr. Joseph
of the Apapa
rth, were
on found

guilty of conspiring together on July 14, 1970 by false pretences to obtain N50,000 as fixed deposit in the Bank of the North for the Nigerian States Assurance Corporation Limited.

October 3, 1975

Professor J. O. C. Ezeilo of the De-

partment of Mathematics was appointed new Vice Chancellor of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka in succession to Professor H. C. Kodilinye who resigned the week before.

October 3, 1975

Six High Court Judges in the Western State were retired with immediate effect. They were Mr. Justice Adegboye Ademola of the Western State Court of Appeal, Mr. Justice Olu. Ayo-

ola, Mr. Justice Adewale Thompson, Mr. Justice S. A. Abina, Mr. Justice F. B. Wickliffe and Mr. Justice O. Odu-mosu.

October 3, 1975

A new weekly newspaper, the "Nigerian People", was launched in Calabar. South Eastern State.

October 4, 1975

Twenty-nine employees of the N4 million state government-owned Kwara Hotel, Ilorin were sacked.

Among them were senior staff — Mrs. Mary Dada, catering manageress, Mr. P. A. Adeniran, administrative manager and Mr. O. O. Afolaranmi, assistant catering manager.

Others who are in the intermediate and junior cadres are Mr. G. Adebayo (vehicle labourer), Amodu Umore Audu Okpanachi M. Alabi (Night guards — Musa Haruna, E. Chaba, Baba Aliyu (cooks) Jibril Usman, (cookmate) Muhammed Aliyu (Waiter) and Mrs. A. Asemo (cook).

Others are Audu Agaka, B. Gaa (gardener), Afolabi Ahmed (cleaner), Muritala Bakare, (laundryman), J. M. Tsebani, (purchasing clerk), Oseni Atofo-womo, Z. Makanjuola labourers and Olu Etu, building clerk.

Others are Clement A. Lawal, sound mechanic, Miss O. Oyetunji, telephone operator, Mr. J. A. Adedoyin, recep-

tionist, Salawu Ashola, labourer, Sule Suberu, life guard and Yakubu Ose cleaner.

October 4, 1975

A senior administrative employee of the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria was dismissed from the services of the institution over certificate irregularities.

He was said to have presented himself to the university authorities as a holder of Bachelors and Masters degrees.

He was employed as hall administrator and ranked as an assistant registrar during the 1974/75 session.

This was discovered when his certificates were referred to the American universities which purportedly issued them.



Col. Ibrahim Taiwo, late Military Governor Kwara State.

One of the universities admitted issuing the bachelors degree certificate but the other denied issuing the second certificate of masters degree, not having any knowledge of the man.



Some members of the Constitution Drafting Committee chatting with their Chairman, Chief Rotimi Williams during one of their meetings in Lagos.

October 4, 1975

The Federal Government and a Norwegian firm — Åkers Group of Companies signed an agreement for the establishment of a N23 million fish trawling and distribution project capable of producing 60,000 tons of fish annually to be sited in Koko, Midwestern State. Col. M.I. Wushishi, Federal Commissioner for Industries signed for the Federal Government while Mr. Barre Hirsch, General Manager of the firm signed for his country.

October 4, 1975

A 50-man committee was set up to draft a new constitution for this country in preparation for return to democracy in 1979.

The committee, headed by a prominent Lagos-based lawyer, Chief Rotimi Williams, comprised two representatives of the 12 states and prominent articulate men from all over the country.

The membership was also drawn from the Bar, private sector, universities and local government.

They are Chief Obafemi Awolowo, the former Leader of Opposition in the House of Parliament; Alhaji Aminu Kano, Chief Whip in the then House of Parliament; Dr. Pius Okigbo, former Federal Economic Adviser to the Federal Government and Ambassador to the European Economic Community; Alhaji Nuhu Bamali, former Federal Minister; Mr. Richard Akinjide, former Federal Minister of Education and Dr. Kingsley Ozuomba Mbadiwe, former Federal Minister of Transport.

Some of the others are Alhaji Sule Gaya, former minister in the Northern House of Assembly; Alhaji A.G.F. Rasaq, former ambassador and legal adviser to the banned Northern Peoples' Congress; Dr. A. Y. Aliyu of the department of English, Ahmadu Bello University; Dr. Christopher Abasiyiya of the Polytechnic, Kaduna; Professor Sam Ahuko, of the department of economics, University of Ife; Dr. Tam S. David-West, a lecturer at Ibadan University and Mr. Mamman Ali Makele, senior assistant registrar, University of Lagos.

Others are Professor B. Nwabueze, of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka; Sam Ikoku, an economist; Mr. Bola Ige, a legal practitioner; Mr. M. S. Angulu, registrar, Ahmadu Bello University; Professor E. U. Emovon of the University of Benin and Mr. Rasheed Gbadamosi, a playwright and former Commissioner for Economic Development in Lagos.

Alhaji Femi Okunnu, the former Federal Commissioner for Works; Alhaji Buba Ardo, Attorney-General, North-Eastern State, Dr. I. Ahmed; Dr. Yusuf Usman, department of history, Ahmadu Bello University; Dr. Obi Wali, former commissioner in the Rivers State; Alhaji Shehu Malami, a company director and Dr. E. Edozien, an economist, University of Ibadan are also members.

Others are Mr. Kanmi Ishola-Osobu, a Lagos lawyer; Mr. David Dimka, chairman of the Benue-Plateau Television; Mr. P. Belabo, legal adviser to NNDC; Mr. Ekanem-Ita; University administrator; Chief I.I. Murphy, former parliamentarian; Alhaji S. M. Liberty; Dr. Kole Abayomi, Dr. O. Idris, Dr. U. O. Eleazu and Professor Billy J. Dudley, a political scientist at Ibadan University.

The others are Dr. G. A. Odenigwe; Dr. O. Oyediran; Mr. Paul Nnongo; Alhaji Mamman Daura, managing director of the New Nigerian Newspapers; Mr. Ibrahim Tahir, a sociologist; Dr. V. Diejemoah, economist at Lagos University; Alhaji Ibrahim Iman, a former politician; Dr. S. Aleyideno, Dr. Segun Osoba, historian, University of Ife; Alhaji Ahmed Talib, Chairman of NNDC; Dr. O. Ikime, historian; Alhaji Mamu Tukur, head of Institute of Administration, Zaria and Monsignor Pedro Martins, the Army chaplain.

The setting up of the panel was the first of the five steps towards Nigeria's new date of destiny - October 1, 1979.

It was the committee Brigadier Muhammad, the Head of State,

promised to set up in his National Day broadcast.

The committee has up to next September to complete its work on a first initial draft constitution.

October 4, 1975

Fifty-two people dropped out of the Lagos University Teaching Hospital as the Federal Government cleaned up the wards.

Thirty-five of them were retired, one was dismissed and 16 had their appointments terminated.

Among those retired were the Chief Internal Auditor, Mr. J. M. Caulcrick; the principal pharmacist, Mr. P. Molokwu and deputy principal pharmacist, Mrs. M. O. Oluwole.

A Federal Government statement named the retired officers as:

Mr. Adeduro, security officer, Mr. A. O. Iwhiwhu, chief store-keeper; Mr. Obinkwo, chief clerk; Mr. O. Rufai, senior store attendant; Mr. Y. D. Pam, second class clerk; Mr. P. U. Ayigbo, senior store-keeper; Mr. Hector Thomas, Storekeeper grade I; Mr. S. O. Esan, store-keeper grade II; Mr. S. E. Chazurike, cook grade I; Mrs. L. Obinkwo, cook grade I; Mr. Majekodunmi, store-keeper grade I; and Mr. Akinotu, dispensing assistant.

Mr. F. Babalola, pharmacy orderly; Mr. A. Ijaola, pharmacy orderly; Mr. E. O. Oduntan, first class clerk; Mr. J. F. Majekodunmi, first class clerk; Mrs. C. B. Idowu, second class clerk; Mr. O. Ogunr-owo, sanitary attendant; Mr. M.A. Adeosun, assistant foreman, Mr. J. Akpanta senior laundryman and Mr. J. Mensah, senior laundryman.

The others were Mr. J. Miasi senior laundryman; Mr. K. G. A. Uduh, store-keeper grade II; Mr. A. Kashi, artisan mate; Mr. P. A. Akwei, technologist; Mrs. M. A. Okon, staff nurse; Mrs. F. Peers, staff nurse; Mr. O. O. Odunlami, clerk grade I; Mr. Yaya Inaboifor, watchman; Mr. J. Okeke, watchman; Mr. J. M. Caul-

crick, chief internal auditor; Mr. E. S. Ogedegbe, instrument engineer; Mr. A. O. Oguntuyo, deputy laundry manager; Mr. P. Molokwu, principal pharmacist and Mrs. M. O. Oluwole, deputy principal pharmacist.

Mr. W. Adeleye, physiotherapist; was dismissed.

The officers terminated are Dr. A. T. Odunowo, house officer, D. F. A. Adegbite, contractor; C. O. A. George, fee collector (contractor); Mr. J. A. Williams, senior store-keeper; Alhaji I. A. Lawal temp. senior stores attendant; Mr. B. Tihamiyu, pharmacy orderly and Mr. Njoku pharmacy orderly.

The others are Miss J. Oshodi, clerical assistant; Mr. C. C. Ihuoma, Laundryman; Mr. K. Oyegunle, laundryman; Mr. R. Salami, laundryman; Mr. M. Macaulay, laundryman; Mrs. A. Onalaja, home assistant, Mrs. M. Benjamin, home assistant; Mr. E. A. Ogunsanya, groundsman and Mr. E. A. Iroh, messenger.

October 4, 1975

The Federal Government appointed three boards of inquiry to look into the activities of departments and agencies under the Federal Ministry of Health. The first board headed by Major I. Imoschin would investigate irregularities in the Medical Stores, Oshodi and the Federal Manufacturing Laboratories, Yaba from April 1970; Major B. Mosugu of the Nigerian Air Force headed the second board to investigate alleged malpractices in the engineering and maintenance departments of the University College Hospital Ibadan while the third board headed by Captain C. N. Oyaka would investigate the LUTH engineering maintenance, supplies and catering departments.

October 5, 1975

A four-man Nigerian delegation headed by Mr. F. A. E. Brisibe, Assistant Inspector-General of Police "A" Department Force HQ., Lagos attended the 44th general

assembly of the International Police Organisation (INTERPOL) in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The nine-day conference began on Thursday, October 9.

October 5, 1975

The 1972-73 auditors report of the North-Eastern State Government disclosed that the State had a total unvouchered expenditure of N4 million between 1968 and the bills for an expenditure of more than N2 million had no receipts.

October 5, 1975

A five-man committee headed by Mr. Cyrus Nunich was set up in the Rivers State to review the set-up and management of state owned companies, corporations and boards in the State and to submit report by November 30, 1975;

October 5, 1975

At least 4,000 Nigerian treaty labourers and their families — the first batch to be repatriated from Equatorial Guinea — arrived back in Calabar after four days journey on board a Nigerian National Shipping Line vessel, Mr. El Kaneme sent from Lagos to evacuate about 20,000 Nigerians from Equatorial Guinea.

October 5, 1975

The East Central State Public Service Commission Annual Report 1974-75 disclosed that a total of N40,763.70 belonging to the State was lost or embezzled by civil servants in the state during the 1974-75 financial year.

October 6, 1975

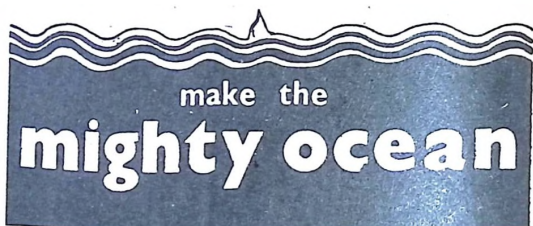
Alhaji Balarabe Ismaila was appointed new Secretary to the Kano State Government in succession to Alhaji Alfa Wali who retired voluntarily.

October 6, 1975

Chief. Obafemi Awolowo declined to



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serve on the 50-member Nigerian Constitution Drafting Committee saying "such an exercise is beyond my competence."

October 6, 1975

Former Head of State General Yakubu Gowon enrolled as freshman for a political studies and international affairs degree course at Warwick University, near Coventry, England. Commenting on his nine years stay in office he said "I should have retired after eight years!" and promised to return to Nigeria as an elder statesman.

October 7, 1975

A commission of inquiry headed by Mr. Justice Muhammed Lawal Uwais, a judge of the North Central State Govt. was appointed to probe the activities of the State's dissolved Tenders Board.

October 7, 1975

In keeping with the Lagos State Government new order of "one family one plot", a total of 41 plots belonging to some prominent personalities and their wives at Victoria Island and South West Ikoyi were forfeited to the Lagos State government. Of the affected plots, 20 are at Victoria Island, 14 at South-West Ikoyi, six others also at Victoria Island were withdrawn "due to non-payment of deposits."

Prominent owners of the 20 plots forfeited at the Victoria Island include Mr. Kayode Fashina, proprietor of Biode Pharmaceutical Industries Limited (four plots) the wife of a prominent Lagos lawyer Mrs. Opral Benson, the wife of the Lagos State Chief Justice, Mrs. H. Adefarasin; the wife of the retired inspector-general of police, Mrs. Kam Selem an expatriate building company of 2, Babani Street, Ebute-Metta, Farrow Cubbitts and Giahelti (Nigeria) Limited.

As regards the plots along South-West Ikoyi, those affected by the forfeiture

include a Lagos businessman, Mr. Lamidi Ogbara (three plots), a medical practitioner Dr. P. O. Rosanwo and a prominent businesswoman, Madam A. S. Adebeshin, who had two plots.

Others affected by this forfeiture list at Victoria Island were Mrs. R. V. Ayida; Mrs. F. Y. Emmanuel; Dr. (Mrs) Foresythe; Mrs. Eunice O. Ojora, Mrs. J. A. Okorodudu; Dr. (Mrs) G. A. A. Williams; Mrs. M. O. Young; Justice L. J. Dosunmu; Messrs Z. O. Dibiazue and Company Limited, Mr. A. F. A. Alabi; Mr. A. F. A. Odulana; Mr. Kayode Fashina (four plots) and Mr. E. A. Ladipo.

Those affected by the second interim forfeiture at South-West, Ikoyi were Alhaji D. S. Yaro (assigned by Mr. B. K. Sutherland); Alhaji A. A. O. Duroshola; W. B. Dawodu and company Limited; Mr. G. A. Amusan, Mr. S. O. Eze, Mr. O. A. Shonowo; O. O. I. Shonowo and Company Limited.

Withdrawal: Those affected under schedule "D" allocations withdrawal due to non-payment of deposits at Victoria Island are: Dr. G. A. Jawando; Mr. H. R. B. Harper; Mr. R. O. Onikoyi, Mr. M. A. Danmole, Dr. N. B. Graham-Douglas and Mr. G. B. Norman-Williams.

October 7, 1975

A total of 83 policemen ranging from recruits to sergeants were relieved of their posts or dismissed within the last two weeks, it was reported in Lagos. Sixty of them were serving under the Lagos

State Command and 23 in the Force Headquarters, Lagos.

October 7, 1975

The Government of Kwara State awarded a total of 161 post secondary scholarships.

October 7, 1975

Dr. Alphonsus Okolo, 32, of the Department of Paediatrics, University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, Enugu died as a result of fatal injuries he received while allegedly trying to make peace during a free-for-all fight at 69, Owerri Road, Enugu.

October 8, 1975

Mr. O. S. Coker, Principal Information Officer in the Lagos State Ministry of Information, and Tourism was compulsorily retired for serious misconduct connected with his association with Taifem Enterprises Limited.

October 8, 1975

The planning and Information Centre of the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) disclosed that up to 406 ships carrying about 2,734,308 tons of cargo were awaiting berthing at the Lagos port complex — the highest figure since congestion hit the Nigerian ports.

October 8, 1975

Nine new Permanent Secretaries were appointed by the Federal Government with effect from October 3. Mr. G. A. Ige, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Mines and Power was re-assigned to the Ministry of Housing, Urban Development and Environment in succession to Mr. Philip Asiodu who was retired.

October 8, 1975

The former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Nigeria, Professor H. C. Kodilinye was given a new assignment by the

Federal Government to work out details for the establishment of a Specialist Eye (Ophthalmic) Hospital in Nigeria.

October 8, 1975

The Federal Government took over most of the teaching hospitals in the country and all the orthopaedic hospitals in Lagos, Kano and Enugu as well as the nervous Diseases hospital at Aro (Abeokuta), Yaba (Lagos) and Kaduna, it was learnt from Lagos

October 8, 1975

The Federal Government approved the appointment of Chief Dappa Biriye, a former civil Commissioner in the Rivers State, as Chairman of the Nigerian Council of Arts and Culture in succession to Alhaji Maitama Sule, now Chief Commissioner for Public Complaints.

October 8, 1975

The Chief of Army Staff, Brigadier Theophilus Danjuma said in Ibadan that "Nigeria will neither become a capitalist nor a communist state "but" will remain in a middle course."

October 8, 1975

Mr. Ganiyu Smith, 39, was appointed the new Town Clerk for Lagos City Council (LCC) by the Lagos State Local Government Service Board in succession to Alhaji H. A. B. Fasinro who retired from service.

October 8, 1975

Mr. Francis J. Ellah was appointed new Secretary to the Rivers State Military Government in succession to Chief Wenike Tienabeso who was retired in September.

October 8, 1975

Construction work started on the first phase of the Federal Government N2.8 million housing scheme in Ibadan which would be completed about January 1976

producing 250 housing units, it was learnt from Ibadan.

October 9, 1975

The Executive Chairman of Voteniski International Group of Companies, Mr. George Okon, 48, was arraigned before a Jos Chief Magistrate for allegedly attempting to commit suicide on Wednesday, October 8 in a police cell where he had been on detention since October 2, on court order for alleged cheating.

October 9, 1975

A Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon Dr. G. O. Obu was dismissed from the service of East Central State and also banned from practice in the State on grounds of gross negligence of drugs it was announced by the State's Public Service Commission.

October 9, 1975

The Federal Government took over roads in all the State capitals to maintain them for a year before handing them back to the state governments.

October 9, 1975

The Chief Justice of the Federation Mr. Justice D. A. R. Alexander swore-in five new Justices of the Supreme Court: Justices Charles Madarika, Muhammadu Bello, Chukwuweike Idigbe, Mamman Nasir and Acting Justice Andrews Obaseki.

October 9, 1975

Five Nigerian envoys received new postings. Mr. Hamzat Ahmadu, Principal Secretary to the Head of State was appointed Ambassador to the Soviet Union in succession to Mr. J.N. Ukegbu now posted to France. Mr. E. O. Sanu succeeded Mr. John M. Garba as Ambassador to the United States. Mr. O. Ahmadu-Suka succeeded Mr. S. G. Kolo as Nigerian High Commissioner

in Britain and Mr. J. T. Yusuf took over from Mr. M. A. Sanusi as Ambassador to the People's Republic of China.

October 9, 1975

A total of 124 officers in the Kano State Public Service were removed from office. Of this number, 17 were retired, five suspended, six had their contract appointments terminated while 96 were dismissed for various reasons.

In a statement in Kano, the governor of the state, Lt. Col. Sanni Bello declared that it was convinced beyond doubt, that their removal would help stamp out corrupt practices, misuse or abuse of office, "indolence", indiscipline and redundancy, which he claimed had plagued the state's public service.

Among the people retired were: Malam Isa Ahmed, permanent secretary Ministry of Forestry and Co-operative, Malam Zakari Bello; permanent Secretary, Governor's Office; and Mr. D. A. Dada, chief social welfare officer.



Lt. Col. Sanni Bello, Military Governor Kano State.

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October 10, 1975

A seven-man high-powered commission of inquiry headed by Mr. Justice A. W. E. Wheeler was ordered into the activities of the former Kano State Government between January 1, 1970 and July 30, 1975 and to submit its reports by November 28, 1975.

October 10, 1975

The Midwestern State Government forfeited about 400 hectares of land improperly acquired in Nsukwa Aniocha division of the State by former Military Governor, Brigadier Osaighovo Ogbemudia and three top functionaries: Dr. I.M. Okonjo (former Secretary to the Military Government), Mr. E. K. Clark (former Federal Commissioner for Information and one-time Midwest Commissioner for Finance) and Mr. Tayo Akpata (former Midwest Commissioner for Education and Managing Director of the dissolved Midwest Mass Communication Corporation).

October 10, 1975

The General Manager of the Sketch Publishing Company, Mr. S. L. Bolaji was removed from office by the Company's Board of Directors on charges of misconduct, insubordination and disobedience of the lawful orders of the company.

October 11, 1975

Alhaji Abba Sadiq was appointed the new Waziri of Borno in the North Eastern State with effect from October 1, 1975 in succession to late Shettima Annas Baba Gana who died in a London hospital on August, 25.

October 11, 1975

Nigeria took delivery of the first batch of supersonic MIG 21 fighters from the Soviet Union at a ceremony in Kano.

October 11, 1975

The bank accounts of the former Rivers State Abandoned Property Authority were frozen on the order of the Federal Government panel on abandoned properties in the three Eastern States with effect from October 1.

October 11, 1975

The first indigenous sugar factory in the Western State built at a cost of N300,000 and capable of producing about 100,000 cartons of cube sugar annually was opened. Mr. Adeola Alofe is the managing director and proprietor of the factory.

October 11, 1975

Two new ministries, Ministry of Lands and Survey and Ministry of Social Welfare, Youths and Sports, were created in the Kano State by the State Governor, Lt. Col. Sani Bello.

October 11, 1975

The Federal Government ordered a probe into an alleged large-scale drug racket in the Benue, Plateau State involving an Egyptian firm.

October 11, 1975

A 28-man team of Nigerian lawyers led by Dr. Mudiaga Odje, President of the Nigerian Bar Association attended the 1975 conference on World peace through Law, in Washington, United States.

October 11, 1975

A four-man panel headed by High Court judge, Adenekan Ademola was set up to probe the appointment of the new Deji of Akure, Prince, Gabriel Adelegan Adesida who two months ago succeeded Oba Ademuwagun Adesida who died mysteriously in December 1973.

October 11, 1975

Five Acting Permanent Secretaries were appointed in Lagos State: Mr. I. E. O. Johnson, (Ministry of Trade and Industry), Dr. A. R. Jinadu (Ministry of Health), Mr. L. Osikomaiya (Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs), Dr. E. O. Esan (Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources), Mr. E. O. Oshodi (Acting Solicitor-general and Permanent Secretary, (Ministry of Justice) and Mr. S.A. Dawodu transferred from the University of Lagos, as acting Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education.

The appointment of Rev. E. Ayo Odukoya, City Treasurer, Lagos City Council as Account-General was approved.

October 13, 1975

More than 12,000 non-public servants living in the Rivers State Government acquired houses in Port Harcourt were ordered to quit within one week according to a circular letter dated October 9.

October 13, 1975

The 1972/73 audit report of the Western State disclosed that cheques totalling N72,474.60 were dishonestly transacted by various government ministries and departments in the State during the 1972/73 financial year.

October 13, 1975

A board of inquiry headed by Malam Muhammadu Dahiru Sale, Chief Registrar in the Judicial Department of the North Eastern State's Ministry of Justice was set up to look into alleged irregularities in N5 million unvouched expenditures of some government ministries and departments as contained in the 1973/74 Auditor-General's Report.

October 13, 1975

Officials of the Federal Ministry of

Petroleum and Energy held discussions with representatives of oil marketing companies on the country-wide fuel shortage which became acute.

October 13, 1975

The Alex Fom and Sons Limited, a company owned by the former chairman of the Benue Plateau Hotels Board, Dr. Alexander Fom was ordered by Governor Abdullahi Mohammed of Benue Plateau State, to refund a total of N15,000 to the Hotels Board by October 15.

October 14 - 16, 1975

Mr. Bipinnal Das, Indian Deputy Minister of External Affairs was here on two-day goodwill visit.

October 14, 1975

A total of 1,534 employees of the Nigerian Railway Corporation including 56 senior staff were retired from service on account of old age, unproductivity and inefficiency.

These facts were made known by the general manager of the corporation, Mr. Theophilus Nzegwu, while addressing more than 300 representatives of the NRC employees drawn from all over the country, including heads of departments and trade union representatives.

October 14, 1975

To arrest the acute shortage of meat in Nigeria, the Federal Government placed order for large quantities of chilled meat from overseas at the rate of 500 metric tonnes per month. About 3,500 tons of chilled meat estimated to cost ₦6,560,000 would be flown into the country within the next four months.

October 14, 1975

Mr. Gregory Godwin Daboh jailed for two years on October 3 was

granted ₦2,000 bail and two sureties in the same amount by a Lagos High Court presided over by Mr. Justice J. O. Kassim pending the determination of his appeal to the Supreme Court.

October 14, 1975

The house governor of the Lagos University Teaching Hospital Idi-Araba, Mr. E. O. Otitoju and four other heads of departments were sent on compulsory leave to last until the report of the panel of inquiry was submitted to the Federal Commissioner for Health.

This fact was stated in a letter signed by the permanent secretary, Federal Ministry of Health, Mr. A. S. N. Egbo who is also chairman of the management board of the hospital.

The letter stated that Mr. Egbo was acting on the instructions of his commissioner, Col. Dan Suleiman.

The other officers affected by the compulsory leave order are the chief stores and supplies officer, Mr. B. Morunfolu; the catering officer, Mr. A. E. Adefeso; the chief engineer, Mr. A. O. Falolu, and the maintenance officer, Mr. E. F. Shodeinde.

October 14, 1975

The Federal Government approved ₦3.5 million for the provision of laboratories and offices for the Nigerian Standard Organisation (NSO), it was announced in Lagos.

October 14, 1975

The Federal Government appointed a five-member judicial committee headed by Mr. Justice C.A. Oputa to inquire into the causes of the present inadequate supply of petroleum products in Nigeria and to submit its report within 21 days.

October 15, 1975

A total of 141 employees of the Lagos City Council including 46 senior

officers were relieved of their posts barely 24 hours after the Lagos State Military Governor, Navy Captain Adekunle Lawal had paid a surprise visit to some of the council's establishments.

Those affected in this group included clerical staff, typists, foremen, overseers clinic orderlies, drivers, sweepers and labourers.

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

Those retired are: G. A. Merriman Johnson, personnel officer.

CITY TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT

G. O. Ekeopara, executive officer
J. O. Daniel, assistant executive officer
G. O. Leigh, technical officer, and
J. O. A. Oduntan, overseer.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT — J. O. Egbeyemi cleansing superintendent; T. A. Martins, S. S. George, S. O. Ogun-diya, M. O. Adenuga, A. P. Olaomo, J. O. Oyewole, J. B. Kappo, J. O. Abimbola, A. Lamipejo, J. B. Fashakin, Y. A. Balogun, and J. B. Adeyinka, Market master.

CITY ENGINEER DEPARTMENT

K. O. Aina technical officer, T. J. Ogbuokin higher technical officer, A. Okusole, technical officer, I. Valentine, chief driver, P. U. Emengini, assistant foreman, R. A. Ketiku, assistant technical officer and Mr. O. Obcruwa, assistant technical officer.

Others are B. Islaka, S. I. Pelewura, S. A. Adesida, S. K. Ade-Aniyara, M. Ogbogbo, S. A. Ajibola, S. Adewusi, E. Babatunde, E. Adelugba, Y. Giwa, T. Akilo, B. H. Ajilu, G. Kalesanwo, and M. Akadiri.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

I. O. Joseph, senior executive officer, Mrs. R. O. Balogun, assistant education officer, I. O. Ogunkeye, Mrs. B. O. Onabanjo, R. O. Oki, D. L. Omisore, E. Onabolu and W. O. Bankole.

Reasons for their retirement, according to an explanatory note from the

city council are either inefficiency, old age or ill-health.

Those who have got their appointments terminated or dismissed due to malpractices, inefficiency or ill-health are from:

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

O. O. Afolabi and P. A. Iyayi.

CITY TREASURERS DEPARTMENT

J. R. Fakar, M. A. Oyewole, N. O. David, O. B. Jawando, S. A. Nuga, D. B. Akotun, B. O. Allen, A. Okupe, A. Babayale, C. O. Ogunsanwo, T. A. Bishi, A. Ogun, R. Animashaun, F. Bello T. F. Arowora, O. Bafunsho, R. A. Adamson, J. O. A. Oduntan, A. W. Idowu, J. O. Okonji, M. A. Kaffo, O. A. Adeyemo, Mrs. E. A. Awofeso, Mrs. T. Majekodunmi, K. A. George, A. Raphael and Mrs. Ohufon.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT - B. A.

Alli-Owe, J. B. John, C. O. Oladunjoye, R. B. King, Mrs. I. Olubowale, Mrs. K. A. Ailara, Mrs. F. A. Akinsete, Mrs. S. O. Olawale, Mrs. M. Ogunleye, Mrs. N. Giwa, Mrs. A. Kalejaiye, Mrs. J. Nwachukwu, Mrs. Toyin Oluwo, Mrs. Aborishade, Mr. A. A. Oshodi and Augustine Olabule.

Others are Adeolu Osulusi Bola Shogbam, E. Oduguwu, Joke Otulode Babatunde Bankole, Joseph Odunaro Gabriel Ogundele Mulikatu Mustapha, Aduke Odukoya, Omodun B. Boyejo Margaret Ajakaiye, A. Adebesein Ganiyu Alli Solomon Hunsu, Adedokun Falomo Kayode Reuben, Ode Zachaeus Olanipe Tetedo, Joel Anagun Afolabi Dibu, Folasade Joseph, Anthonia Ekweikwei, Veronica Desanya, Gabriel Oladipo, Ibom Seizu, Abiodun Olatunji and Kofoworala Oshibi.

CITY ENGINEER DEPARTMENT

G. Onanuga, G. O. Olowu, N. B. Akinmade, J. O. Shobiye, D. O. Clegg, C. A. Johnson, J. A. Oshobajo, A. A. Oyedeji, S. O. Shobayo, T. O. Sho-



Lt. Col. Usman Jibrin, Military Governor, Kaduna State.

kanlu, N. O. Orghel, E. U. Ogunleye, B. O. Faloye, C. Menyen, Mr. Ajoke A. Ajayi, K. K. Dabiri, Akeredolu Johnson and S. Martins.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

W. O. Bankole.

October 15 1975

The Kwara State Governor, Col. Ibrahim Taiwo appointed a 14-member Executive Council for his State, the first Governor to do so since the disbandment of the old council when the new military leaders took over power on July 29. The 14 commissioners include a female member, Mrs. Adeola Adesiyun assigned to the Health Ministry.

October 15, 1975

Lt. Col. Usman Jibrin, Military Governor of the North Central State named his 14-man Executive Council - a younger set of Commissioners - while the Benue Plateau Governor, Col.

Abdullahi Mohammed picked 13 civil commissioners for his state.

October 15, 1975

Rangers International Club of Enugu beat the Bendel Insurance of Benin by 3 goals to 1 in the last match of the final series of the 1975 National football league at the National Stadium, Lagos to emerge as the unbeatable leading club with a total of 11 points. Bendel came second with six points; P and T Vasco Da Gama of Enugu, third with five points and ACB Lagos, fourth with two points.

October 16, 1975

A total of 15 civil commissioners including two women and the former editor of Daily Times, Mr. Areoye Oyebola were appointed in Western State.

October 16, 1975

The Board of Directors of the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company (NPMC) was dissolved with immediate effect pending a review of marketing board system in the country.

A statement from the Cabinet Office in Lagos said the dissolved board consisted of Mr. H.A. Ejueyitchie, as chairman and seven ex-officio members.

Also dissolved was the board of the directors of the Central Bank.

The board which was reconstituted, now consists of the bank governor, Mallam Adamu Ciroma, the deputy governor and five others:

October 16, 1975

Three senior officials — two military and one police personnel — were appointed members of the North Central State Executive Council bringing the number to 17. They are Lt. Col. W. I. Aleyideino, Commander of the Nigerian Air Force

Base, Kaduna; Lt. Col. Ibrahim Bako, Garrison Commander, 1 Division Headquarters, Kaduna and Mr. Victor Pam, North Central State Commissioner of Police.

October 16, 1975

The Lagos State Government wound up the State's Lottery Board with effect from Wednesday, October 15 because it was not yielding any profits.

October 16, 1975

The United States Information Service (U. S. I. S.) housed at 1-3, Moloney Street, Lagos packed out of the premises to No. 8, Okotie-Eboh Street, South West, Ikoyi and vacated the building for the Federal Ministry of Education, thus completing the evacuation of the US agencies. The USAID had earlier packed to Elsie Femi Pearse Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.



Lt. Col. John Atom Kpera, Military Governor, Anambra State.

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October 16, 1975

The Board of Directors of the National Bank was dissolved and a new eight-man team appointed, with Professor M. A. Adeyemo of the Lagos University as Chairman in succession to Dr. Michael Omolayole.

October 16, 1975

The East Central State Government dissolved the three Market Authorities in Enugu, Aba and Onitsha in the State and ordered a high-powered administrative inquiry into their activities since 1970. Mr. Justice Philip Nnaemeka Agu was named chairman of the Aba Market Authority probe; Mr. Justice Alex Mbanefo for Enugu Market Authority and Mr. Justice Kalu Anya, head of the probe on Onitsha Market Authority.

October 17, 1975

The Midwest State government set up an assets verification panel with a view to probing the assets of public officers on Grade Level 06 (N1,908 - ₦2,484 per annum) and above in the State's public service covering the period from 1966 to date.

October 17, 1975

The Lagos State Development and Property Corporation (LSDPC) planned to construct a ₦45 million six-storey car park with a capacity for 1,000 cars in the central area of Lagos bordering on Martins, Nnamdi Azikiwe and Alli Balogun Streets in Lagos.

October 17, 1975

The East Central State Governor, Col. Anthony Ochefu appointed a total of 18 persons as members of the seven urban centres of the East Central State - Aba, Abakaliki, Enugu, Nsukka, Onitsha, Owerri and Umuahia.

October 17, 1975

A new central body, the National

Union of Railway Workers of Nigeria (NURWN) was formed in the Nigerian Railway Corporation to cater for the interests of the 35,000 workers of the corporation.

October 17, 1975

The Federal Government placed order for 26 high-powered electric diesel engines for the Nigerian Railway Corporation (NRC), the first batch of six of which was expected about November 20, 1975.

October 18, 1975

A team of 22 technical experts on small-scale industries from the People's Republic of China arrived in Lagos for the development of small-scale industries in Nigeria.

October 18, 1975

The opening meeting of the Constitution Drafting Committee was held at the Institute of International Affairs Lagos. Addressing the inaugural meeting, the Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed recommended an executive presidential system of government for the country.

October 18, 1975

The Lagos State Government increased the strength of its 12 member-executive council to 16 by appointing four more commissioners from the services. They are Lt. Col. P. B. Adebayo (Nigerian Army), Commander M. B. Oriko (Nigerian Navy), Lt. Col. G. A. Osho (Nigerian Air Force) and Mr. E. L. Omitola, Lagos State Commissioner of Police. The government had on October 17 appointed a 12-man cabinet including a woman, Mrs. N. A. Shoaga and two journalists, Mr. Patrick Sanwo (Economics editor of the Daily Times) and Mr. Bola Odunlami, president of the Nigerian Union of Journalists.

October 19, 1975

The External Affairs Commissioner, Col. Joseph Garba said at Ikeja Airport shortly after his arrival back from the United Nations General Assembly in New York that Nigerians on self-exile abroad were free to return home to participate in nation-building rather than to remain outside only to criticise every successive government of the country.

October 19, 1975

Mr. Justice Edem Koofrey, a Calabar High Court judge was sworn-in as Acting Chief Justice of the South-Eastern State.

October 19, 1975

Nigeria and Niger Republic agreed on measures to improve postal and telecommunications services between their principal towns, according to a communique issued in Sokoto at the end of the ministerial meeting of the joint commission for co-operation.

October 19, 1975

The Federal Government voted a sum of ₦3.2 million under the current Third National Development Plan for the establishment of four national museums — in Sokoto, Maiduguri, Ibadan and Enugu — in addition to the existing ones in Lagos, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Oron and Esie. A museum of national history and of Fine Arts would also be built in Lagos, it was disclosed by the Federal Commissioner for Information, Brigadier I.B.M. Haruna.

October 19, 1975

Britain had stopped further aid for the construction of the Alvan Ikoku College of Education (formerly ATTC) in Owerri which the British Government financed in 1965, because Nigeria was now rich, it was stated in Owerri by the British High Commissioner in Nigeria,

Sir Martin Le Quesne during a visit to the College.

October 20, 1975

The Federal Commissioner for Health Col. Dan Suleiman visited six member countries of ECOWAS — Niger, Upper Volta, Senegal, Mali, Mauritania and Gambia — to allay any fears as to the position of ECOWAS following the change of leadership in Nigeria.

October 20, 1975

The Federal Government had up-to-date spent nearly ₦100,000 on the National Braille Press and Library, soon to be opened, it was announced by the Federal Commissioner for Social Development, Youth and Sports, Brigadier O. Olutoye while launching in Lagos the 150th Anniversary of the invention of the Braille system by blind Louis Braille in Paris in 1925.

October 20, 1975

The World Bank planned to set up a ₦24.7 million World Bank Oil Palm Rehabilitation project with headquarters in Umuahia, East Central State. Over ₦12 million would be provided by the World Bank while the Federal and East Central State Governments provide the balance.

October 20, 1975

In a bid to cope with protein needs of the three Eastern States, over 60,000 tons of prima boneless beef was being consigned to the areas by the Federal Government-sponsored meat industry — The Bauchi Meat Factory Limited.

October 21, 1975

The North Western State Governor, Lt. Col. Umaru Mohammed appointed a 15-man cabinet comprising 13 civil commissioners, one member of the Armed

Forces and one senior Police Officer for his State.

October 21, 1975

A total of 145 persons in seven statutory boards and corporations in Western State were laid off. Those affected were either being dismissed, retired or have had their appointments terminated.

Reasons given for the action, were poor health, doubtful integrity, redundancy, inefficiency, ineffectiveness, irresponsibility, poor attitude to work, misapplication, old age, and long absence from duty without proper authority.

Some of the affected officers were:

Western State Agric Credit Corporation: Mr. A. O. Oyenekan, Executive Officer; Mr. A. O. Nadi (E.O.); Mr. G. E. Aramide (EO); Mr. J. O. Egunwale (E.O.), Mr. J. A. Adesanya, Office Assistant; Mr. S. O. Aiki, Credit Assistant; Mr. E.B. Shobo, Clerical Officer; Mr. A.B. Onalaja, Credit Assistant Miss E. Goodwill, Clerical Officer; Mr. R.I. Lawal, Credit Assistant; Mr. A. Gbotosho Clerical Officer; Mr. R. A. Aghaje, Credit Assistant; Mr. E. O. Oladokun, Agric. Assistant; Mr. F. A. Koleoso Credit Assistant; Mr. F. C. Famuwagun, Higher Ex. Officer.

Western Nigeria Marketing Board:

Mr. J.O. Omoghemigun, Chief Accountant — Retired for ineffectiveness. Mr. J.O.S. Famurewa, Higher Executive Officer (Accounts) of age and ineffectiveness, Mrs. S. I. Bakare, Confidential Secretary, Mr. M. Odumosu for inefficiency.

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Alimi Alamu, Suara Bello, L. Akanbi, D. Adewuyi, Yusufu Adisa, Tijani Laniyi, B. Ola Oluwa, L. Babatunde Adegbite Adeaga, L. Tegbe Oreitan Ayinka, Kehinde Ajao, Gabriel Oni, Busari Adio, Amusa Akinpelu, Yesufu Afolabi, Oseni Ajani, Ladokun Ajagbe, Tijani Akindele, Yesufu Ogundepo, Salawu Babatunde, Salawu Adio, Asani Okunola, Yusuf Amole Busari,



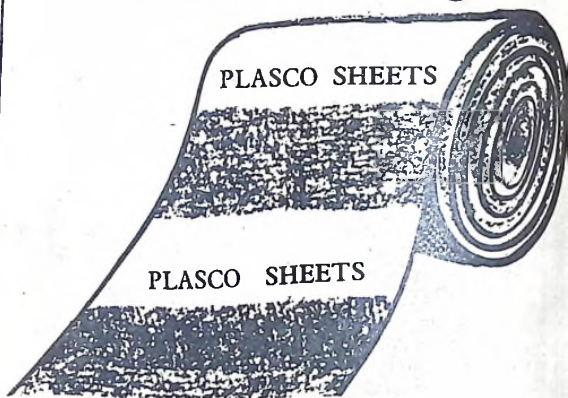
Lt. Col. Abdullahi Mohammed,
Governor, Plateau State.

Akanbi Yusufu Okunola, Samuel Adegbenjo, Shittu Ladoke, Karimu Balogun, Salawu Aremu, Raimi Alao, Joel Olawoyin, Tiamiyu Oyegeba, Akinola Adejumo, Yusuf Adegoke, Karimu Akanfe, Samuel Oyeboade, Joseph Oyedeji Alaru, Ishola Dixon, Aigbiro Tijani, Ajani Suara Akande Samuel Agboola, Salami Ajibade, Yaya Iyanda, Adegoke Agunleye, Jacob Ayeni, D. B. Scott, Bamidele Owa, John Akanmu Aminu, Shonibare Sunmonu Oni, Raimi Titibla Adebisi Akangbe, Adegoke Kiabi Folorunsho Ajagbe, Samuel Laogun, Amusa Laduni, Ezekiel Labiyi, Tiamiyu Oladejo, Bello Ajagbe, Tiamiyu Akano, Adebimpe Adigun, Kofu Akanmu, Akinade Oshunleke.

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In the Western Nigeria Housing Corporation: A. T. Adeyemo, J. O. Sekoni, J. O. Oyewo, B. A. Alausa; J. F. Adetunmbi, Adetiloye; I. O. Dasaolu; M. Awoseso; H. I. Adegbagbo, B. A. Ajenifuja; J. D. Odetola, and S. K. Adeleke.

Western State Industrial Investment and Credit Corporation; S. K. Ogunyanwo, S. O. Ige, G. Apata, B. Adewole, A. Amusa, N. Ilori, L. Akinade; O. Balogun; L. Akanji; S. F. Adedire. Sunday Ibrahim; Victor Giwa; Godpower Ofubu; Yakubu Maliki; G. O. Karimu; A. Adeosun.

October 21, 1975

The Government of Dahomey offered Cotonou port including its berths and off-loading equipment to Nigeria - bound vessels, carrying Federal Government consignments in a bid to help decongest Nigeria's ports, it was announced in Lagos.

October 21, 1975

A fleet of 12 medium-size buses each capable of seating 28 school children at a time was launched in Lagos for the conveyance of school children from schools in Lagos metropolitan area, the fare chargeable per child being 2 kobo per drop.

October 21, 1975

A reconstituted and enlarged 10-member board of directors was appointed for the New Nigerian Newspapers Limited which was taken over by the Federal Government at the end of August. New members are: Chief Simeon Adebo (a former Nigerian Permanent Representative at the United Nations), Chairman; Dr. Pius Okigbo, former Economic Adviser to the Federal Government; Mrs. Theresa Bowyer, a well-known columnist; Mr. N. Nwani, former Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice in the Rivers State. Re-appointed directors are Malam Mamman Daura, Managing Director; Mr. Ade Yusuf, Mr. J. S. Olawoyin, Malam Bawa Shemu Alhaji Shuaibu Makarfi and Malam Muhammadu Ibrahim.

October 21, 1975

Professor James O'Connell, Head of the Department of Government in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, was deported out of the country by order of the Federal Government.

October 21, 1975

Mr. Adamu Ciroma, Chairman of the Committee set up by the Federal Government to look into the future of the Northern States Interim Common Services Agency (ICSA) and the Eastern States Interim Assets and Liabilities Agencies (ESIALA) submitted his Committee's report to the Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed at Dodan Barracks, Lagos.

October 21, 1975

The two committees set up by the Midwest State Government to inquire into the governments' projects and ascertain their fiscal positions and viability submitted their reports to the State Military Governor, Col. George Innih.

The Re-appraisal committee was headed by Mr. F. C. Halim, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Works and Transport and the Projects Inspection Committee, by Mr. M. E. Ogesonu, Chief Civil Engineer, Ministry of Works and Transport.

October 22, 1975

Alhaji Maitama Sule, Chief Commissioner of Public Complaints Commission resigned his directorships of companies in the interest of national duty and renounced politics for as long as he held this "special public office", he announced in Lagos.

October 22, 1975

It was disclosed that the Federal Ministry of Defence ordered between May 1974 and June 1975 cement totally valued at N609 million and irrevocable letters of credit were issued for this amount by the Central Bank of Nigeria. Total demurrage paid at Lagos Ports by the Federal Government for the over 260 cement ships stood at N650,000 a day (N3,000 per ship) apart from the C.I.F. cost of N608 million.

October 23, 1975

A new coal mine would be opened in Orukpa, Benue Plateau State to supplement the Coal Corporation's output from other existing mines, the Federal Commissioner for Mines and Power, Mr. Efiom Oru Ekong disclosed in Enugu.

October 23, 1975

The Federal Government signed an agreement with Melita Group (International) Limited for the development of

an integrated sugar product at Lafaga, Kwara State making for the production of 60,000 tons of sugar per annum.

October 22, 1975

The Midwest State Governor, Col. George Aghazika Innih announced the appointment of a 16-man cabinet for his state. The new Commissioners included Mr. Justice Josiah Ajasa Poutinkumo Oke until his appointment, Chairman of the Midwest Robbery and Firearms Tribunal Prince Solomon Akenzua, the Edalika of Urelu and heir - apparent to the Benin throne, two members of the Armed Forces and one senior police officer.

October 23, 1975

A N350 million contract for the design and construction of the Warri petroleum refinery was awarded to SNAMPROGETTI, an Italian Government - owned company. The refinery when completed by May 1978, would have a capacity for refining 100,000 barrels of crude oil daily and would produce gas for cooking, petrol (super and regular brands), kerosene, gas oil and fuel oil.

October 23, 1975

The Federal Government fixed new prices for cement in a number of towns in Western, Kwara, North-Western and Mid-Western States: N60 per ton or N3 per bag in Ibadan and Koko (Midwest); N62 per ton or N3.10 per bag in Ilorin; N66 per ton or N3.30 per bag in Minna and Benin City. Similar fixtures made in respect of some other parts of the country was earlier announced.

October 23, 1975

A 14-member Executive Council was appointed by Kano State Military Governor, Lt. Col. Sani Bello. The Commissioners included two members of the Armed Forces and a senior police officer.

October 23, 1975

The North Western State Military Governor, Lt. Col. Umaru Alhaji Mohammed named a 13-man cabinet including a member of the Armed Forces and a senior police officer.

October 23, 1975

Nigeria raised the posted price of crude oil from 11.66 dollars to 13.07 dollars per barrel for the last quarter of this year. The sixth world oil producer, Nigeria produced 48.4 million barrels in June — a rise of nearly five per cent over May figure, daily production being 1.6 million barrels — a deliberate policy of conservation as well as depressed economic activity in the industrial world.

October 23, 1975

The Ataoja of Oshogbo, Oba Samuel Adeleye Adenle died in his palace at Oshogbo, Western State, aged 71.

October 24, 1975

The Federal Commissioner for Industries, Col. M. I. Wushishi signed in Lagos the consultancy agreement between the Federal Government and Chem Systems Limited of London for a petro-chemical complex project which would include ethylene, polyethylene, vinyl chloride monomer and poly-vinyl chloride. The Managing Director of Chem Systems Limited, Mr. Atan D. Plaistowe signed for his company.

October 24, 1975

Rangers International Football Club of Enugu lost to Mahalla team of Egypt by 3 goals to 1 in the first leg of their African Club's Cup soccer semi-final, played at Mahalla Stadium, Egypt.

October 24, 1975

Adeyemi College of Education — an auxiliary of the University of Ife (UNIFE) — based in Ondo, Western State was

closed down on the orders of the University's Vice Chancellor, Professor Oyetunji Aboyade, following student unrest.

October 24, 1975

The International Festival Committee of the Second World Black Festival of Arts and Culture (FESTAC) would decide on a new date for the postponed festival at its proposed meeting in Lagos on November 27, it was disclosed by Federal Commissioner for Special Duties, Navy Commander O. P. Fingesi.

October 25, 1975

All officers and men of the Nigerian Army would be provided with accommodation in the barracks before October 1, 1979, declared Brigadier Martin Adanu GOC 21 Infantry Division, Nigerian Army during a visit to new barracks under construction at "mile six" Abeokuta near Aiyetoro in the Western State.

October 25, 1975

Four pregnant women gave birth to two boys and two girls aboard Nigerian merchant ship "MV EL Kanemi" which was conveying home another batch of 5,000 Nigerian workers and their families from Equatorial Guinea. So far, a total of 12,000 Nigerians had been evacuated from that country.

October 25, 1975

Six permanent secretaries and six deputy permanent secretaries were among 76 people swept from the East-Central State public service.

They were retired with full benefits along with the state's accountant-general and chief information officer.

Two permanent secretaries were dismissed in the state's mass reorganisation which also affected messengers, a typist, clerical officers, principal inspector of tax and executive officers.

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The permanent secretaries dismissed are Mr. B. O. Odinamadu in charge of Agriculture and Mr. G. O. Ugwu.

According to an official statement from the state capital of Enugu, the criteria for retirement or dismissed were inefficiency, irresponsibility, gross misconduct, financial mismanagement, doubtful integrity, fraud and abuse of office.

Those retired with full benefits are: G. I. Nwotike, permanent secretary and the resident for Enugu Urban; Mr. R. E. Odinkemelu permanent secretary, Ministry of Health; Mr. W. O. Egbuciem, permanent secretary, F. J. E. Ogwuazor, permanent secretary and chairman, Universal Insurance Company; J. K. C. Madichie, deputy permanent secretary, A. W. Ozumba, deputy permanent secretary and resident for Abakaliki; S. I. M. Ogbo, deputy permanent secretary; N. O. Ojiako, deputy permanent secretary.

Others were Mr. K. N. O. Ejiogu, under-secretary; Mr. G. U. Ndiolo, under-secretary; Mr. S. I. Ogbuah, under-secretary; (charged with Specialist Hospitals Developments) Mr. O. U. Anya, under-secretary (Information); Mr. N. N. Ukaegbu, under-secretary; Mr. P. L. C. Agbo, senior Assistant Secretary; Mr. C. E. Anughere, higher executive officer and Mr. G. O. Onyeanusi, executive officer.

Mr. A. O. Erokwu, Chief Registrar Enugu High Court.

AUDIT:

Mr. N. A. Nnamani, Principal Auditor, Ministry of Education. Mr. A. O. Onyekwere, chief education officer.

Ministry of Finance: Mr. J. O. C. Ude, accountant general; Mr. A. A. Bosah, deputy accountant general; Mr. J. A. Nwakama, principal accountant, Mr. C. Chinwuba, accountant grade one and Mr. A. C. Mouttoh, assistant executive officer, (Accounts).

Ministry of Health; Dr. P. A. O. Anyaegbunam, senior consultant (ENT) Dr.

H. C. C. Nwankwo, senior consultant (Gynaec); Mr. E. D. Wessey, higher stores officers and Mr. A. I. Kanu, clerical officer.

Ministry of Land Survey and Urban Development; Mr. G. A. Menkiti, chief Lands officer and permanent secretary.

Information, Culture and Youths: Mr. K. C. Okoro, chief information officer.

Ministry of Works: Mr. U. O. Atuanya, Director of Works services and permanent secretary; Mr. G. A. Akuruka, assistant chief engineer; Dr. M. S. C. Nwariaku, principal executive engineer; Mr. N. K. Nnachy, senior technical assistant; and Mr. C. C. Ejikemi, assistant Executive Officer.

Others include: Mr. R. C. Mbori, store keeper; Mr. M. S. Kawedo, technical assistant; and Mr. B. U. Ogbor, clerical officer; Mr. C. N. Ogbodq, clerical officer, Mr. J. A. Ibiam, road overseer, Mr. F. Okeh, road overseer, Mr. B. P. Omaba, road overseer; Mr. P. E. Ona, road overseer; Mr. G. O. Onu, road overseer; Mr. E. Aneke, section man, and P. N. Nnadozie, store keeper.

Others are: Mr. T. Akokwu, driver mechanic; Mr. E. C. Igboke, senior clerical officer, Mr. G. Onu, driver Mr. E. O. Ikani, clerical officer; Mr. M. O. Asonya, clerical officer and Mr. C. C. Ike, clerical officer.

New permanent secretaries and their deputies as well as heads of divisions were appointed to act in the place of those removed.

October 25, 1975

The External Affairs Commissioner, Col. Joe Garba, told the Senegalese Prime Minister, Mr. Abdul Diouf during a stop-over in Lagos that the 15-nation ECOWAS should take off first before admitting other African countries interested in joining the Union.

October 25, 1975

The Midwest State Government accu-



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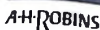
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sed four former top officials of the State of abuse of office for using their positions to acquire, improperly some parcels of land offered to government at Nsukwa for development purposes. The four are: ex-governor, Brigadier Osaighovo Ogbemudia, ex-SMG and Head of Service, Dr. I. M. Okonjo, and two ex-commissioners in the State, Messrs Tayo Akpata and E. K. Clark.

October 25, 1975

A new oil jetty estimated to cost ₦13 million would soon be built at Okrika, Rivers State, by the Nigerian Ports Authority to facilitate the evacuation of petroleum from the oil refinery at Alesa-Elеме to Lagos, Mid-Western and Western States, disclosed Mr. G. B. A. Hamilton, General Manager of the Nigerian Petroleum Refinery Company (NPRC).

October 26, 1975

As a measure to ameliorate the perennial port congestion, the first convoy of three cargo vehicles to cross the Sahara Desert from London, each with a load capacity of 40 tons of goods belonging to various State Governments, was here after 27 driving days with various stop-overs for body repairs and rest.

October 26, 1975

A total of 118 civil servants in Kwara State were compulsorily retired on grounds of old age, ill-health, ineffectiveness and lack of productivity.

October 27, 1975

A total of 24 prisoners — members of the banned Northern Elements Progressive Union (NEPU) and the banned United Middle Belt Congress (UMBC) who had been serving life sentences since 1964 or 1966 in connection with Kano

riots, Tiv riots and other political disturbances — were released from Kakuri Open Prison Camp and the Kaduna Prison.

The freed prisoners are: Nyina Kndyar Iyorkosu Dzenge, Iyaropu Igbudu, Dzwawua Osugh, Iyoramba Gachi, Henyo Atam Yantor Angula, Yange Kyado, Iyarvor Agase and Aoi Na Nyam.

Others are: Amongo Yongo, Ukeor Kyekye, Ortese Yanor, Akile Igbum, Lawal Chikatashi, Mohammadu Baban, Almu Gyuranyu, Musa Bakin Ruwa, Wayilu Chodia, Garba Dan Hallam, Wanshagba Wombo, Iyor Tyom Nyam, Agbulu Angula and Ayomonu Tyodugh.

October 27, 1975

Mr. C. O. Ibic, Permanent Secretary in charge of Police Affairs in the Cabinet Office was appointed Chief Executive for the Nigerian Ports Authority, pending the time a new general manager for the Authority would be named.

October 27, 1975

The assets of three companies in which deported Mr. Solomon Nagaty of Messrs Davis of America had invested interests in some states of the Federation were forfeited to the Federal Government and the companies dissolved. The three companies are Western Textile Industries Company Limited, Zaria Textile Mills Limited and Mid-West Multi-Purpose Industries Limited. Mr. Solomon Nagaty variously regarded as an Egyptian, an American or a Lebanese, was deported from Nigeria in 1971 on grounds of lack of integrity.

October 27, 1975

Students of Polytechnics and Teacher Training Colleges would now participate in the National Youth Service Corps, disclosed Lt. Col. S. K. Omojokun, Director of the NYSC during a visit to the University of Ibadan.

October 27, 1975

Seven Magistrates and two other senior officials of the Judicial Department were removed from Office in the Mid-Western State — three were terminated, one dismissed and three others retired.

A grade one senior magistrate in the judicial service of the Mid-Western State, Mr. C. O. Nweze was dismissed by the state government with immediate effect, while the appointments of three others, senior magistrate grade II, Mr. J. G. Bafor, senior magistrate grade II Mr. I. Sagay and magistrate G. I. G. Emordi were terminated.

According to a statement from the governor's office in Benin, three other magistrates, including a chief magistrate were retired with immediate effect.

They are, senior magistrate A. A. Ajayi, a grade one senior magistrate, Mr. S. A. Akazeze whose retirement benefits were withheld and a chief magistrate, Mr. F. O. Akenzua.

Also retired with immediate effect are the acting principal registrar, Mr. J. E. Oddiri and an assistant registrar, Mr. P. C. Ogwu.

The governor's office statement signed by the acting secretary to the state government and head of service, Mr. Jos T. L. Boyo, explained that the government took the action after due consultations with the Advisory Judicial Committee and the state's Public Service Commission in the interest of the public.

No reason was given for withholding the retirement benefits of senior magistrate Akazeze.

October 27, 1975

The Nigerian refinery, originally designed to process 35,000 barrels of petroleum products daily, exceeded its capacity three years ago and now processes 60,000 barrels per day whereas

the country requires about 120,000 barrels of petroleum products to meet its daily needs, it was disclosed by Mr. George Hamilton, General Manager of NPRC.

October 27, 1975

In keeping with the Lagos State government policy of 'one man one plot land or house', a total of 112 persons who owned plots in various parts of Lagos including Ilupeju Residential Estate, Gbagada Residential Estate, Ogba Scheme, Omole Scheme, Surulere Layout, Animashaun Extension, Alaka Development Scheme and Amuwo Odofin Estate, had their plots forfeited to the Lagos State Government. The government said that deposits already paid for the plots or houses so forfeited would be refunded.

The Lagos State Development and Property Corporation Management Board would re-allocate all the forfeited plots to houses.

Among those affected are: Mr. R. Alabi Williams — Amuwo Odofin; Mrs. I. A. Williams — Gbagada Scheme; Brigadier M. Johnson — Ilupeju Estate; Mr. J. O. Erusiafe — Amuwo Odofin; Mr. H. A. A. Thanni — Alaka Estate extension; Dr. G. A. Williams — Amuwo Odofin; Mrs. T. Odunewu — Ogba Scheme; L. O. Agoro — Amuwo Odofin; Obi A. A. Oyefusi, — Ogba Scheme; Olori A. Oyefusi — Omole Scheme.

Mr. K. O. Tinubu — Amuwo Odofin; Mr. T. O. Folami — Gbagada Scheme; Dr. A. B. O. Soboyejo — Ogba Scheme; Dr. A. O. Soboyejo — Gbagada Scheme Phase I; Mrs. S. A. Animashaun, — Animashaun Estate extension; K. K. Sonade — Amuwo Odofin; Dr. J. O. Schinde mi — Amuwo Odofin; Mr. M. A. O. Abiru — Amuwo Odofin; Mr. S. A. Thomas — Ilupeju Estate.

Among those affected are: W. A. Odi di — Gbagada Estate and Amuwo Odofin.

Col. O. A. Smith — Amuwo Odofin;
 Mr. T. O. Johnson — Amuwo Odofin; Mrs.
 A. Akinsanya — Amuwo Odofin, Mrs. O.
 Akinkugbe — Omole Scheme; Alhaji A. A.
 Awelenje — Ilupeju Estate; Fakumoju
 E. A. O. — Omole Scheme; Alhaja A. A.
 Oki — Omole Scheme Residential. Mr. A.
 Odulaja — Amuwo Odofin; Mr. A. Odu-
 aja — Amuwo Odofin; Mr. H. J. Agoro
 — Amuwo Odofin; Mr. C. O. Bajulaiye —
 Gbagada Estate; Mr. C. O. Bajulaiye —
 Ilupeju Residential Estate; Mr. F. O.
 Kabiawu — Ilupeju Residential Estate;
 and Mr. J. O. Adeyemi-Bero — Omole
 Scheme.

Others include: Mr. G. B. Jinadu —
 Amuwo Odofin; Mrs. G. B. Jinadu —
 Alaka Estate, Surulere; Mr. A. A. Amusu
 — Alaka Estate; Surulere; Mr. A. A. Amu-
 su — Animashaun Estate extension; Mr.
 E. O. Williams — Amuwo Odofin; Mr.
 E. O. Williams — Animashaun Estate;
 Mr. A. Ojora — Amuwo Odofin; Mr.
 R. A. Gbadamosi — Amuwo Odofin;
 Dr. O. Ayantuga — Gbagada Scheme;
 Dr. O. Ayantuga — Animashaun Estate
 extension; W. K. I. Animashaun — Amu-
 wo Odofin; Captain S. W. Kuku — Amu-
 wo Odofin; Mr. M. A. T. Mogaji — Amu-
 wo Odofin; S. A. Williams — Amuwo
 Odofin; Mrs. R. O. Oshodi-Ikenze — Amu-
 wo Odofin.

Mr. R. A. Seriki — Amuwo Odofin;
 Mrs. B. A. Adio — Amuwo Odofin; Mr.
 J. O. Fadairo — Amuwo Odofin; A. O.
 George, — Amuwo Odofin; Alhaji T. A.
 Hussain, — Amuwo Odofin; Mrs. F. Ogun-
 sola — Amuwo Odofin; Alhaji A. Salami
 — Amuwo Odofin; Alhaja S. A. Salami
 — Omole Scheme; Dr. A. O. Somorin —
 Amuwo Odofin; Dr. A. O. Somorin, —
 Oshodi Scheme; Madam T. A. Seriki —
 Omole Scheme; F. A. Doherty — Ogba
 Scheme; F. A. Doherty — Amuwo Odo-
 fin. Mr. A. B. Giwa — Amuwo Odofin;
 M. O. Omikunle, — Amuwo Odofin, Mr.
 D. Owolabi — Amuwo Odofin; Mr. O. C.

Adekoya — Ammashaun Estate; Mrs.
 C. O. Adejumo — Amuwo Odofin; Dr.
 F. O. Akinyemi — Ilupeju.

Mr. A. O. Adesola — Omole Scheme;
 Mr. Z. O. Alowonle — Omole Scheme;
 Mr. N. O. Alowonle — Amuwo Odofin;
 Mrs. A. Agbabiaka — Gbagada Phase I,
 Mr. S. A. Adewusi — Omole Scheme;
 Mr. Joseph Adenla — Alaka Estate, Mr.
 Olatunde Adegbemile — Amuwo Odofin;
 Mrs. G. E. R. Agoro — Animashaun,
 Estate Extension; Miss Folashade Ibiyin-
 ka Agoro — Omole Scheme; Mrs. D.
 Akinsanya — Ogba Scheme.

Dr. B. Akinsanya — Amuwo Odofin;
 Alhaja R. I. Animashaun — Amuwo
 Odofin, Mr. T. A. A. Animashaun —
 Ogba Scheme; Alhaji Babs Alade Anima-
 shaun — Ogba Scheme; Dr. Adetunji Ade-
 oba — Amuwo Odofin; Mr. C. A. Alakija
 — Ogba Scheme; Mr. F. Ajayi — Ogba
 Scheme; Mr. J. A. A. Adebayo — Alake
 Estate; Dr. G. I. Adeleye — Alaka Estate;
 Miss S. Anibaba — Omole Scheme; Mr. A.
 A. Aderinola — Animashaun Estate;
 Mr. G. A. Adebowale — Amuwo Odofin.

Justice S. A. Abina — Gbagada Phase
 I, Mr. A. Aderemi — Amuwo Odofin, Mr.
 E. Alao — Amuwo Odofin, Mr. Abiodun
 Alao — Ogba Scheme. Professor R. A.
 Akinola — Amuwo Odofin; Mr. A. O.
 Abass — Amuwo Odofin; Mrs. O. Aboaba —
 Amuwo Odofin; Mrs. Olayide Adelekan —
 Amuwo Odofin; Mr. C. O. Adesanya —
 Ogba Scheme, Mr. J. O. A. Awogbemi —
 Amuwo Odofin.

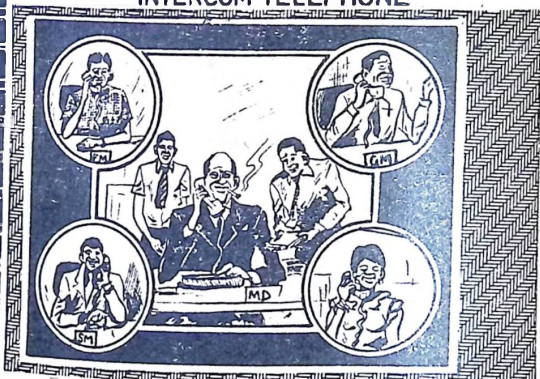
Mrs. V. I. Akerele — Omole Scheme;
 Mr. P. E. Aifuobhkan — Gbagada Phase I
 Mrs. O. A. Adewole — Amuwo Odofin;
 Dr. A. A. Adekambi — Amuwo Odofin;
 Mr. E. O. Akinfe — Amuwo Odofin; Mr.
 S. O. Aoko — Animashaun Estate Exten-
 sion; Mr. P. A. Alli-Idowu — Ogba Scheme; Mr.
 M. I. Adeniyi — Amuwo Odofin; Mr. S. O.
 A. Oki — Omole Scheme.

October 28, 1975

A 17-member executive council was

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appointed by the Rivers State Military Governor, Lt. Col. Zamani Lekwot for his State. The new Commissioners "fresh men with fresh minds" included the novelist Mr. G. I. G. Okara — General Manager, Rivers State Broadcasting Corporation, three members of the Armed Forces and a senior police officer.

October 28, 1975

Mr. A. A. Ahmadu was appointed new Director of Prisons in succession to Mr. Jomo Adapoyi who was retired in September along with 103 other Federal public officers.

October 28, 1975

A strong case of maladministration established against the ex-Midwest Military Governor, retired Brigadier Osaigbovo Ogbemudia was referred to the Supreme Military Council for appropriate action. The Midwest Government was acting on the recommendations of Odje Commission which investigated, certain discrepancies in some government companies including the Midwest Rural Electrification Board where ex-governor Ogbemudia allegedly played "a gross conflicting role" as Chairman while also in office as the State's Chief Executive. Retirement benefits of ex-Secretary to the Midwest Government were forfeited while the four board officials: General Manager of the Midwest Rural Electrification Board, Mr. B.O. Nwaoshai, Mr. G. O. Omo-Kivie, senior accountant; Mr. W. A.B. Agidigbi, mechanical engineer and Mr. H.E. Ehidiamhen, electrical engineer, were relieved of their posts.

October 28, 1975

The proposed International Trade Fair scheduled to be held in Lagos in 1976 was postponed indefinitely — necessitated mainly by the delay in construction work on the permanent site of the fair.

October 29, 1975

Brigadier I. B. M. Haruna, Federal Commissioner for Information and leader of the Nigerian delegation to the Inter Governmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Africa was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of this body during the 12-day meeting of African ministers of culture at the Kwame Nkrumah Conference Centre in Accra, Ghana.

October 29, 1975

The Governor of the Rivers State, Lt. Col. Zamani Lekwot alerted the people of the State of the "dangerous and alarming financial situation" caused by a number of anomalies perpetuated by the State's former administration and said that the State would be in a deficit of N66,274,000 at the end of the current financial year. The anomalies included wrongful assessment of priorities, improper financial management, indiscriminate adoption of projects of doubtful relevance or validity, automatic take-over of school and schools' staff without counting the cost, automatic take-over of local government staff and institutions without counting the cost and automatic and special scholarship awards based on consideration other than merits."

October 29, 1975

The post of Director of Federal Public Works in the Federal Ministry of Works was abolished and six executive divisions headed by a Director were created: Building Division, Highways Division, Lands and Survey Division, Administrative Division, Mechanical and Electrical Division and Civil Engineering Services Division.

October 29, 1975

The Yaba College of Technology was closed down until further notice following a week of student unrest and boycott of classes.



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October 29, 1975

The Western State Military Governor, Col. David Jemibewon ordered the immediate closure of an illegal College called WASC Seminary at Felefe Layout, Challenge Ibadan after a surprise visit to the premises of the "Sex seminary" operated illegally without approval by its proprietor.

October 29, 1975

Alhaji Abubakar Umar, Permanent Secretary in the North Eastern State's Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources was appointed Secretary to the State's Military Government (SMG) and Head of Service in succession to Alhaji Muhammadu Monguno who voluntarily retired. Two other Permanent Secretaries in the State also voluntarily retired.

October 29, 1975

Dr. Segun Adesina, Senior lecturer in Education at the University of Lagos was appointed Controller of the United Nations Refugee Education Programmes in Africa, Asia and the Middle East with effect from November 1. The UN High Commission for Refugees has its headquarters in Geneva.

October 29, 1975

The University College Hospital Ibadan would spend N65 million for its capital projects during the current plan period 1975-80, to achieve the 1000-bed target envisaged by the Federal Government, it was disclosed by the House Governor of the Hospital, Mr. F. Cole.

October 30, 1975

The Western State Military Governor, Col. David Jemibewon dissolved with immediate effect 18 Local Government Councils which had hitherto remained undissolved after the last exercise.

The dissolution of the councils was contained in a statement issued in Ibadan

Divisional Officers in the respective Divisions were appointed Sole Administrators.

The dissolved Councils were: Akoko Local Government Council Egbado Local Government Council, Ibadan Local Government Council, Ibarapa Local Government Council, Ife Local Government Council, Idanre Local Government Council, Ifelodun Local Government Council, Ijebu-Igbo Local Government Council, Ede Local Council and Irepo Local Government Council. Iseyin Local Government Council, Okeho/Iganna Local Government Council, Oshogbo Local Government Council, Oshun Southern Local Government Council, Otta Local Government Council, Owo Local Government Council, Shaki Local Government Council and Oyo Local Government Council.

The statement said the dissolution arose from the need for uniformity of treatment of all councils and it was intended to pave the way for an even and smooth transition to civil rule.

October 30, 1975

The Federal Commissioner for Transport, Lt. Col. S. M. Yar'Adua blamed some militant cement suppliers for the current congestion at the Lagos ports and said there was a world-wide conspiracy to sabotage Nigeria's economy. He disclosed that:

- (a) a total of 20 million tons of cement were ordered by public sector importers, 16 million of them by the Ministry of Defence alone and all were supposed to be delivered within a period of 12 months.
- (b) About 385 ships now waiting on Nigerian waters to berth at the Lagos port; out of these, 285 are here legally with authorised cargoes while about 100 are landed in by uncompromis-

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- ing suppliers in defiance of government instructions.
- (c) Some suppliers contracted for demurrage at N3,500 per day per vessel carrying 10,000 tons while others contracted for payment at 4,100 dollars per vessel per day.
 - (d) Full demurrage payment at 4,100 dollars per day were claimed on shipments varying from 500 tons to 2,500 tons whereas the minimum contracted consignment was expected to be 10,000 tons per vessel.
 - (e) Suppliers having more than one contract used single vessels to deliver split contracts while claiming full demurrage for each consignment as if they were shipped on different vessels.
 - (f) A number of the freighters used were too old and would not meet the requirement of sea worthiness.

New measures taken to arrest the situation included the suspension on payment for cement consignments shipped in defiance of government instructions, suspension of payment of demurrage generally to enable the government to distinguish between fraudulent and genuine claims, a delegation sent to the Baltic Exchange London to solicit their support; precautions taken to stop suppliers threatening to take away their undischarged ships and local shipping agents enjoined not to accept any more cement shipments lest they ran the risk of forfeiting their operating licences.

October 30, 1975

The Deutsche Bank, West Germany's powerful bank reportedly froze the assets of Nigeria in Germany "in a move to pressure the Nigerian Government into

honouring contracts for the cement that it grossly over-ordered." About N13.6 million deposited with the Deutsche Bank by the Central Bank of Nigeria was said to be frozen on the orders of a German court.

October 30, 1975

An 18-man executive council including a woman senior magistrate Mrs. V.A.U. Onejeme, two members of the Armed Forces and a senior police officer, was announced in the East Central State by the Governor, Col. Anthony Ochefu

October 30, 1975

The South Eastern State Governor, Lt. Col. Paul Omu named members of his 18-man executive council among whom were 15 Civil Commissioners, two members of the Armed Forces and a Senior Police Officer.

October 31, 1975

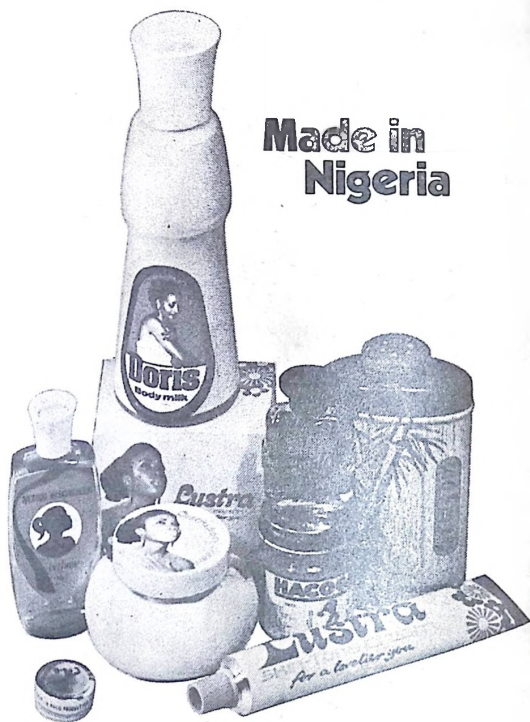
The Mid-West Military Governor Col. George Innih disclosed at a press conference in Benin that the former state Governor, Brigadier Osaigbovo Ogbemudia was paid a compensation of N39,000 for a piece of land acquired from him in Isiohor village in Benin West Division as part of the permanent site of the University of Benin contrary to an official advice. He also said that the flamboyant 1975/76 Midwest State budget approved by the former administration recorded a deficit of N105 million.

October 31, 1975

Fifty-three out of the 24 employees of the Mushin Town Council who were relieved of their jobs were retired with immediate effect.

Among those involved was an assistant solicitor with the council, Mr. E. A. O. Buba.

Others retired were clerical assistants. Mr. A. Joshua and Mrs. Bola Farorede, yard labourers; one senior technical offi-



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cer — Mr. A. C. Kerry, night guards and gatemen.

Also 21 workers ranging from senior technical officers' grade to telephone operators and night guards had their appointments terminated.

Eight clerical assistants one assistant technical officer, Mr. A. Akinkuade, and a female telephone operator, Mrs. A. Popoola, were terminated.

In the treasury division of the council, two assistant road overseers, Mr. A. A. Ajoose and B. L. Tokunbo, were both terminated while a sanitary overseer in the medical office of the health division, Mr. E. O. Adeniran, was dismissed.

October 31, 1975

Seventeen members of the staff of the Lagos City Transport Service (LCTS) including the acting personnel officer, Mr. L.M.O. Mustafa, were retired while the appointments of other six officers were terminated.

In a statement in Lagos the LCTS gave the reasons for retiring the officers as inefficiency, incompetence, ill-health and old age and malpractices for those terminated.

Those retired are: R. A. Opeifa, S. O. Alli, E. Onichaboh, A. Tekoe, O. Akogun, D. Ojeme, S. Shiaka, Alimi I. Adenekan, Ab Aibuedefi, N. K. Lawal, F. O. Rosiji, Lasisi Raji, R. A. Apete, K. Olapade, S. Adeeko and J. Egbu.

Those terminated are A. O. Ogunlana, O. Opeifa, V. Uwajaren. S. T. Hallid, I. A. Shoyinka and D. A. Franz.

October 31, 1975

A total of 58 employees of various district councils in the Lagos State lost their jobs.

A statement in Lagos said some of them were retired for inefficiency, some dismissed for malpractices and others terminated for ill-health.

The councils affected are: Awori-Ajeromi, Ikeja, Ikorodu, Epe and Egun-Awori.

Among the 17 retired for inefficiency in Awori — Ajeromi were Mr. W. O. Adetunji, assistant executive officer, Mr. Moses O. B. Bankole, market supervisor, dismissed for malpractices and Mr. A. Ladipo, head road overseer, terminated for inefficiency.

Some of the 13 employees affected at Ikeja District Council were R. A. Sogaolu, senior executive officer retired because of old age and declining productivity, Mr. L. A. Baba-Agba, higher executive officer, also retired for old age and declining productivity.

Mrs. F. A. Jacks, health sister, was also retired for ill-health.

Among those terminated for malpractices at Epe District Council is a forester, Mr. T. A. Seriki. A timber inspector, Mr. Aruna Adesanya was also terminated for inefficiency.

At Egun-Awori District Council, the assistant education officer, Mr. S. O. Tubo, was retired for ill-health.

October 31, 1975

A total of 119 officials of the Lagos State Development and Property Corporation (LSDPC) were removed from the service of the corporation with immediate effect.

Of this number, 81 were retired as a result of old age, health and inefficiency, 33 were terminated on grounds of misconduct and inefficiency while five were dismissed for misconduct.

Those affected ranged from the ranks of secretary and estate officers to clerks and labourers.

The retired officials included the secretary, Mr. D. O. Soremekun, the senior administrative officer, Mr. J. O. Ofola and the estate officer, Mr. F. O. Bolarinwa.

Those terminated included the assistant internal auditor, Mr. H. O. Da-Silva;

an assistant accountant; Mr. G. A. Otinwa and a senior survey assistant, Mr. R.O. Ojo Ojo.

The dismissed officers included a technical officer, Mr. A. O. Osipitan; and another technical officer, Mr. F. A. Deckon.

October 31, 1975

The University of Ife, Ile-Ife announced the appointments of new heads for the various academic departments in the university.

The appointments which were made by the new vice-chancellor, Professor Ojetunji Aboyade and took effect from October 1 for a period of three years covered 19 academic departments.

Professor Adejiji Adaralegbe now heads education department; geography department is headed by Professor S. A. Agboola; Professor O. S. Adegoke heads geology; Professor I. A. Akinjogbin for history while the department of law is headed by Professor D. A. Ijalaye.

Other heads of departments are Professor W. A. Sanford for biological sciences, Professor G. A. Makanjuola for agricultural engineering, while the department of hospital and dental care is headed by Professor H. W. Rodgers.

October 31, 1975

The Belgore tribunal of inquiry probing the massive importation of cement into the country ordered a total of 64 agents and representatives of companies which entered into cement agreements to appear before it. Those invited included Mr. Tobi Dafe, Chief A.M.A. Akinloye, Alhaji A. Yakubu, Chief L.A. Shoyombo, Chief S. B. Bakare, Alhaji Y.A. Salami, Clarkson De Majomi, Mr. M.T. Mbu, Brigadier E. F. Sotomi and Major Akanbi Giwa.

October 31, 1975

The price Control Board announced new prices fixed for cube sugar all over the Federation — St. Louis, Sunsweet — 25k per packet; Family Cube — 52k per packet; No. 3 Cubes and Lebandy — 24k per packet.

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THE ECONOMY — 1975

GENERAL SURVEY

In the first half of 1975 the economy showed remarkable signs of weakness characterised by severe inflationary pressures and some lull in activity.

In contrast to the situation in recent years, the production of crude petroleum declined. Apart from the difficulty of lifting the "participation crude", the fall in production also reflected a conscious cut-back in output in pursuit of the new policy of conservation. Despite the lower output, the government found it necessary to reduce the posted as well as the 'buy back' price of crude oil owing to a marked slump in world demand.

In the manufacturing sector, output indicators also show a fall in level of activity. Although the manufacturing index for the first quarter of 1975 showed an increase of 5 per cent above the corresponding period of 1974, it showed a fall of the same proportion (5 per cent) when compared with the preceding quarter.

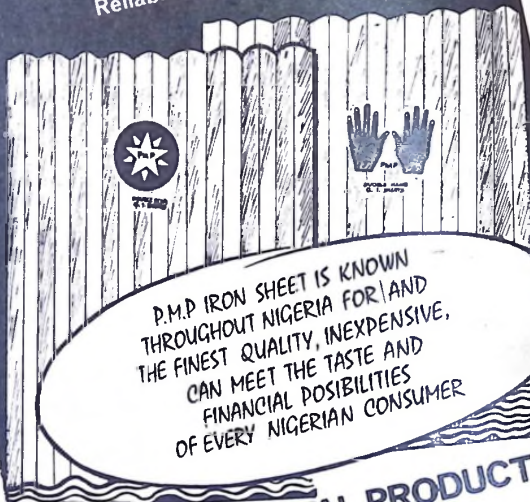
The output of agricultural commodities declined marginally below the level in the corresponding period a year earlier. The world prices of these commodities were also generally below their levels in the comparable period of 1974. The intensified inflationary pressures in the economy was reflected in the doubling of the composite consumer price index for the lower-income group. The significant rate of increase of this index (27.9 per cent) is widely distributed over a wide range of commodities that make up the index — food, clothing, drinks, fuel and light, transportation and miscellaneous items.

There was an unprecedented rate of monetary expansion and rapid increase in overall liquidity of the economy. The money stock increased substantially by 52.7 per cent compared with 18.1 per cent in the corresponding period of 1974. Increased spending by the government, financed mainly through the monetization of the naira counterpart of oil receipts, persisted as the major expansionary factor of money supply. There was a substantial expansion in the banking system's net credit to the economy from ₦894.7 million in January to ₦199.4 million in June 1975. Contrary to the usual pattern of movement, credit to the private sector rose sharply in the review period.

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Total external trade declined substantially compared with the comparable period of 1974. The decline was due to a sharp fall in the value of both oil and non-oil exports. Imports maintained its upward thrust, reducing the trade surplus of ₦2,400 million recorded in the first half of 1974 to ₦479.5 million in the review period. The foreign exchange reserve position of the country, however, improved further. It stood at ₦3,688.1 million at the end of June 1975 compared with ₦3,500 million and ₦1,500 million in December and June 1974 respectively.

Given the persisting financial buoyancy of the government and the urgent need to stimulate the economy into a self-sustaining growth path, a massive and highly ambitious development plan — Third National Development Plan, 1975-80 — was launched in the review period. The plan envisages a capital programme of ₦32 billion in the public sector compared with 2.2 and ₦3 billion in the First and Second National Plans respectively. The projected growth rate of the GDP averages 9.5 per cent per annum compared with 7 per cent in the preceding plan.

Of the developments in the rest of the world having important implications for the Nigerian economy, the following may be highlighted. Most economies in the industrialized as well as the undeveloped areas of the world continued to face the problem of recession and inflation or stagflation. The foreign exchange markets remained unstable but became less volatile. The I. M. F. oil facility established in 1974 to help countries in balance of payments difficulties associated with the rapid increase in the price of oil was further extended. On the reform of the international monetary system, the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the I. M. F. during meetings in January and June 1975 agreed on some important issues on monetary reform, including the gradual demonetization of gold. Significant developments in the areas of sub-regional co-operation include the launching of the Economic Committee of West African States (ECOWAS) and the initialling of the articles of agreement establishing a West African Clearing House by the West African Sub-Regional Committee of the Association of African Central Banks.

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1975

Total	Corresponding Period Last Year	FUNDED LOAN		Repayment Date	Amount	Total
		Description				
N. 6,000,000	N. 6,000,000	3 per cent 1949 Loan Sinking Fund in respect of the above	..	1975-77	N	N
		UNFUNDED LOAN				
	Amount Outstanding	Description		Amount Borrowed to date	Amount Outstanding	
	N			N	N	
	4,009,339	U.K. Exchequer Loan 1961-85	..	6,000,000	3,840,060	
	8,265,816	U.K.-Nigeria Credit Agreement 1960-80	..	24,000,000	7,351,708	
	6,891,306	I.B.R.D. Loan for Railway Development 1962-78	..	20,000,000	5,564,726	
	13,126,558	U.K.-Nigeria Credit Agreement 1963	..	19,674,846	12,464,469	
	1,595,738	U.K.-Nigeria (NRC) Credit Agreement 1963	..	2,940,000	1,500,121	
	2,463,327	U.K.-Nigeria (Telecom.) Credit Agreement 1964	..	3,194,000	2,350,325	
	4,112,962	U.K.-Nigeria (Telecom.) Credit Agreement 1965	..	5,217,486	3,921,728	
	146,958	Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Loan	..	280,000	124,590	
	13,673,744	Italian Loan for Niger Dam Project	..	18,766,084	12,882,188	
	10,712,733	U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Calabar-Ikom Road	..	10,803,528	10,565,275	
	15,283,792	U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Ibadan Water Supply	..	15,792,907	15,574,747	
	1,187,364	U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Niger Dam	..	1,187,364	1,187,364	
	4,073,098	W. Germany—Jas Water Supply	..			

1,346,809	Expansion Project W. Germany—IM 11 Million	4,073,098	4,073,098
16,974,914	Commodity Loan W. Germany—Second Mainland Bridge	2,410,254	2,410,254
1,251,404	W. Germany—Northern Region— Cottage Hospital	22,257,027	15,801,792
2,248,349	W. Germany—Telex Net Work	2,166,075	1,034,350
4,333,656	W. Germany—IM 20 Million	2,944,008	2,944,008
5,249,855	Commodity Aid Loan	4,990,006	4,990,006
865,038	W. Germany—Eko Bridge Phase III	7,117,030	7,117,030
1,537,272	W. Germany—Sea-going and Har- bour Tug for Nigerian Navy	1,173,039	542,731
1,680,000	W. Germany—Fast Patrol Crafts for Nigerian Navy	1,862,388	1,037,587
1,190,127	—Copoil United Company Limited Pauling Africa—Northern Water	1,680,000	1,680,000
437,600	Supply Scheme	3,724,540	925,114
270,866	B.E.W.A.C. Motor Vehicle	3,850,294	254,479
29,229	U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Port Harcourt —Umezeala Road	270,866	270,866
750,194	U.S.A.I.D. Agriculture Centre— Umudike	29,229	29,229
3,437,523	U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Telephone Instruments	750,194	750,194
64,586	U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Telecommuni- cation Engineering	3,437,523	3,437,523
8,028,189	U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Port Harcourt Comprehensive School	76,041	76,041
146,909	I.D.A. Education Project I	9,806,791	9,740,245
2,629,245	I.D.A. Education Project II	271,509	271,509
	U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Northern Nigeria Teachers Training College	3,083,436	3,083,436

UNFUNDED LOAN—continued

Amount Outstanding	Description	Amount Borrowed to date	Amount Outstanding
N		N	N
666,771	I.B.R.D.—Fifth Highway Project	5,282,661	5,282,661
7,475,138	I.B.R.D. Loan for Western State Roads		
10,934,799	I.B.R.D. Loan—Apapa Road and Ijora Causeway	8,501,592	7,059,515
11,014,252	I.D.A. Loan—Northern State Roads	12,009,188	10,528,096
1,889,167	Netherland Government Loan for Niger Dams	11,014,252	10,956,941
1,882,706	Netherland Government Loan for Escravos Bar Project	2,000,000	1,641,390
239,126	Netherland Loan—Buoyage Vessel Project	1,882,706	1,634,930
3,122,412	Netherland Loan—Purchase of Passenger Vessels by Rivers State	239,126	239,126
3,582,555	Netherland Loan—HFL 18 Million 1972 Programme Loan	3,131,413	3,131,413
13,807,027	U.K.-Nigeria (Telecommunication) Agreement 1968	3,727,995	3,727,995
2,175,244	U.K.-Nigeria (Telecommunication) Agreement 1969	17,902,529	12,844,040
204,905	U.K.-Nigeria Loan (1) 1971	2,501,244	2,037,452
1,670,785	U.K.-Nigeria Loan (2) 1971	789,104	394,228
3,559,613	S.G. Warburg and Co. Limited	4,977,073	4,977,073
2,511,200	Japanese Loan for Arewa Textile Expansion	4,927,780	3,046,018
173,636	Italian Loan for Nigeria Communi- cation Satellite Earth Station	2,511,200	2,311,396
1,965,238	Canadian Loan—Programme Loan (Ca\$5 Million)	295,714	141,808
3,197,985	Canadian Loan for Telecommuni- cations I and II	1,965,238	1,965,238
		3,642,857	3,021,510

—	Canadian Loan for Telecommuni- cations Phase III	3,980,158	3,980,158	—
535,969	Steyr Daimler	5,603,254	5,603,254	—
193,147	U.K. Loan for Nigeria Communica- tion Satellite Earth Station	484,522	484,522	333,945
1,402,052	U.S. Loan for Nigerian Communi- cation Satellite Earth Station	1,976,690	1,976,690	1,049,113
156,816	U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Agege Motor Road	156,816	156,816	156,816
14,431,045	U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Reconstruction Programme Loan	14,431,045	14,431,045	14,431,045
12,422,973	I.E.R.D. Loan for Transport Rehabilitation	13,077,267	13,077,267	11,945,426
54,310,578	I.B.R.D. Programme Loan	54,310,578	54,310,578	54,310,578
1,195,878	I.B.R.D. Western State Cocoa Project	2,487,698	2,487,698	2,487,698
5,210,255	I.B.R.D. High Ways Rehabilitation Project	5,422,759	5,422,759	4,824,939
266,213	Danish Loan—Water Supply Project	1,139,464	1,139,464	1,139,464
2,455,897	Japanese Loan for Dieselisation of N.R.C.	2,455,897	2,455,897	2,455,897
3,009,360	Japanese Loan for United Nigerian, Textile Expansion	3,009,360	3,009,360	2,889,569
—	Japanese Loan—3rd Yen Credit to N.R.C.	3,920,878	3,920,878	3,920,878
1,655,648	Warri-Benin-Auchi-Okene Road	5,690,563	5,690,563	1,918,151
4,155,291	Fokker V.F.W.M.—Purchase of Aircraft for M.A.T.	6,699,326	6,699,326	3,026,711
1,001,456	U.S.S.R. Iron and Steel : Geolo- gical Surveys	1,875,490	1,875,490	1,311,253
845,281	A.D.B. Loan—Reconstruction of Enugu Airport	1,323,732	1,323,732	1,205,823
—	U.S.A.I.D.—Staff Police College, Jos	1,191,030	1,191,030	1,191,030
311,334,918				325,315,817
<u>N317,334,918</u>		<u>N420,367,762</u>	<u>TOTAL EX- TERNAL</u>	<u>N325,315,817</u>
			<u>DEBT</u>	

ON-LENDING OF UNFUNDED LOANS

				<i>Amount Outstanding</i>
				<i>₦</i>
20,882,748	Nigeria Railway Corporation Loans	..	..	23,045,993
13,735,017	Former Eastern Region	..	..	13,452,689
427,852	East-Central State	..	..	692,467
14,696,731	Former Northern Region	..	..	15,619,850
1,738,796	North-Central State	..	..	1,972,890
2,320,344	North-Eastern State	..	..	3,022,599
1,521,822	North-Western State	..	..	1,798,945
1,675,024	Kano State	..	..	1,826,397
1,150,977	Kwara State	..	..	1,422,031
7,321,996	Benue-Plateau State	..	..	8,687,034
1,682	Lagos State	..	..	7,517
485,597	South-Eastern State	..	..	832,337
3,146,725	Rivers State	..	..	3,163,083
24,933,774	Western State	..	..	30,777,555
4,745,574	Mid-Western State	..	..	4,827,353
16,905,505	N.E.P.A. Loans	..	..	15,848,976
2,511,200	Arewa Textiles Limited (Japanese Loan)	..	..	2,311,396
3,009,360	United Nigeria Textiles Limited (Japanese Loan)	..	..	2,889,569
₦ 121,240,724				₦ 132,198,681

INTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1975

FUNDED

Total	Corresponding Period Last year	Description	Repayment Date	Amount	Total
N	N			N	N
	2,710,720	6 per cent 1959 Development Loan	1979	2,710,720	
	8,000,000	5½ per cent 1961 Development Loan	1977	8,000,000	
	8,000,000	6 per cent 1961 Development Loan	1985	8,000,000	
	10,000,000	6 per cent 1962 Development Loan	1986	10,000,000	
	20,000,000	5½ per cent 1963 Development Loan	1987	20,000,000	
	8,000,000	5½ per cent 1964 Development Loan	1978	8,000,000	
	10,000,000	5½ per cent 1964 Development Loan	1984	10,000,000	
	20,000,000	5½ per cent 1964 Development Loan	1988	20,000,000	
	6,000,000	5½ per cent 1965 Development Loan	1980	6,000,000	
	20,000,000	6 per cent 1965 Development Loan	1989	20,000,000	
	6,000,000	5½ per cent 1966 Development Loan	1981	5,000,000	
	18,000,000	6 per cent 1966 Development Loan	1990	18,000,000	
	6,000,000	5½ per cent 1967 Development Loan	1982	6,000,000	
	10,000,000	5½ per cent 1967 Development Loan	1987	10,000,000	
	20,000,000	6 per cent 1967 Development Loan	1992	20,000,000	
	6,000,000	5½ per cent 1968 Development Loan	1983	6,000,000	
	10,000,000	5½ per cent 1968 Development Loan	1989	10,000,000	
	20,000,000	6 per cent 1968 Development Loan	1993	20,000,000	
	4,000,000	5 per cent 1969 Development Loan	1975	—	
	6,000,000	5½ per cent 1969 Development Loan	1985	5,000,000	
	20,000,000	5½ per cent 1969 Development Loan	1994	20,000,000	
	6,000,000	5 per cent 1970 Development Loan	1976	6,000,000	
	8,000,000	5½ per cent 1970 Development Loan	1984	8,000,000	
	10,000,000	5½ per cent 1970 Development Loan	1991	10,000,000	
	16,000,000	6 per cent 1970 Development Loan	1994	16,000,000	
	10,000,000	5 per cent 1971 Development Loan	1977	10,000,000	
	20,000,000	5½ per cent 1971 Development Loan	1986	20,000,000	
	30,000,000	6 per cent 1971 Development Loan	1996	30,000,000	
	10,000,000	5 per cent 1972 Development Loan	1978	10,000,000	

20,000,000	5½ per cent 1972 Development Loan	1987	20,000,000
30,000,000	6 per cent 1972 Development Loan	1997	30,000,000
10,000,000	5 per cent 1973 Development Loan	1979	10,000,000
20,000,000	5½ per cent 1973 Development Loan	1988	20,000,000
30,000,000	6 per cent 1973 Development Loan	1998	30,000,000
10,000,000	5 per cent 1973 Development Loan	1980	10,000,000
20,000,000	5½ per cent 1973 Development Loan	1989	20,000,000
30,000,000	6 per cent 1973 Development Loan	1998	30,000,000
10,000,000	5 per cent 1974 Development Loan	1981	10,000,000
20,000,000	5½ per cent 1974 Development Loan	1990	20,000,000
30,000,000	6 per cent 1974 Development Loan	1999	30,000,000
—	5 per cent 1975 Development Loan	1982	20,000,000
—	5½ per cent 1975 Development Loan	1991	50,000,000
578,710,720	6 per cent 1975 Development Loan	2000	80,000,000
			724,710,720
ON-LENT TO STATES			
22,978,000	Former Eastern Region	..	22,978,000
35,452,000	Former Northern Region	..	35,452,000
54,130,133	Western State	..	72,903,133
28,358,533	Mid-Western State	..	34,954,933
21,046,934	Benue-Plateau State	..	32,589,234
25,855,734	Kano State	..	39,720,034
16,920,534	Kwara State	..	26,415,134
21,825,733	North-Central State	..	33,458,633
31,492,133	North-Eastern State	..	48,022,933
25,779,734	North-Western State	..	39,593,134
14,588,533	Rivers State	..	22,842,833
19,928,533	South-Eastern State	..	30,891,133
14,046,533	Lagos State	..	22,199,033
26,454,533	East-Central State	..	42,447,033
N 355,857,600			N 504,467,200

(Sinking Fund in respect of above (N103,973,759.59))

UNFUNDED

Total	Corresponding Period Last Year	Source	Repayment Date	Original Loan N	Amount N	Total N
	500,000	University College, Ibadan	1973-88	500,000	500,000	
	400,000	University College, Ibadan	1974-89	400,000	400,000	
	50,000	University College, Ibadan	1974-90	50,000	50,000	
	67,642	South Cameroon Marketing Board	1977	106,800	67,642	
	325,212	South Cameroon Marketing Board	1977	496,000	325,212	
	7,841	Telecommunication Loan..		17,722	7,841	
	98,739	Premium Bonds and Savings Certificates		508,560	92,666	
	2,676,724	National Reconstruction and Development Savings Scheme	1977	13,775,512	2,027,490	
290,126,158	286,000,000	Treasury Certificates		286,000,000	286,000,000	289,462,520
				<u>N 301,854,594</u>		
		ON-LENT TO STATES				
	2,000,000	Former Eastern Region		2,000,000		
	2,000,000	Western State		2,000,000		
	<u>N 4,000,000</u>			<u>N 4,000,000</u>		
		FLOATING DEBT				
	616,000,000	Treasury Bills (Ordinary Issue)		616,000,000		616,000,000
<u>N 1,484,836,878</u>						<u>N 1,830,173,240</u>
		ON-LENT TO STATES				
		NIL				

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FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CURRENT REVENUE (thousand)

Sources	Actual 1st quarter 1974 1	Actual 1st quarter 1975 2	Percentage change between (1) & (2) (3)
1 TAX REVENUE	685,339	815,262	19.0
Import duties ^{1/}	77,379	114,818	48.4
Export duties	1,520	- 2,954	94.3
Excise taxes	52,467	-36,986	-29.5
Company income tax ^{2/}	553,973	660,504	19.2
Other tax revenue			
2. INCOME FROM PROPERTY	143,139	632,921	342.2
Mining (rents, royalties etc.)	142,703	632,295	343.1
Profit from public corporations	-	-	
Rent of government property	436	626	43.6
3. TRANSFERS	47,567	66,035	38.8
Interests and repayments- governments	11,318	28,577	152.5
Interests & repayments — public corporations and local authority	36,249	37,458	3.3
4. OTHER REVENUE	7,371	9,016	22.3
Licences and fees	1,401	1,653	18.0
Earnings and sales of govern- ment property	1,362	4,849	256.0
Miscellaneous	4,608	2,514	-45.4
Total	883,416	1,523,234	72.4
Less appropriations to state governments	96,048	286,910	198.7
Revenue retained by Federal Government	787,368	1,236,324	57.0

1/ Include fees and penalties.

2/ Include petroleum profits tax, entertainment and profits tax.

3/ Sources: Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazettes.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CURRENT EXPENDITURE

(N thousand)

Function	Actual 1st quarter 1974 (1)	Actual 1st quarter 1975 (2)	Percentage change between (1) & (2) (3)
ADMINISTRATION	192,419	350,547	82.2
1. General administration	40,361	155,344	284.9
2. Defence and internal security	152,058	195,203	28.4
SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	14,545	82,078	464.3
3. Education	5,015	71,350	1,322.7
4. Health	8,137	8,147	0.1
5. Other social and community services	1,393	2,581	85.3
ECONOMIC SERVICES	24,672	49,838	102.0
6. Agriculture	6,187	11,014	78.0
7. Construction	12,542	23,235	85.3
8. Transport and communication	2,699	7,510	178.3
9. Other economic services	3,244	8,079	149.0
TRANSFER	268,887	718,328	167.1
10. Consolidated revenue fund charges:			
(a) Statutory appropriation to state/local govts.	95,842	286,480	198.9
(b) Non-statutory approp- riation to states/local governments	206	430	108.7
(c) Other	101,048	54,555	-46.0
To development fund	71,791	376,863	424.9
Others to consolidated revenue fund	—	—	—
T o t a l	500,523	1,200,791	139.9
Less appropriations to state governments and transfer to Development Fund	167,839	663,773	295.5
Expenditure at the federal level	332,684	537,018	61.4

Source: Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazettes.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (N thousand)

Function	Actual 1st quarter 1974 (1)	Actual 1st quarter 1975 (2)	Percentage change between (1) & (2) (3)
ADMINISTRATION	90,515	92,995	2.7
1. General administration	39,059	18,539	-52.5
2. Defence and internal security	51,456	74,456	44.7
SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	48,987	163,980	234.7
3. Education	17,542	62,141	254.2
4. Health	2,101	508	-75.8
5. Other social and community services	29,344	101,331	-64.8
ECONOMIC SERVICES	80,227	289,060	260.3
6. Agriculture	22,338	41,152	84.2
7. Construction	—	—	—
8. Transport and communication	52,290	140,883	169.4
9. Other economic services	5,599	107,025	1,811.5
TRANSFER	164,230	140,011	14.7
10. Financial obligation	—1,337	135,793	+10,446.2
11. Loans on-lent to states	165,567	4,218	-97.5
12. Reconstruction	—	—	—
Total	383,959	686,046	78.7
Less loans on-lent to states	165,567	4,218	-97.5
Expenditure at the federal level	218,392	681,828	212.2

Source: Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazettes.

PUBLIC DEBT OUTSTANDING 1/ (N million)

	1st Quarter 1974	1st Quarter 1975	Amount	Change Percentage
External	301.1	329.5	+ 28.4	9.4
Internal	1,118.5	1,435.1	+ 316.6	28.3
Treasury bills	456.0	616.0	+ 160.0	35.1
Treasury certificates	261.6	275.0	+ 13.4	5.1
Development stocks	396.8	540.6	+ 143.8	36.2
Other	4.1	3.5	- 0.6	-14.6
Total	1,419.6	1,764.6	+345.0	24.3

Source: Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazettes.

1/ Exclude Federal Government holdings.

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COST OF LIVING DEVELOPMENTS OF THE LOWER-INCOME GROUP JANUARY – MARCH, 1975

The general upward movement in the cost of living of the lower-income group, observed throughout 1974, gained greater momentum in the first quarter of 1975. From 224.0 (1960 = 100) in December 1974, the all-cities consumer price index moved consistently upwards and reached a record level of 262.1 in March, 1975 (see Table 1). During the first quarter the rise in the index was, on the average 5.4 per cent per month, compared with the modest monthly rise of 0.4 per cent in the corresponding period of 1974, and the 1.0 per cent average rise recorded in the preceding quarter.

The level of the consumer price index in each month was significantly higher than in the same period of 1974. Furthermore, the corresponding annual rates of increase, which ranged between 14.7 per cent in January and 27.1 per cent in March, was accelerating, in contrast to the pattern of movement in the same period a year earlier. The rise in the all-cities consumer price index reflected mainly the significant advances recorded by food prices, although substantial increases were also recorded in the prices of all other non-food items, particularly, drinks, clothing, fuel and light and 'other purchases'. (See Table 2). On the average, about 80 per cent of the total increase in the all-cities consumer price index during the quarter was accounted for by the increases in food prices alone.

The period January-May is normally characterised by food supply shortages and rising prices, since it directly precedes the food harvest period. However, the seasonal upward movement in food prices and the consumer price index was accentuated in the first quarter of 1975 by: (a) the lingering impact of the 1972/73 severe drought; (b) the payment of the Udoji salary arrears from January, the immediate effect of which was to increase money incomes that generated greater demand for both food and non-food items; and (c) the continuation of congestion at the Apapa port complex, which limited the supply of imported goods meant to supplement inadequate local supplies.

TABLE 1
ALL-CITIES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—/:
 (Base: 1960 = 100)

Year and month	Composite price index	Percentage change over corresponding month a year earlier	Food component	Percentage change over corresponding month a year earlier
1974				
January	203.7	15.9	244.6	18.7
February	204.6	12.1	245.4	14.7
March	206.2	12.9	246.8	16.6
Average	204.8	13.6	245.6	16.7
April	215.4	15.4	261.3	19.0
May	212.8	12.1	260.3	15.8
June	218.6	12.4	268.4	15.1
Average	215.6	13.3	263.3	16.6
July	216.3	11.3	263.4	13.7
August	216.5	12.1	261.3	14.4
September	219.6	15.8	262.1	18.4
Average	217.5	13.1	262.3	15.5
October	216.9	n. a.	256.3	n. a.
November	221.7	n.a.	264.8	n. a.
December	224.0	17.5	269.8	10.3
Average	220.9	17.5	263.6	10.3
1975				
January	233.7	14.7	284.5	16.3
February	251.9	23.1	316.4	28.9
March	262.1	27.1	323.7	31.2
Average	249.2	21.6	308.2	25.5

—/ Weighted averages of consumer prices in nine urban centres — Lagos, Ibadan, Kaduna, Benin, Zaria, Kano, Ilorin, Sapele and Warri.

n. a. = not available.

TABLE 2
CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICE INDICES, 1973-75
 (Base: average 1960 = 100)

	Lower-income group				
	Percentage change between				
	1st quarter 1973 (1)	1st quarter 1974 (2)	1st quarter 1975 (3)	(3) & (2) (4)	(3) & (1) (5)
All items	180.3	204.8	249.2	21.7	38.2
Accommodation	138.2	140.2	144.4	3.0	4.5
Clothing	182.4	199.5	256.1	28.4	40.4
Drinks	171.3	187.0	214.5	14.7	25.2
Food	210.6	245.6	308.2	25.5	46.3
Fuel and Light	175.1	176.9	227.1	28.4	29.7
Tobacco & Kolanuts	96.6	103.3	107.7	4.3	11.5
Transport	151.4	210.0	228.1	8.6	50.7
Other purchases	166.9	181.7	239.7	31.9	43.6
Other Services	139.2	147.5	170.8	15.8	22.7

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES
 (Number)

APRIL

	1974	1975
Registered unemployment	20,697	19,953
Lower-grade workers	20,428	19,782
(School leavers)	(6,310)	6,918
Professional and executives	269	171
Vacancies	3,929	3,113
Lower-grade workers	3,833	22,935
Professional and executives	96	178

Source: Federal Ministry of Labour.

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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

(Number)

I T E M	JANUARY - APRIL		
	1973	1974	1975
Trade disputes	53	81	601
Work stoppages	18	35	n.a.
Workers involved	5,901	16,103	n.a.
Man-days lost	25,982	47,248	n.a.

n.a. @ not available. Sources: Federal Ministry of Labour.

FUEL AND POWER

T y p e	Jan. - June 1974	July - Dec. 1974	Jan. - June 1975 1/
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Coal consumption (tonnes)	123,077	163,744	92,000
Electricity Generation (000 kwh)	1,433,590	1,536,468	1,628,379,000
Gas (utilization) (cub. metres)	212,248,466	191,491,549	211,000,000
Hydro-power (kwh)	948,157,150	1,181,242,600	1,206,022,000
Petroleum products consumption (tonnes)	1,250,313	1,321,853	1,326,948

1/ Provisional

Sources: Federal Ministry of Mines and Power and National Electric Power Authority (N.E.P.A.)



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MANAGEMENT

QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE PETROLEUM/MINING INDUSTRY IN NIGERIA: FIRST QUARTER, 1975

Highlights

Performance in the petroleum/mining industry was relatively poor in the first quarter of 1975. Production and export of crude oil as well as Government receipts from the oil producing companies declined. Aggregate consumption of petroleum products, however, increased. Overall drilling activity resulted in a success ratio of 56 per cent – 17.6 per cent below the preceding quarter's level. Government acquired 60 per cent share in Shell Nigeria Limited, now renamed National Oil Marketing Company.

Petroleum Exploration

Geophysical exploration activity declined compared with the fourth quarter of 1974. Total party months fell from 18 in the preceding quarter to 12. Seismic lines shot also declined by 27.9 per cent to 1,066 kilometres. Shell-BP dominated the overall seismic activity, accounting for 53.8 per cent of total lines shot followed by Gulf (26.5 per cent) and Agip (19.7 per cent).

Seventy-one wells, as against sixty-two in the preceding quarter were drilled to target depths – twenty-five exploration and forty-six appraisal/development. Six exploration and thirty-four appraisal/development wells found oil; the rest were abandoned as "dry". The combined exploration and appraisal/development success ratio was 56 per cent compared with 68 per cent in the previous quarter.

Production and Export

Crude oil production totalled 164.8 million barrels – 18.8 per cent below the preceding quarter's level. In the corresponding period of 1974, production was 202.4 million barrels. The average daily production rate was 1.831 million barrels compared with 2.207 million barrels in the previous quarter. A year earlier, the rate was 2.249 million barrels (see Table 1). Production by all the companies declined – Mobil by as much as 36.8 per cent. However, Shell-BP maintained its dominance, accounting for 65.8 per cent of total production, followed by Gulf (12.4 per cent) and Agip/Phillips (8.9 per cent).

Crude oil export fell from 190.1 million barrels in the preceding quarter to 159.5 million barrels. Compared with the first quarter of 1974, the

decline was 18.4 per cent. At 1.772 million barrels, the average daily rate of export was 14.2 per cent below the previous quarter's level. In the corresponding period of 1974, the rate was 2.171 million barrels. Exports by all the companies fell. The highest decline was recorded for Gulf (31.1 per cent) followed by Elf (21.2 per cent). Shell-BP's share in total exports was 65.8 per cent while Gulf and Agip/Phillips each accounted for 12.4 and 9.1 per cent. Mobil and Elf accounted for the remaining 12.7 per cent. On the direction of trade, the United States of America, West Indies, the United Kingdom and France were the major importers of the Nigerian crude, accounting for 26.8, 19.5, 12.1 and 10.0 per cent, respectively. Fourteen other countries accounted for the remaining 31.6 per cent.

Petroleum products

A total of 663,480 tonnes of petroleum products were consumed – an increase of 0.5 and 10.0 per cent over their respective levels in the preceding quarter and a year earlier. Consumption of aviation spirit, automotive gas oil, lubricants, petroleum jelly and bitumen increased while that of the other products declined (see Table 2). The four major products – motor spirit, kerosene, automotive gas oil and fuel oil – accounted for 90.4 per cent of total products consumed as against 92.1 per cent in the preceding quarter.

In the all-states distribution (consumption) of major petroleum products, increases were recorded for Lagos, Kwara, East Central, South Eastern, Rivers and Kano States – Kano state by as much as 10.6 per cent. Consumption in the other states declined compared with the previous quarter; At 225,500 and 72,280 tonnes, Lagos and West maintained their positions as the leading consumers, accounting for 37.6 and 12.0 per cent respectively, of total consumption (see Table 3).

The Alesa-Elere refinery processed crude oil at an average daily rate of 28,000 barrels – 51.7 per cent below the level in the previous quarter. Its contribution to total petroleum products consumed was 252,400 tonnes or 38.0 per cent, as against 550,000 tonnes or 83.3 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1974. The sharp decline in the output of the Nigerian Petroleum Refining Company in the review period was due to a shut-down of the refinery for over a month to allow for major servicing of the plant.

During the quarter, the Federal Government acquired 60 per cent interest in Shell Nigeria Limited, now renamed NATIONAL OIL MARKETING COMPANY. The Government is also intending to take over marketing operations from other companies. In March, the Federal Govern

ment promulgated the PETROLEUM EQUALISATION FUND DECREE¹ 1975 (retro-active from 15th October, 1973) under which a special FUND was set up to reimburse oil marketing companies for any losses sustained as a result of the uniform petroleum prices now in operation throughout the country. A body known as "Petroleum Equalisation Management Board", representing the ministries of Mines and Power, Finance, Trade and three representatives of marketing companies is to manage the FUND. Government also announced approval for the construction of two Liquefied Gas Plants — one by Shell-BP will be sited near the Bonny Oil Terminal, the other by Agip/Phillips group will be located at the Southern bank of the Escravos. The Government will have a 60 per cent participation in both plants and a 50 per cent participation in all the natural gas tanker fleet.

Government's Oil Revenue

Government's receipts from the oil producing companies totalled N1,138.441 million or 4.1 per cent lower than revenue in the preceding quarter. Petroleum profits tax accounted for N858.735 million, royalties rental N277.411 million and miscellaneous local payments N2.295 million. These figures were 3.9, 4.2 and 36.8 per cent, respectively, lower than their levels in the fourth quarter of 1974. The fall in oil revenue is attributable to Government imposed production cut-backs for conservation purposes as well as the depressed level of economic activity in the industrial world which adversely affected the demand for crude oil.

Solid Minerals

Production of solid minerals fell by 13.5 and 13.9 per cent respectively compared with the previous quarter and the comparable period of 1974. Except marble, production of all the other major solid minerals declined. Tin metal production fell by 9.5 per cent, attributable to a fall in demand for the metal during the quarter. The flooding of the Enugu mines was largely responsible for the 21.4 per cent decline in coal production, while the industrial unrests following the Public Service Commission's Report adversely affected production of cassiterite and columbite. Most of open-cast miners — who form the bulk of the operators were unable to break even on the Commission's minimum wage and so closed down their mines.

International Development

Bank of England buys BP shares:

In an unprecedented move, the Bank of England purchased 20 per cent

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of BP's shares in the ailing Burmah Oil Company to prevent the latter from total collapse. Already the Bank of England has 48 per cent shares in the BP. Burmah's financial problems started last year following the fall in crude oil demand and, therefore the depression in the tanker market in which it participates actively. It is believed that the Bank made the prompt purchase to stop the financially desperate Burmah Oil Company from selling the shares to the investment-hungry Arab Oil producers.

Oil pricing and Special Drawing Rights (SDR)

For nine months, beginning from January, 1975, the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) decided to freeze the price of oil. But during the quarter, the U. S. dollar through which oil prices were quoted continued to fall. In addition to the weak dollar, world-wide inflation was also eroding the purchasing power of oil revenue. In order to protect themselves against this fall, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait unilaterally pegged the value of their currencies to SDR.

The Algiers Summit of OPEC

At the Algiers Summit Conference of the Organisation in March, OPEC members were basically agreed on the need to link oil prices to the rate of inflation and the costs of manufactured goods and technology for the development of OPEC countries (indexation). It was also agreed in principle to hold an international conference of developed and developing economies to discuss problems relating to raw materials, energy and the reform of the International Monetary system. On conservation, OPEC urges the adoption of policies that will optimise the use of oil. Balance should be maintained between production and the need of the world oil market.

Premiums Reduced

The fall in the world demand for crude continued throughout the first quarter with the oil majors refusing to lift more than what they were obliged to lift. In order to make government crude more competitive and thus boost sales, OPEC decided in Vienna in February to reduce the sulphur and freight premiums previously built into the posted price of the crude. In addition, some members offered extended credit terms to prospective buyers.

Nationalisation

In March, the Government of Kuwait announced "effective immediately" the full nationalisation of the Kuwait Oil Company (KOC). The basis of compensation has not been worked out yet. But in view of the manpower requirements, the Government has offered the previous partners – Gulf and BP – a management contract to operate the oil facilities.

Tanker Market

The tanker market was depressed during the quarter. An estimated average of 12 million deadweight tons of surplus tankers were waiting for spot business in the Persian Gulf each month. Thus the average freight rate assesment for the large range (AFRA-L₂) for the first quarter was 61.7, 21.6 per cent below the previous quarterly average.

Tin Market

At the sixteenth session of the International Tin Council (ITC) held in London in January, the Council considered the report of the Commodity Costs Committee. Based on the Committee's recommendation and considering the general inflationary trend, the Council raised the floor and ceiling prices by 6 and 9.5 per cent, respectively to N4,108.3 per tonne effective 31st January, 1975.

Tin prices continued to fall. At the quarterly average of N4,588.0 per tonne, tin spot for the quarter was 0.5 per cent below the previous quarter's, attributable to the world-wide recession now making its impact on tin.

CONSUMPTION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (Tonnes)

Products	First Quarter 1974 (1)	Fourth Quarter 1974 (2)	First Quarter 1975 (3)	Percentage Change between (1) & (3) (2) & (3) (4) (5)		
Liquified petroleum gases	3,837	4,941	4,754	+	23.9	- 3.1
Aviation Spirit	100	1,357	2,576	+	2,576.0	+ 89.1
Motor spirit	197,389	233,739	230,517	+	16.8	- 1.4
Kerosene	96,105	109,616	101,227	+	5.3	- 7.6
Automotive gas oil	166,199	161,751	169,560	+	2.0	+ 4.8
Fuel oil	81,312	103,122	98,324	+	20.9	- 4.8
Lubricants	17,600	15,132	15,339	-	12.8	- 11.1
Greases	978	1,135	910	-	6.9	- 19.3
Petroleum jelly, waxes etc.	10,637	3,162	9,017	-	15.2	+ 85.3
Bitumen and asphalt	28,978	26,128	31,256	+	7.9	+ 19.8
TOTAL	603,135	660,083	663,480	+	10.0	+ 0.5

PRODUCTION OF SOLID MINERALS

(In tonnes, unless otherwise stated)

Minerals	First Quarter 1974	Fourth Quarter 1974	First Quarter 1975	Percentage Change between		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1) & (3) (4)	(2) & (3) (5)	
Cassiterite	2,172	1,754	1,660	— 23.6	— 5.4	
Columbite	314	349	260	— 17.2	— 25.5	
Limestone	474,786	473,007	414,130	— 12.8	— 12.4	
Marble	114	815	1,820	+ 1,496.5	+ 123.3	
Coal	78,322	76,778	60,339	— 23.0	— 21.4	
TOTAL	555,708	552,703	478,209	— 13.9	— 13.5	
Tin Metal	1,524	1,314	1,189	— 22.0	— 9.5	
Gold (grammes)	85	28	71	— 16.5	+ 153.6	

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DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WORLD COMMODITY MARKET OF SOME OF NIGERIA'S AGRICULTURAL EXPORT COMMODITIES IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1975

There was a further slide in the world prices (based on London quotations) of Nigeria's major agricultural export commodities in the second quarter of 1975. The price of each of these commodities was lower than in the preceding quarter, except for benniseed, cottonlint and rubber. All the commodities also recorded much lower prices than in the corresponding quarter of 1974. Prices in respect of castorseed, groundnuts and soyabean oil were not available. The all commodities price index averaged 138.9 (1960 = 100), (see Appendix 1 and appendix II). This was 20.1 and 43.3 per cent less than the levels in the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter of 1974, respectively.

As in the first quarter, the continued decline in prices in the second quarter was blamed primarily on very poor consumer demand resulting from the economic recession in the importing countries, and to some extent on large production and stocks.

Cocoa

The price of cocoa continued to falter during the review period. At 159.9 the price index was 25.9 and 42.6 per cent below the levels in the preceding quarter and the comparable quarter of 1974, respectively. This precipitous drop was attributed to an improvement in production prospects and a continuing fall in demand. A revised forecast by Gill and Duffus put world cocoa output in 1974/75 at 1.48 million tons, compared with 1.42 million tons in 1973/74. Seasonally adjusted, grindings in 1974/75 were forecast at 1.36 million tons, showing a decline of 7 per cent from the 1973/74 level. Grindings in the review period were expected to fall by between 15 and 25 per cent. A comparison of grindings with net world output in 1974/75 gave a surplus of about 106,000 tons, compared with a revised deficit estimate of 58,000 tons in 1973/74.

Preparatory work on re-negotiating the current International Cocoa Agreement which expires on 30th September 1976 was started in the review period. The 47-nation International Cocoa Council was reported to have set up a committee, consisting of all members as well as non-member countries and interested international institutions, to draft a new agreement.



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The Committee met in June to study proposals on the structure of a new agreement.

There was a meeting of the sales executives of the Cocoa Producers' Alliance in May in Abidjan, Ivory Coast to discuss international cocoa price trends and examine the current world cocoa supply/demand situation. They were reported to have forecast a significant cocoa surplus in 1974/75 and decided on measures to stem the resultant fall in prices. The Alliance's committee on the re-negotiation of the International Cocoa Agreement also met and took a common stand on such matters as buffer stock arrangements, floor prices, automatic protection of the price range against cost inflation and fair prices to producers.

Natural Rubber

A further increase was recorded in rubber price. The price index was 5.0 per cent higher compared with the preceding quarter, but 19.0 per cent less than the level in the comparable period a year earlier.

During the quarter, efforts continued to be made to stabilise rubber price at a remunerative level. To this end, in May, experts from the member states of the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (A.N.R.P.C.) were given the task of drawing up a legal frame work for a joint supply rationalisation scheme, including a 100,000 tonnes buffer stock. A first meeting of the group, the A.N.R.P.C. sub-committee on natural rubber stabilisation, held in Jakarta in June failed to draft an agreement. Another meeting was scheduled for mid-July.

Coffee

The declining trend in the world price of coffee continued into the review quarter. The average price was N614.7 per tonne, representing declines of 4.3 and 30.1 per cent from the respective levels in the preceding quarter and the second quarter of 1974. This decline was due to substantially improved supply situation and falling demand.

World coffee production in the 1974/75 season was estimated at around 79 million bags, about 17 per cent higher than the 1973/74 level. Exportable production was 60 million bags, an increase of about 30 per cent on the 1973/74 level. The decline in demand for raw coffee which began in 1974 continued into 1975. It was traceable partly to intensified competition from other beverages, particularly the increased trend towards soft drinks in the U.S., and partly to an apparent decline in wholesalers' stocks.

The fifth meeting of the International Coffee Organisation Working

Group on the Negotiation of a New Agreement was held in April. The I.C.O. Executive Director was reported to have presented a document bringing together the common strands of the various proposals made by producers and consumers during previous discussions. The meeting also considered an American proposal for a new agreement providing a broad framework within which the council would have authority and flexibility to establish operating mechanisms such as quotas and a stockpile. Producers and consumers failed to agree on the financing of a buffer stock, even though they recognised its desirability.

During the review period, there were also separate meetings of producers on the negotiating of new International Coffee Agreement. The producers met in London in April to adopt a common strategy and discuss an earlier Brazilian-Columbian proposal. Although the majority did agree with the basic principles of the proposal, they disagreed considerably over its details.

The consumers met in London in April to discuss the American proposal. E. E. C. representatives also met in Brussels to decide on a common stand for the Community. Also in the same month the West German government presented a proposal to the European Commission and to the Council that the E.E.C. should apply unilaterally customs suspensions on some tropical products, including coffee. In June the Cafe Suaves Centrales group (Mexico, Guatemala, Venezuela, Peru and Ecuador) met for the first time in San Salvador to study marketing conditions for the coffee industry in member countries of the group.

Cottonlint

Cotton price, after trending sharply downward for over a year, showed some good recovery in the review period. At 190.9 the price index was 13.0 per cent up on the preceding quarter's level, but 19.0 per cent below the level in the comparable period of 1974. The primary cause of the year-long decline in prices had been the pronounced weakness in demand traceable to the economic uncertainties and recessionary conditions in importing countries, textile recession, high levels of stocks of cotton and textiles in importing countries, and greater costs of holding inventories as a result of higher interest and other charges. Another factor had been the over-abundant supply.

World raw cotton consumption in 1974/75 was estimated at some 58.7

million bales compared with the 1973/74 total of 61.3 million bales. World production in 1974/75 was forecast at about the same as the 1973/74 record output of 62.6 million sales. When this is added to opening stocks of 25.1 million bales, total supply was expected to reach a record level of 87.7 million bales.

The recovery in price in the review period was attributed to a number of factors. Following persistent recession, governments were reported to have aided textile industries, through programmes directed at stimulating domestic and export demand for raw cotton and restricting cotton imports. Some governments, notably Brazil, Greece, Turkey and Iran took various measures to support raw cotton prices. Furthermore, the indications, that the U.S. was on the verge of raising the loan rate and target price for cotton, under legislation pending in the Congress, might have exercised some bullish influence. Even though there were no signs of any general increase in cotton purchases, there was a mild pick-up in buying in several importing countries that had been postponing purchases because of the declining price trend. Also the widespread and sharp reduction anticipated in the 1975/76 cotton plantings might have strengthened demand.

Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds

There was still a significant lack of bullish stimulus on the vegetable oils and oilseeds markets in the review period. With the exception of the price of benniseed which rallied somewhat, the prices of all the products in this category continued to decline sharply. The main factor underlying the continued weakening of these markets was the substantial fall-off in demand. This general slackening of demand evident from 1973/74 was expected to last throughout 1974/75. As a consequence of the poor market demand in the face of increased output and large world stocks, the largest export supply surpluses ever registered were building up.

The price index of soya-beans fell by 12.9 and 12.4 per cent compared with the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter of 1974, respectively. This decline was attributed to large world supplies and relatively weak demand. World soyabean production in 1974/75 was estimated at about 63 million tonnes as against 62 million in 1973/74.

The continued sharp decline in the price index of palm oil was caused mainly by a tremendous increase in production. World palm oil production in 1975 was estimated as rising by 18 per cent to 2.2 million tonnes owing to continued increase in production not only in Malaysia, but also

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in Indonesia and the Ivory Coast. The soyabean oil market situation and competition from animal and marine oil probably were additional bearish factors.

The continued slump in the world copra-market in the review quarter was blamed on substantially increased production and poor crushing. World production in 1975 was expected to go up by a quarter to 4.5 million tonnes. As usual the bulk of the increase in production was accounted for by the Philippines; also higher levels of production were predicted in Sri Lanka and Indonesia.

There was a sharp decline in the price index of palm kernel. At 136.8 the index fell by 25.5 and 63.6 per cent compared with the preceding quarter and the comparable quarter of 1974, respectively. The decline was attributed primarily to increased output. World palm kernel output in 1975 was expected to expand by 10 per cent and to exceed 1 million tonnes for the first time. The deteriorating palm kernel price was also due to the slump in the market for copra (a close substitute for palm kernel).

INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY PRICES (C.I.F.) IN LONDON OF NIGERIA'S MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORT COMMODITIES

(Base: 1960 = 100)

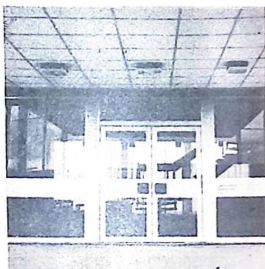
Commodity	Weight	2nd quarter 1974 (1)	1st quarter 1975 (2)	2nd quarter 1975 (3)	Per- centage change (2) & (3)	(1) & (3)
All-commodities		244.8	173.9	138.9	- 20.1	- 43.3
Benniseed	1.39	302.6	289.4	295.4	+ 2.1	- 2.4
Castorseed	0.08	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-
Cocoa	26.70	278.7	215.7	159.9	- 25.9	- 42.6
Copra	0.41	296.3	132.6	99.9	- 24.7	- 66.3
Cotton lint	4.50	235.6	168.9	190.9	- 13.0	- 19.0
Ginger	0.08	372.8	335.8	295.3	- 12.1	- 20.8
Groundnut Oil	4.26	304.1	283.6	217.0	- 23.5	- 28.6
Groundnuts	20.33	261.4	n.a.	n.a.	-	-
Palm kernels	17.00	279.6	136.8	101.9	- 25.5	- 63.6
Palm oil	12.12	236.8	195.0	149.9	- 23.1	- 36.7
Rubber	13.10	91.7	70.5	74.3	+ 5.4	- 19.0
Soyabean oil	0.08	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-
Soyabeans	0.08	212.8	214.0	186.5	- 12.9	- 12.4

n.a. = not available.

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BALANCE OF PAYMENTS FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1975

Nigeria's balance of payments recorded a surplus of N338.7 million during the first half of 1975. This was 55.0 per cent lower than the surplus of N752.2 million for the comparable period of 1974. The sharp fall in the surplus in 1975 reflects largely the decline in the contribution of the oil sector, increased imports bill and higher payments on capital account by the government.

Merchandise trade

Total external trade (unadjusted), declined by 6.9 per cent to ~~N~~3,591.1 million during the first half of 1975. The decline is attributable to a fall of N1,096.8 million in total exports which more than offset the increase of N832.1 million recorded in imports.

The trade surplus of N479.5 million compared with that of N2,408.4 million recorded for the comparable period of 1974. An examination of the surplus reveals that the sharp deterioration in trade surplus was partly due to the contraction in the surplus of the oil sector and a sharp widening of the deficit of the non-oil sector.

Imports

Total imports c.i.f. stood at N1,555.8 million, up 114.9 per cent on the level in the comparable period of 1974. The increase occurred in both oil and non-oil sector imports.

Oil sector imports, at N37.0 million, increased by 88.8 per cent above the level in the same period of 1974. Similarly, imports of the non-oil sector increased by 115.7 per cent above the level in the first half of 1974 to N1,518.8 million.

A breakdown of imports into Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C.) reveals that all sections of imports, except miscellaneous transactions, increased above the levels in the first half of 1974; The most significant increases were recorded in the imports of manufactured goods (118.8 per cent), machinery and transport equipment (138.7 per cent) and miscellaneous manufactured goods (127.9 per cent). Imports of crude materials, chemicals, food and mineral fuels, also increased by 72.7, 74.9, 70.1 and 103.1 per cent, respectively.

Exports

Total exports, including re-exports, amounted to N2,035.3 million showing a decline of 35.0 per cent from the level in the first half of 1974.

Crude oil exports total N1,836.0 million or 90.2 per cent of total exports. This compared with N2,877.3 million or 91.9 per cent of total exports in the first half of 1974. The decline in both the level and proportionate share of crude oil in total exports is attributable to the decline in output and fall in shipment and prices; Total shipment of crude oil at 33.5 million tonnes represented a decline of 33.6 per cent from the level in the comparable period of last year. Non-oil exports, also, declined by 21.8 per cent from the level in the first half of 1974 to 199.3 million but increased its relative share of total exports from 8.1 per cent in the first half of 1974 to 9.8 per cent.

NIGERIA'S EXTERNAL TRADE
(in thousand)

Item	1975 ¹ —				Percentage change between		Percentage change between
	1974 May (1)	April (2)	May (3)	(1) & (3) (4)	(2) & (3) (5)	1974 Jan. to May (6)	(6) & (7) (8)
Imports (c.i.f.)	140,177	278,397	325,909	+132.5	+ 17.1	592,614	+106.6
Oil sector	1,530	6,309	11,356	+642.2	+ 80.0	11,083	+229.3
Non-oil sector	138,647	272,088	314,553	+126.9	+ 15.6	581,531	+104.3
Exports, including re-exports (f.o.b.)	533,167	380,196	329,905	-38.1	- 13.2	2,578,271	- 24.8
Oil sector	491,258	341,798	289,798	41.0	- 15.2	2,352,763	- 25.3
Non-oil sector	41,909	38,398	40,107	- 4.3	+ 4.5	225,508	- 19.6
Total trade	673,344	658,593	655,814	- 2.6	- 0.4	3,170,885	- 0.2
Oil sector	492,788	348,107	301,154	-38.9	- 13.5	2,363,846	- 24.1
Non-oil sector	180,556	311,486	354,660	+ 96.4	+ 13.9	807,039	- 69.7
Balance of trade²	+392,990	+101,799	+ 3,996	-388,994.0	-97,803.0	1,985,657	-1,271,089.0
Oil sector ²	+489,728	+335,489	+278,442	-211,286.0	-57,047.0	2,341,680	- 620,500.0
Non-oil sector ²	- 96,738	-333,690	-274,446	-177,708.0	-40,756.0	355,023	- 650,589.0

Source: Federal Office of Statistics

¹/ Provisional.²/ Actual change in columns (4), (5) and (6)

NIGERIA'S IMPORTS BY S.I.T.C. SECTIONS

January-June

(N million)

Sections	1974 ^{1/}	1975 ^{2/}
0. Food	68.2	116.0
1. Beverages & Tobacco	3.7	9.8
2 Crude Materials	19.4	33.5
3. Mineral fuels	22.6	45.9
4. Animal & Vegetable oils	1.0	3.4
5. Chemicals	81.3	142.2
6. Manufactured goods	202.8	443.7
7. Machinery & Transport Equipment	273.8	653.5
8. Miscellaneous manufactured goods	45.5	103.7
9. Miscellaneous transactions	5.4	4.1
Total	723.7	1,555.8

Source: Federal Office of Statistics.

^{1/} Revised.

^{2/} Provisional.

EXPORTS OF MAJOR COMMODITIES BY ECONOMIC SECTORS: JANUARY-JUNE

	QUANTITY(Thousand tones unless other- wise stated)		VALUE (N million)	
	1974	1975	1974	1975
MAJOR AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS			171.1	135.8
Cocoa	141.6	163.2	107.6	115.2
Cotton (raw)	—	—	—	—
Groundnuts	28.3	—	6.6	—
Groundnuts oil	13.4	—	5.7	0.2
Hides and skins	4.0	2.1	7.3	4.8
Palm kernels	55.8	33.5	13.8	5.4
Palm Oil	—	—	—	—
Rubber (natural)	35.8	29.2	22.9	7.8
Timber (logs and sawn) (cu. metres)	156.5	90.2	7.1	2.4
Coffee	0.3	—	0.1	—
MINERAL PRODUCTS	50,460.7	33,491.6	2,879.8	1,837.0
Columbite	1.1	0.9	2.5	1.0
Petroleum (crude)	50,459.6	33,490.7	2,877.3	1,836.0

HOLDINGS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE ASSETS (₦ million)

Holder	1974	1975	
	June	December	June
Government	9.2	7.0	8.1
Federal	4.9	5.7	5.8
States	4.3	1.3	2.3
Central Bank	1,479.8	3,446.5	3,688.1
Gold and foreign exchange	1,418.5	3,383.9	3,623.0
I.M.F. gold tranche position	25.4	25.1	25.1
Special Drawing Rights	35.9	37.5	40.0
Semi-Official	22.6	25.1	22.1
Marketing Boards	1.0	1.1	1.1
N.I.D.B.	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	21.5	23.9	20.9
Total	1,511.6	3,478.6	3,718.3
Commercial banks (net)	+ 18.5	+ 48.0	+ 61.4

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THE THIRD NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1975-80)

The Third National Development Plan, 1975/1980 was formally launched on March 29, 1975. Aggregate projected investment expenditures in the economy is nearly N45 billion, 70 per cent of which is for public sector projects. But actual expenditures during the Plan period are expected to be considerably less than this amount owing to under-spending arising from implementation constraints. The Plan is the largest investment programme ever to be undertaken in Nigeria, the nominal size of the Second National Development Plan, 1970-1974, being only N3 billion.

Objectives and Strategy

The board objectives of the Plan are the same as those enumerated in the Second National Development Plan, i.e. "to establish Nigeria firmly as a united, strong and self-reliant nation, a great and dynamic economy, a just and egalitarian society, a land of bright and full opportunities for all citizens, and a free and democratic society". Admittedly, as the planners themselves recognise, these are long-term general goals to which economic planning will continue to be directed. The specific short-term objectives of the Plan designed to contribute towards the realisation of these ultimate goals are as follows:-

- (i) rapid growth in per capita income, which is expected to increase on the average by 6.5 per cent a year, assuming that the population grows at an average rate of 2.3 per cent.
- (ii) more even distribution of income, the benefits of economic development being so spread out as to bring about a marked improvement in the standard of living of the masses of the people;
- (iii) reduction in the level of unemployment;
- (iv) adequate supplies of all categories of manpower required for sustained economic growth;
- (v) increased diversification of the economy through rapid expansion and broadening of industrial activities;
- (vi) balanced development to ensure simultaneous growth of all the country's geographical areas, reduction of the disparity in living standards between the urban and rural sectors, and to

check mass migration of population to the urban centres and
(vii) indigenisation of economic activity.

The overall strategy of the Plan is to employ the nation's substantial revenues from oil to increase the productive capacity of the economy by creating the economic and social infrastructure necessary for self sustaining growth. Towards this end, the recently approved revenue allocation system has been designed to ensure that all the governments in the Federation will have adequate financial resources that will enable them to fully implement their respective programmes.

Because of the planned increase in investment and in income during the period, imports are expected to increase rapidly from N1.6 billion in 1974/75 to N7.1 billion in 1979/80, that is, an average rate of 35 per cent per annum. Overall, ranging from 61 to 68 per cent, capital goods and raw materials will dominate the import bill throughout the five-year period.

With an annual growth rate of about 6 per cent, the contribution of non-oil exports might not be substantial. On the one hand, increased local processing as well as rising domestic consumption would lower the growth of exports, while on the other, the results of planned agricultural investment might not have direct and immediate impact on primary exports until towards the end of the plan period. As a result, crude oil exports are expected to be the dominant source of foreign exchange earnings throughout the five-year period, accounting for not less than 96 per cent.

Planned Expenditures

The nominal capital expenditures of all the governments of the Federation under the Third National Development Plan total N32.9 billion. This sum includes Federal Government transfers to states which, when taken account of lowers the total volume of public sector expenditure to about N32.0 billion. However, it is expected that an underspending of N12.00 billion will result from such implementation constraints as shortage of executive capacity, delays in material procurement, etc. Therefore the effective total public capital expenditure is reduced further to N20.00 billion. The nominal total capital expenditure under the indicative Plan for the private sector is N12.9 billion. However, by assuming a 20 per cent average underspending, the total effective private sector expenditure becomes N10.00 billion. Thus while the overall nominal expenditure for both the public and private sectors amount to N44.9 billion, the effective total expenditure is expected to be N30.00 billion.

Public Sector

Public sector nominal expenditures are allocated to four broad categories. The 'Economic' sector has the dominant share of about N20.5 billion, or 62.3 per cent, followed by 'Administration' with 13.6 per cent. The 'Regional' and 'Social' categories account respectively for 12.6 per cent and 11.5 per cent. The breakdown shows that Transport, which accounts for 22.2 per cent has the largest allocation as was the case under the two previous National Plans. This emphasis derives from the determination of the Governments to further develop essential infrastructural facilities, such as roads, bridges, ports, etc, in order to enable the private sector to adequately provide goods and services to the people.

The second largest allocation goes to the manufacturing sector with an overall share of 16.2 per cent of total nominal expenditure. This is designed to broaden the manufacturing sector which has hitherto been largely characterized by light consumer items like shoes, textiles cigarettes, beer, soft drinks, etc. Broadening the manufacturing sector entails moving into the area of consumer durables such as cars, trucks, iron and steel products, etc., which are largely capital intensive.

In the area of income re-distribution, facilities such as electrification water supplies, health services, co-operatives and community development programmes in the rural areas, and housing in the urban areas are to be subsidised with a view to raising the living standards of the people. Progressive income taxation will also be used to reduce income inequalities. In order to reduce unemployment, some Labour-intensive projects have been included in the Plan. Various educational and training programmes have also been designed to largely eliminate the problem of the shortage of manpower at both the high and intermediate levels by the end of the Plan period.

Gross Domestic Product

The Gross Domestic Product, valued at 1974/75 factor cost, is projected to grow from N14.4 billion in 1974/75 to N22.7 billion in 1979/80 i.e. at an average rate of 9.5 per cent over the entire Plan period.

The per capita income is expected to rise from N205 in 1975/76 to N290 in 1979/80. Average annual growth rates of 20 per cent and above are estimated for such sectors as education, electricity and water supply health and building and construction which claim priority in the public sector investment programme. The proportionate shares of mining and agricultural sectors are expected to decline respectively from 45.5 and 23.4 per cent in 1974/75 to 37.5 and 19.0 per cent in 1979/80. For

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these sectors average annual growth rates of 5.3 and 5.0 percent are envisaged. It is expected that the 5.0 per cent growth in agriculture will considerably improve the domestic food supply situation to meet the increasing needs of a growing population.

The ratio of the gross national product (GNP) to GDP is expected to rise from about 95 per cent in 1974/75 to almost 98 per cent in 1979/80 and to average 97 per cent for the whole period of the Plan, compared with the average proportion of 95 per cent during the Second National Development Plan period. This favourable development should arise from the Government's indigenisation policy, under which private Nigerian entrepreneurs are expected to play an increasing role in the country's economic affairs, and from the Government's substantial participation in major sectors of industry.

In contrast to earlier Plans, the projected volume of investment throughout the Third Plan period is to be financed entirely from Nigeria's own resources. National savings are projected to exceed investment expenditures by about N15 billion.

Gross fixed capital formation is projected to rise progressively from N2.6 billion, or 20.8 per cent of GDP in 1974/75, to N9.1 billion in 1979/80. For the period as a whole capital formation will average 25 per cent of GDP. The bulk of the investment, 80 per cent, will be in building and construction, although the proportion is to fall to about 71 per cent in the last year of the Plan from about 79 per cent in the first two years.

The External Sector

The balance of payments position is projected to remain favourable throughout the Plan period, with external reserves rising by a yearly average of over N3 billion.

The huge investment in manufacturing activity does not however eliminate the public-private sector complementarity envisaged under the Plan because the activities covered are those associated with large initial investments and substantial risk-problems which government involvement could reduce.

Agriculture has about 5 per cent of the total nominal allocations. There are two investment strategies here — assistance to private farmers and direct government involvement in production. The assistance to private farmers will be in the form of subsidized inputs, the provision of credit and monetary incentives and of support services. The farmers'

efforts will be supplemented by direct government investment in large scale plantations, land development and irrigation schemes.

Private Sector

The sectoral distribution of the investments cannot be clearly defined because of statistical problems involved in indicative planning. However, it is expected that private sector investment during the plan period will be largely in agriculture, mining, manufacturing, distributive trades, building and construction, road transportation, and general commerce. Finance for the private sector programme will come from both domestic and external sources, the latter covering expenditures by foreign investors.

Regional Plan

One element in the Third National Development Plan which had received only modest attention in the previous National Plans is physical planning. The neglect of this problem previously has resulted in disorderly spatial development in many parts of the country. In order to redress this error, the Third Plan now has specific regional goals. The states have been chosen as the relevant units — "economic development regions" — for the new regional policy objective of balanced development. The regional policy also envisages some balance in the development of urban vis-à-vis the rural areas. Considerations of balanced development among the various regions (states) as well as between rural and urban areas influence the capital allocations under the Plan.

General Policy Measures

In order to ensure that the private sector plays a role which is consistent with national objectives and priorities, certain policies which have economy-wide impact will be pursued during the Plan period.

The main policy goals will be the attainment of rapid economic growth and development, price stability and social equity. Policy instruments will be selected from the fiscal, monetary and incomes areas.

The focus of fiscal policy will be the combating of inflation and the redistribution of personal incomes. Imports will be further liberalised through the removal of all administrative controls, non-tariff barriers and further reduction of import and excise duties. The Price Control Board, after being reorganised, will intensify its activities in order to ensure that government concessions result in consumer prices. The National Supply Company, and State Supply Companies (to be set up) will intensify their

importation of goods. In order to facilitate the redistribution of incomes the reformed marketing board system will ensure reasonably high farm prices. Farm inputs will also be given further subsidy support. Finally government will guarantee minimum prices and incomes for food producers.

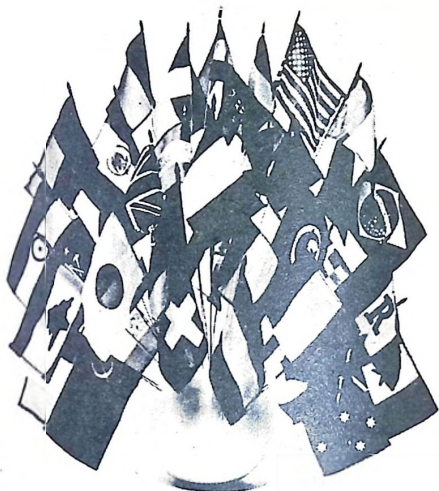
The focus of monetary policy will be the control of inflation. The problem of excess liquidity in the banking system which has resulted from the Government's spending of its oil revenue, is likely to accentuate during the Third Plan period because public finances are likely to improve further. However, certain key sectors face credit constraints. Therefore monetary policy will correct the imbalance in the monetary sector by directing credit to needy sectors. The growth of money supply will also be watched in order to control inflationary pressures. Selective credit as variations in lending and deposit rates of interest are other policy instruments that will be directed towards the attainment of higher savings and investments with minimum inflation.

Incomes policy will focus attention on personal incomes, interest incomes, profits and dividends, and rents. Two new organisations — Incomes Analysis Unit and a Pay Research Unit — will be set up to help in the formulation of an operational incomes policy. In the area of personal incomes salaries and wages as well as rural incomes are the most sensitive components of income that will be watched. Measures to boost non-money incomes for both rural areas and the urban labour force will be introduced.

Although interest incomes are likely to rise in the financial sector as a result of anti-inflation measures, it is expected that such incomes will largely accrue to the government through its participation in the financial sector.

Profits will be regulated through the control of commodity prices systematic elimination of monopolistic practices and measures to combat the shortage of essential commodities. The capital ownership base will be further broadened by the enforcement of the provisions of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree on relevant businesses still in default.

Rents will be regulated, through both direct and indirect measures in order to ensure equitable distribution of incomes and combat inflation. Existing rent tribunals will be strengthened to deal with breaches against the rent control laws. Further, government, through its housing programmes, Housing Corporations and a mortgage bank (to be set up) will intensify the expansion of the supply of dwelling houses.



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TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR CAPITAL PROGRAMMES: 1975-80 (N million)

Sector	Federal Government	State Governments	Total	Percentage of nominal total
ECONOMIC	17,469.0	3,005.1	20,474.1	62.3
Agriculture	750.9	895.0	1,645.9	5.0
Livestock	173.1	170.9	344.0	1.0
Forestry	30.0	79.7	109.7	0.3
Fishery	58.6	43.0	101.6	0.3
Mining & quarrying	2,680.4	—	2,680.4	8.2
Manufacturing and craft	4,907.2	408.7	5,315.9	16.2
Power	932.0	143.2	1,075.2	3.2
Commerce and Finance	323.5	235.9	559.4	1.7
Transport	6,274.4	1,028.7	7,303.1	22.2
Communications	1,338.9	—	1,338.9	4.1
SOCIAL	2,272.9	1,513.9	3,786.8	11.5
Education	1,656.2	807.6	2,463.8	7.5
Health	314.1	455.8	759.9	2.3
Information	234.3	145.9	380.2	1.2
Labour	43.2	—	43.2	0.1
Social development & sports	25.0	114.6	139.6	0.4
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	2,388.6	1,755.5	4,144.1	12.6
Water Supply	317.4	612.6	930.0	2.8
Sewerage, drainage etc.	154.5	274.0	428.5	1.3
Housing	1,650.0	187.4	1,837.4	5.6
Town & Country planning	250.5	504.4	754.9	2.3
Cooperative and community development	16.2	177.1	193.3	0.6
ADMINISTRATION	4,034.8	414.9	4,449.6	13.6
Defence and Security	3,325.6	—	3,325.7	10.1
General Administration	709.2	414.9	1,124.1	3.4
NOMINAL TOTAL	26,165.3	6,689.4	32,854.7	100.0

Source: Central Planning Office: "Third National Development Plan, 1975-80"



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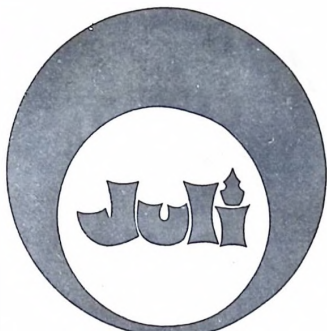
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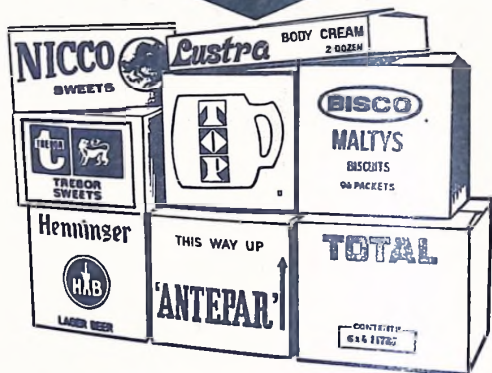
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THE 1975/76 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET

Budgetary measures

The major economic problem to which measures were directed in the 1975/76 budget was the mounting inflationary pressures in the economy resulting mainly from acute port congestion, the substantial increases in salaries and wages from "Udoji awards" and the monetisation of government oil receipts. The Anti-inflationary approach of the budget, as in the past three years, relied mainly on the dismantling of custom and excise duties in order to stimulate increased supply of essential commodities through domestic and foreign sources. In a bid to achieve this, the following tariff changes were made:-

1. Reduction in import duties on —

- (a) building materials in short supply from 50 per cent to a maximum of 20 per cent;
- (b) salt, rice and tomato puree from 20 to 10 per cent;
- (c) general consumer goods including electronics, lanterns and photographic equipment from rates ranging from 40–75 per cent to 5 to 40 per cent;

2. abolition of import duties on milk;

3. granting of import duty relief for the soap and detergent industries; and confectionery, and candle manufacturing industries;

4. lifting import prohibition on stockfish, corned beef, edible nuts, margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats; and

5. abolition of excise taxes on about 30 categories of products, including textiles.

In order to encourage the private sector investment, the following reliefs were granted:

- (a) Profit tax was reduced, Henceforth, the first N6,000 profit would be tax-free and any profit in excess of this amount would be taxed at a flat rate of 40 per cent.
- (b) Dividends from the beginning of the fiscal years, would be paid net so as avoid double incidence of taxation and thus encourage investments in shares. This is unlike in the past when dividends were taxed in the hands of shareholders.
- (c) Initial capital allowances in respect of building expenditure was increased from 0 to 5 per cent and the annual allowance from 5 to 10 per cent; and
- (d) Contribution by companies to the Industrial Training Fund was reduced from 2 to 1 per cent of salaries and wages bill.

The budget also further liberalised existing exchange control measures with a view, among other things, of increasing imports and reducing domestic supply shortages. In this connection, the following measures are worthy of note:

- (a) Payments for all imports other than capital goods were to be made at the sight of documents instead of on clearance. Payments for capital goods and equipment valued at more than N100,000 are to be made according to the schedules agreed with the suppliers.
- (b) The basic travel allowance of N400 per annum was increased to N1,000. The daily business travel allowance of N40 for a maximum of 30 days per trip was also increased to N80 per day subject to the 30 days limitation rule.
- (c) The ban on the importation/exportation of the Naira by travellers to and from Nigeria, was partially lifted. Travellers were henceforth allowed to import or export Nigerian currency up to the amount of N20,000 in notes and coins.
- (d) The Government also decided to allow the repatriation of all the proceeds of the sales of businesses under the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree.
- (e) The appreciation of the Naira vis-a-vis the major trading currencies.

ncies — the U.S. dollars, the pound sterling, the Yen and the Lira — as a policy was continued in order to moderate the extent of imported inflation.

Federal Government Estimated in 1975/76

Federal Government revenue is estimated at N5,252.3 million, while current and capital expenditures are expected to be N8,858.7 million. Thus an overall deficit of N3,606.4 million is expected compared with N77.4 million in the preceding fiscal year.

Current revenue

At N5,252.3 million, Federal Government estimated revenue will exceed 1974/75 figure by N2,123.9 million or 68.0 per cent. Of this amount, N1,378.5 million will be appropriated (statutory — 1,053.4 and non-statutory — N325.1 million) to the state governments while N3,873.8 million will be retained by the Federal Government for its own use. Tax revenue is expected to account for 73.6 per cent of the total revenue as against 77.1 per cent in the preceding year.

Revenue from direct taxes is estimated to rise by 64.0 per cent to N3,422.4 million. Estimated receipts from petroleum profits tax, at ₦3 292.2 million, shows an increase of ₦1,282.1 million over the preceding year's level. The receipt from this source will account for 85 per cent of total tax revenue compared with 84 per cent in 197 / 75.

Estimated revenue from indirect taxes (customs and excise duties), is N441.1 million — a rise of 38.0 per cent over the estimated amount for 1974/75. At 314.2 million, receipts from import duties will be about 70.0 per cent higher than the estimates for the preceding year. The rise in revenue from this source is expected to result from the increase in the volume of imports. Receipts from export duties are estimated to rise marginally from 1.0 to N1.3 million, while the yield from excise duties will fall from N133.4 million in 1974/75 to N125.6 million in 1975/76 owing to the abolition of duties on a wide range of excisable commodities. Revenue from mining (royalties and rents) is estimated to rise by 98.0 per cent to N128.9 million. Thus, revenue from the sector will amount to N4,573.1 million or 87 per cent of total revenue compared with N3,053.9 million or 97.8 per cent in 1974/75. Other

items of revenue are expected to increase marginally during the fiscal year.

Current expenditure

The estimated Federal Government recurrent expenditure (less transfer to Development Fund) for 1975/76 is N3,081.4 million. This compares with N1,613.2 million in 1974/75 fiscal year. Of the total, personal emoluments will be N597.1 million — N258.9 million higher than the level in the preceding year. As a proportion of current expenditure, personal emoluments represent 19.4 per cent compared with 20.8 per cent in the preceding fiscal year..

Expenditure on Administration — general administration, defence and internal security — is estimated to increase by N315 million to N912.6 million. Expenditure on defence will account for 33 per cent of total expenditure. A ₦287.2 million, expenditure on social and Community Services will be more than double the amount estimated in the preceding year. Expenditure on education is expected to increase by 160.0 per cent to N240.2 million and constitute 83.6 per cent of the amount for this category. Transfer payments at N3,888.8 million show a rise of 69 per cent over the figure for 1974/75. The substantial increases are reflected in transfer to Development Fund and statutory appropriations to the state governments. The former is estimated to rise from N1,508.6 million in 1974/75 to N2,170.9 million in the current fiscal year, and the latter from N591.0 million to N1,053.4 million. Debt servicing is estimated to increase by 125.0 per cent to N284.0 million.

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure (excluding transfers) for 1975/76 fiscal year — the first year of the gigantic Third National Development Plan — is estimated at N5,395.9 million, compared with N1,583.7 million in 1974/75. Of the total capital expenditure, 61, 21 and 18 per cent will be on economic services, social and community services and administration, respectively. These compare with 46, 30 and 24 per cent respectively in the 1974/75 fiscal year. The preponderant and increasing share of economic services reflects the effort being made to develop infrastructure and increase

agricultural and industrial production. Thus N1,540.4 million is earmarked for transport and communications, N1,503.1 million for other economic services, and N231.9 million for agriculture and other primary production. Outlay on administration is expected to rise by 162.5 per cent to N987.3 million. Defence will pre-empt 75 per cent of this amount. At N1,133.2 million, estimates for community and social services will more than quadruple the estimate for 1974/75. At N456.1 million, capital outlay on education constituted 40 per cent of total of this group, while expenditure on health is estimated to increase from 21.6 to N87.3 million and constitute 7.2 per cent of the total for the group.

SUMMARY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES 1973/74-1975/76 (N million)

		1973/74		1974/75		1975/76	
		Change from previous year		change from previous year		Change from previous year	
Amount			Amount		Amount		
Current Revenue	1,411.4	+133.5	3,121.8	+1,710.4	5,252.3	+2,130.5	
Current Expenditure	1,129.6	+131.3	1,613.2	+ 483	3,081.3	+1,468.1	
Current surplus (+)/ deficit (-)	+ 281.8	+ 2.2	+1,508.6	+1,226.8	+2,171.0	+ 662.4	
Capital Expend- iture ^{2/}	628.3	+153.4	1,586.0	+ 957.7	5,395.9	3,809.9	
Overall Surplus (+)/ deficit (-)	- 346.5	-151.2	{ - 77.4	+ 269.1	-3,224.9	-3,147.5	

1/ Excludes transfers to development fund.

2/ Excludes loans on lent to states.

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**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET ESTIMATES —
CURRENT REVENUE
(N thousand)**

Sources	1974/75	1975/76
TAX REVENUE	2,406,696	3,863,535
Import duties	185,221	314,218
Export duties	1,040	1,286
Excise duties	133,398	125,582
Personal income tax	1,053	154
Company Income tax	74,817	129,271
Petroleum profits tax	2,010,131	3,292,196
Other tax revenue	1,036	828
INCOME FROM PROPERTY	647,815	1,281,639
Profits from public corps.	—	—
Mining (royalties, rents etc.)	647,231	1,280,967
Rent on government property	584	672
TRANSFERS	50,514	90,052
Interests and repayments	43,991	84,352
Reimbursements	6,523	5,700
MISCELLANEOUS	16,736	17,071
Licences and fees	1,682	4,838
Earnings and sales	12,072	11,601
Others	2,982	632
TOTAL	3,121,761	5,252,297
Less appropriations to states	626,042	1,378,560
Retained by Federal Govt.	2,495,719	3,873,737

Source: Estimates of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1973/74 — 1975/76.

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET ESTIMATES –
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE
(N thousand)**

Function	1974/75	1975/76
ADMINISTRATION	597,732	912,565
General administration	191,204	232,579
Defence	336,044	547,253
Internal security ^{1/}	70,484	132,733
SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	127,787	287,246
Education	92,187	240,197
Health	30,998	38,703
Other social and community services	4,602	8,346
ECONOMIC SERVICES	98,055	163,650
Agriculture	27,146	40,852
Construction	41,418	75,119
Transport and communications	15,784	26,564
Other economic services	13,707	21,115
TRANSFERS	2,298,187	3,888,836
To development fund	1,508,638	2,170,991
Statutory appropriations to states	591,042	1,053,490
Non-statutory appropriations to states	35,000	325,080
Pensions and gratuities	36,850	55,275
Public debt charges	126,657	284,000
Internal	78,876	230,000
External	47,381	54,000
Total	3,121,761	5,252,297

Sources: Estimates of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1973/74; 1974/75; 1975/76.

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET ESTIMATES –
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
(N thousand)**

Function	1974/75	1975/76
ADMINISTRATION	376,039	987,281
General administration	107,692	135,228
Defence	31,211	114,336
Internal Security	237,136	737,717
SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	475,100	1,133,240
Education	212,523	456,059
Health	21,647	82,328
Other social and community services	240,930	594,853
ECONOMIC SERVICES	732,513	3,275,346
Agriculture	104,046	231,842
Construction	—	—
Transport and communications	308,544	1,540,398
Other economic services	319,923	1,503,106
Sub-Total	1,526,480	4,894,879
TRANSFERS	292,579	381,403
Financial obligations	107,973	57,079
Loans on lent to States	184,606	324,324
Total	1,876,231	5,777,270

Sources: Estimates of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1973/74–1975/76.

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Interest rates

Along with other measures adopted in the 1975/76 Federal Government budget to combat inflation in the country, the interest rate structure which had been in operation since 1968 was changed. The new structure was intended to encourage higher levels of savings and investment. Thus the minimum interest rate on savings with commercial banks was raised from 3 to 4 per cent, while that of Federal Savings Bank was up by one percentage point to 5 per cent. On the other hand, the range of the lending rates was reduced (as shown below).

Interest Rates Structure

Structure/Rates	Old Rates	New Rates
1. Minimum Rediscount Rate (MRR)	4½ per cent	3½ per cent
2. Treasury Bill Rate	4 per cent (½% below the MRR)	3 per cent (½% below the MRR)
3. Treasury Certificate of one-year maturity	4½ per cent	To be retired as they mature
4. Treasury Certificates of two-year maturity	3 4½ per cent	To be retired as they mature
5. Produce Bills Rate	6 per cent (1½% above MRR)	4½ per cent (1% above MRR)
6. Lending Rates (i) Minimum	7 per cent (2½% above MRR)	6 per cent (2½% above MRR)
(ii) Maximum	12 per cent (7½% above MRR)	9 per cent (5½% above MRR)
7. Deposit Rates (i) Minimum	3 per cent (1½% below MRR)	4 per cent ½% above MRR)
(ii) Maximum	6 per cent (1½% above MRR)	No maximum
(iii) Federal Savings Bank	4 per cent	5 per cent

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NIGERIA ECONOMY – MONTHLY SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT DECEMBER 1974

Money Supply

Money supply stood at N1,178.4 million, at the end of the month, indicating increases of N40.8 million (3.6 per cent) and N351.2 million (42.5 per cent), above the levels recorded a month and a year earlier, respectively. Net bank credit outstanding at the end of the month was N389.9 million, compared with N326.1 million and N1,342.5 million, recorded a month and a year earlier, respectively.

Bank Credit

Credit to the private sector amounted to N1,070.2 million, showing increases of N66.7 million, or 6.6 per cent, and N24.8 million, or 26.6 per cent, above the levels a month and a year earlier, respectively. Net credit to the government sector amounted to N1,460.1 million at the end of the month compared with N1,329.6 million and N497.1 million recorded a month and a year earlier, respectively.

Commercial Bank Operation

Commercial bank loans and advances stood at N929.3 million. This was N8.2 million (0.9 per cent) and N175.8 million (23.3 per cent), respectively higher than the levels at the end of the preceding month and the end of December 1973.

Commodity Prices

The all-commodities index of world prices (London quotations) of Nigeria's export commodities fell by 8.1 per cent to 203.4 (1960=100), at the end of the month compared with the preceding month. Declines were recorded in the prices of cocoa, copra, cotton lint, groundnut, palm oil and soya beans. Compared with a year earlier, the all-commodities index fell by 5.7 per cent.

Treasury Bills

Treasury bills amounting to N188.0 million matured at the end of December 1974 and new issues of the same value were made. The bills that matured therefore fell by N4.0 million, or 2.1 per cent below the level at the end of November. Treasury bill outstanding at the end of the month was therefore N616.0 million, the same level as at the end of the

previous month and a year earlier. Of the treasury bills outstanding, the commercial banks held N493.6 million. This was N6.0 million, or 1.2 per cent and N343.1 million or 228.0 per cent, higher than the respective levels a month and a year earlier. The government held N16.1 million, indicating declines of N7.0 million (30.3 per cent) and N204.8 million (92.7 per cent) below the levels a month and a year earlier, respectively. Others held N87.4 million worth of treasury bills, and this was N130 million (12.9 per cent) and N30.1 million (25.6 per cent), less than the amounts recorded a month and a year earlier, respectively. At N18.9 million, Central Bank holdings showed a rise of N14.0 million or 285.7 per cent, compared with the previous month, although in comparison with a year earlier, it showed a decline of N67.5 million or 78.1 per cent.

Central Bank Rediscounts

Central Bank rediscounts totalled N50.5 million, representing a rise of N27.8 million, or 122.5 per cent, above the level at the end of the previous month and a fall of N232.3 million or 82.1 per cent, below the level a year earlier, respectively.

Bank Clearings

Cheques totalling 331.9 thousand were cleared during the month. Compared with the previous month, the number of cheques cleared fell by 32.5 thousand or 8.9 per cent, but compared with December 1973 it went up by 57.1 thousand, or 20.8 per cent. The value of the cheques cleared stood at N689.9 million, showing a decline of N44.9 million, or 6.1 per cent, below the level at the end of the previous month and an increase of N178.3 million or 34.9 per cent above the level at the end of December 1973. On the average 18.4 thousand cheques worth N38.3 million, were cleared daily during the month, compared with 17.3 thousand worth N34.9 million and 14.5 thousand worth N26.9 million, cleared daily during the previous month and a year earlier, respectively.

Trade Balance

An external trade surplus of N305.5 million, was recorded at the end of the month, compared with surpluses of 237.1 and N241.4 million, recorded a month and a year earlier, respectively. The cumulative trade surplus for the year was N4,301.5 million, compared with N988.2 million, recorded in 1973.

Exports

Total exports amounted to N478.6 million, showing increases of N42.6 million (9.8 per cent) and N134.0 million (38.9 per cent), above the respective levels a month and a year earlier.

Oil exports stood at N445.5 million, showing increases of N36.4 million (8.9 per cent) and N135.7 million (43.8 per cent), above the respective levels a month and a year earlier. Non-oil exports also rose by N6.3 million (23.5 per cent), to N33.1 million compared with the level at the end of the previous month. Compared with December 1973, non-oil exports declined by N1.7 million (4.9 per cent). Cumulative exports for the year stood at N6,030.9 million, compared with N2,220.9 million in 1973.

Imports

Aggregate imports amounted to N173.1 million, representing a decline of N25.8 million, or 13.0 per cent, compared with the previous month and a rise of N69.9 million (67.9 per cent) compared with December 1973.

Oil imports totalled N6.8 million up by N1.0 million (17.2 per cent) and N3.3 million (94.3 per cent), compared with the respective levels a month and a year earlier. Non-oil imports amounted to N166.3 million, representing a decline of N26.8 million or 13.9 per cent, compared with the preceding month but a rise of N66.6 million, or 66.8 per cent, compared with December 1973.

Cumulative imports for 1974 totalled N1,729.4 million compared with N1,232.7 million, recorded in 1973.

Flow of Foreign Exchange

Foreign exchange flows through the Central Bank in December 1974, resulted in a record net inflow of N499.5 million — 354.2 and N367.7 million, higher than the levels in the preceding month, and December 1973, respectively.

Aggregate inflow in the month was an all-time high of N795.7 million higher than the level in the preceding month, and about three times the level in December 1973. Aggregate outflow was also at a record level — N296.2 million, as against N206.3 million in November, and N130.7 million in December 1973.

In the merchandise trade account, inflow increased by N7.0 million, while outflow declined by N8.6 million from the levels in November 1974, to 24.3 and N156.2 million, respectively. The deficit of the account therefore narrowed — by N15.6 million — from the preceding

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months level, to N131.9 million. This however was more than two times the deficit in this account in December 1973.

Inflow and outflow in the Services account totalled 21.8 and N45.2 million, respectively. This resulted in a deficit of N23.4 million, compared with deficits of N0.3 million in the preceding month, and N19.4 million in December 1973.

In the Capital account, both inflow and outflow were at higher levels than in the preceding month and December 1973. Inflow rose by 9.5 and N6.9 million respectively from the earlier periods, to N30.1 million; while outflow, intensified by world Bank drawings on a loan made to it by the Federal Government, rose by 77.8 and N79.7 million, to N94.8 million. The account therefore showed a deficit of N61.7 million, as against surpluses of 3.6 and N8.1 million, respectively, in the preceding month and December 1973.

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JANUARY 1975

Money Supply

At N1,320.6 million, money supply increased by N142.2 million or 12.1 per cent, above the level at the end of the preceding month. Compared with a year earlier, money supply rose substantially by N477.7 million or 56.7 per cent.

Bank Credit

Net bank credit outstanding at the end of the month was N881.0 million, compared with N389.9 and N1,326.6 million, at the end of the preceding month and a year earlier, respectively. Net Central Bank credit to the economy totalled - N2,349.9 million, compared with - N1,965.3 million, at the end of the previous month. A year earlier, Central Bank credit to the economy stood at N155.7 million. Commercial bank credit amounted to N1,464.1 million and this was N110.5 million (7.0 per cent), less than the amount recorded at the end of the preceding month but N297.8 million (25.5 per cent), higher than the level a year earlier. Credit to the private sector was N1,117.2 million at the end of the month, indicating increases of N47.0 million (4.4 per cent) and N240.5 million (27.4 per cent), compared with the previous month and January 1974, respectively. Credit to the government sector on the other hand was N1,998.2 million, compared with N1,460.1 million at the end of the preceding month and N449.9 million a year earlier respectively.

Commercial Bank Operations

Loans and advances by the commercial banks stood at N957.2 million at the end of the month, indicating increases of N19.1 million (2.0 per cent) and N199.5 million (26.3 per cent) compared with the levels a month and a year earlier, respectively.

World prices (London Quotations) of all the major export commodities declined. At 184.3 (1960=100) the all commodities index fell by 9.4 per cent below the level at the end of the previous month and by 12.9 per cent compared with January, 1974.

Treasury Bills

Treasury bills totalling N236.0 million matured at the end of the month and new issues of the same value were made. Treasury bills outstanding therefore remained unchanged at N616.0 million, as in the previous month and a year earlier. Of the treasury bills outstanding, the commercial banks

held N479.0 million. This was N14.6 million or 3.0 per cent less than the level a month earlier but N251.9 million or 110.9 per cent higher than the level at the end of January 1974. Holdings by government amounted to N33.9 million and this was N17.8 million (110.6 per cent), higher than the level in the previous month but N207.7 million (86.0 per cent), below the level a year earlier. The Central Bank held N5.0 million worth of treasury bills outstanding. Compared with a month and a year earlier, holdings by the Central Bank showed a fall of N13.9 (73.5 per cent) and N5.6 million (52.8 per cent), respectively. Others held N98.1 million worth of treasury bills, indicating an increase of N10.7 million or 12.2 per cent, compared with the preceding month and a decline of N14.5 million (12.9 per cent), below the level a year earlier.

Central Bank Rediscounts

Rediscounts at the Central Bank amounted to N33.0 million, showing declines of N17.5 million (34.7 per cent) and N121.0 million (78.6 per cent), below the respective levels a month and a year earlier..

Bank Clearings

A total of 342.7 thousand cheques were cleared at the end of the month. Compared with a month and a year earlier, the number of cheques cleared rose by 10.8 thousand (3.3 per cent) and 43.3 thousand (14.5 per cent), respectively. The value of the cheques cleared was N750.7 million, showing increases of N60.8 million (8.8 per cent) and N232.2 million (44.8 per cent), compared with the respective levels a month and a year earlier. On the average, 15.6 thousand cheques worth N34.1 million, were cleared daily in January, compared with a daily average of 18.4 thousand, worth N38.3 million and of 15.0 thousand worth N25.9 million, cleared a month and a year earlier, respectively.

FLOW OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Flow of foreign exchange through the Central Bank in January, 1975, resulted in a net inflow of N180.6 million – N318.9 million lower than the record net inflow of the preceding month, but N117.8 million higher than net inflow in January, 1974.

Aggregate inflow declined by N309.4 million from the level in December, 1974, to N486.3 million; at which level it however, exceeded inflow in January, 1974 by N318.9 million.

Aggregate outflow on the other hand, rose 9.5 and N20.1 million, res-

pectively, from the levels in December and January, 1974, to N305.7 million.

In the merchandise trade account, both inflow and outflow were higher than in the preceding month and January, 1974; but while inflow rose by 1.0 and N8.9 million, respectively, from the levels in the earlier periods, to N25.3 million, outflow increased by 26.7 and N110.6 million, to N182.9 million. As a result, the deficit of the account worsened to N157.6 million as against N131.9 million in the preceding month and N55.9 million in January, 1974.

Oil companies' payments to the Government fell by N316.1 million from the record level of the preceding month to N403.4 million. The level in January, however, represented a more than two fold increase on the level of payments in January, 1974.

As a result of a large increase in inflow (largely through interest payments on the Central Banks holdings of external assets), while outflow declined from the preceding months level, there was a significant improvement in the deficit of the services account, which arrowed to N0.6 million as against 23.4 and N20.6 million, respectively, in December and January 1974.

In the capital account, inflow and outflow were 28.0 and N92.6 million respectively, compared with 30.1 and N94.6 million in December, 1974. The deficit of the account therefore, narrowed by only N0.1 million from the preceding month's level to N64.6 million, in contrast to the surplus of N13.5 million in January, 1974. The high level of capital outflow in January 1975, as was also the case in the preceding month, was due to World Bank drawings on a loan made to it by the Federal Government.

External reserves

Nigeria's holdings of external assets at the end of January 1975 totalled N3,672.0 million. This was N175.8 million higher than the level at the end of the preceding month, and more than seven times the level at the end of January, 1974.

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FEBRUARY 1975

Money Supply

Money supply stood at N1,483.6 million, showing a rise of N163.0 million or 12.3 per cent, compared with the previous month. Compared with February 1974, money supply rose by N639.8 million or 75.8 per cent.

Bank Credit

Net bank credit to the economy amounted to N545.3 million, compared with N881.5 million, at the end of the preceding month and N1,194.1 million, at the end of the corresponding month in 1974. Credit to the private sector amounted to N1,147.6 million, showing increases of N30.4 million (2.7 per cent) and N291.0 million (34.0 per cent) above the levels a month and a year earlier, respectively. Credit to the government sector stood at N1,692.9 million at the end of the month compared with N2,011.9 and N337.5 million, recorded a month and a year earlier, respectively.

Commercial Bank Operation

Commercial bank loans and advances totalled N988.8 million, representing increases of N31.6 million (3.3 per cent) and N231.9 million (30.6 per cent) above the respective levels a month and a year earlier. The deposit liabilities of the banks amounted to N1,961.4 million, higher than the levels a month and a year earlier by N66.6 million (3.5 per cent) and N893.5 million (83.7 per cent), respectively. Their liquidity ratio was 70.1 per cent at the end of the month, compared with 71.8 and 57.9 per cent, recorded a month and a year earlier, respectively.

Commodity Prices

The all-commodities index for Nigeria's export commodities was 174.2 (1960 = 100), indicating a fall of 5.5 per cent compared with the previous month and 18.1 per cent, compared with a year earlier.

Treasury bills

Treasury bills amounting to N192.0 million matured at the end of the month and new issues of the same value were made. Treasury bills outstanding therefore remained at N616.0 million. Of the treasury bills outstanding, the commercial banks held N481.7 million, indicating increases

of N2.7 million (0.6 per cent) and N228.3 million (90.1 per cent), above the levels a month and a year earlier, respectively. Holding by government stood at N34.8 million showing a rise of N0.9 million (2.7 per cent), compared with the preceding month and a fall of N194.7 million (84.8 per cent) below the level a year earlier. Others held N85.4 million worth of the bills and was N12.7 million (12.9 per cent) and N40.0 million (31.9 per cent) less than the levels at the end of the previous month and February 1974, respectively. The Central Bank held N14.1 million worth of treasury bills outstanding at the end of the month, showing a rise of N9.1 million (182.0 per cent) compared with the preceding month.

Central Bank rediscounts

Bills discounted at the Central Bank amounted to N37.4 million at the end of February. This represented a rise of N4.4 million, or 13.3 per cent above the level recorded at the end of the previous month and a decline of N196.9 million, or 84.0 per cent, below the level a year earlier.

Bank clearings

An increase was recorded in the number of cheques cleared during the month. At 361.9 thousand, the number of cheques cleared in February rose by 19.2 thousand or 5.6 per cent, above the level a month earlier. Compared with February 1974, the number represented a rise of 72.6 thousand, or 25.1 per cent. The value of the cheques cleared during the month was N864.7 million, representing increases of N114.0 million (15.2 per cent) and N348.5 million (67.5 per cent) above the respective levels a month and a year earlier. A daily average of 18.1 thousand cheques amounting to N43.2 million were cleared during the month. During the preceding month the daily average number and value of cheques cleared stood at 15.6 thousand and N15.6 million, respectively. A year earlier, the daily average number of cheques cleared stood at 14.5 thousand, while the daily average value was N25.8 million.

FLOW OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND EXTERNAL RESERVES

There was a net outflow of N15.3 million in February 1975. This was the first net outflow recorded for any month since December 1973, and contrasts with the net inflows of 180.6 and N140.9 million in the preceding month and February 1974, respectively.

Aggregate inflow declined by N153.7 million from the level in the preceding month, to N332.6 million; at which level it was only N54.7 million

higher than aggregate inflow in February 1974. Aggregate outflow in the month, on the other hand was N347.9 million, compared with N305.7 million in January 1975, and N137.0 million in February 1974.

Inflow to the merchandise trade account totalled N15.0 million representing declines of 10.3 and N0.6 million, respectively from the levels in the preceding month and February 1974. Outflow through the account rose to N186.0 million, as against N182.9 million in the preceding month, and N86.9 million in February 1974. As a result, the deficit of the account worsened to N171.0 million, compared with 157.6 and N71.3 million in the two earlier periods, respectively.

Owing to non-receipt of the bulk of the earnings of the Nigerian National Oil Corporation in the month, oil companies' payments to the Government fell from N403.4 million in January 1975, to N255.3 million in February. In comparison with the level in the corresponding month of 1974 oil companies' payments to Government rose by N16.1 million.

In the services account, inflow declined by N1.8 million, from the level in the preceding month, to N27.8 million, while outflow rose by N18.2 million, to N48.4 million. The deficit of the account as a result deteriorated substantially, from N0.6 million in January to N20.6 million. The deficit in the account in February 1974 was N32.6 million.

The capital account also recorded a deficit of N61.8 million, compared with N64.6 million in the preceding month. In contrast, there was a surplus of N5.6 million in this account in February 1974. Although inflow into the account rose from 28.0 and N17.1 million, in the preceding month and February 1974 respectively, to N34.5 million, outflow, as in the preceding month, remained very high, amounting to N96.3 million, as against N92.6 million in January, and N11.5 million in February 1974.

External reserves

Total official holdings of external reserves at the end of February 1975, fell by N17.3 million from the level at the end of January, to N3,654.7 million. The Central Bank's holdings alone fell by N15.3 million to N3,626.1 million, although at that level it exceeded the Bank's holdings a year earlier by N3,044.5 million.



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MARCH 1975

Money Supply

Money supply stood at N1,629.9 million, indicating increases of N146.3 million, (9.9 per cent) and N731.9 million (81.5 per cent) compared with the levels a month and a year earlier, respectively.

Bank credit

Net bank credit outstanding was N421.3 million at the end of the month, compared N545.3 million, at the end of the previous month and N1,041.6 million a year earlier. Credit to the private sector totalled N1,145.3 million, an increase of N3.1 million or 0.3 per cent above the level at the end of the previous month and N283.2 million or 32.9 per cent, above the level a year earlier. Credit to the government sector amounted to N1,566.6 million compared with N1,627.6 million at the end of February and N179.5 million a year earlier, respectively.

Commodity Price

The all-commodities price index for the major export commodities declined by 6.4 per cent, to 163.1 (1960 = 100), at the end of the month, compared with the preceding month.

Treasury bills

Treasury bills worth N188.0 million, matured at the end of the month and new issues of the same value were made. Treasury bills outstanding therefore, amounted to N616.0 million. Of the treasury bills outstanding, the commercial banks held N474.1 million, showing a decline of N7.6 million, or 1.6 per cent compared with the level a month earlier. Compared with the level a year earlier, holdings by the banks rose by N196.1 million, or 70.5 per cent. The government held N11.7 million, indicating declines of N23.1 million (66.4 per cent) and N152.0 million (92.9 per cent), below the levels recorded a month and a year earlier, respectively.

The Central Bank held N7.3 million worth of treasury bills outstanding, representing declines of N6.8 million or 48.2 per cent and N26.9 million or 78.6 per cent compared with the respective levels a month and a year earlier. 'Others' held N122.9 million worth of treasury bills, showing increases of N37.5 million (43.9 per cent) and N2.3 million, (19 per cent), compared with a month and a year earlier, respectively.

Central Bank rediscounts

At N11.6 million, rediscounts at the Central Bank fell by N25.8 million (69.0 per cent) and N310.5 million (64.0 per cent), below the levels recorded a month and a year earlier, respectively.

FLOW OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

External transactions in March 1975 resulted in a net inflow of of N18.4 million compared with an outflow of N21.5 million in the preceding month. However, compared to a year ago the net inflow recorded for March last year was about N196 million more than the level recorded for March this year.

Reflecting drastic declines in oil receipts since the beginning of this year, aggregate inflow continues to assume downward trends in March 1975. At N279.5 million, aggregate inflow was 30.3 and N89.4 million below its levels in the preceding month, and in March 1974, respectively.

Receipts from non-oil merchandise trade at the end of the month amounted to only N26.3 million, about 9 per cent of the total receipts for the month. However, this was N14.3 million more than the receipts from this source in February but N5.8 million less than its March 1974 level.

There was a drop of N70.3 million in aggregate outflow compared with the level last month. Although payments for merchandise trade worsened, outflow on account of services and foreign capital fell substantially by N84.9 million. Compared with a year earlier, the aggregate outflow of N261.1 million, represented an increase of N106.7 million, reflecting mainly the large increase in the payments for foreign goods purchased by the non-oil sector.

External reserves

Total official holdings of external reserves at the end of March 1975, rose by N49.4 million above its level in February, to N3,704.2 million. The Central Bank's holdings alone rose by N45.5 million to N3,671.6 million. Compared with a year earlier, this represented an increase of N2,875.5 million.

APRIL 1975

Money supply

At N1,729.4 million, money supply rose by N99.5 million, or 6.1 per cent, at the end of April compared with the preceding month. Compared with a year earlier, money supply rose substantially by N825.4 million, or 91.3 per cent.

Bank credit

Bank credit outstanding at the end of the month was N582.8 million compared with N421.3 million at the end of March and N921.0 million, a year earlier, respectively. Credit to the private sector totalled N1,144.8 million, representing a decline of N0.5 million (0.1 per cent), compared with the preceding month and an increase of N268.9 million, (30.7 per cent), compared with the level at the end of April, 1974. Credit to government stood at N1,727.7 million, compared with N1,566.6 million and N45.1 million, at the end of the preceding month and a year earlier, respectively.

Commercial Bank

Loans and advances by the commercial banks totalled N996.9 million, showing increases of N23.8 million (2.4 per cent) and N230.2 million (30.0 per cent), above the respective levels a month and a year earlier.

Commodity prices

The all-commodities index for the major export commodities stood at 152.1 (1960 = 100). This represented a fall of 6.7 per cent, compared with the preceding month and 40.2 per cent compared with the level a year earlier.

Treasury bills

Treasury bills amounting to N188.0 million, matured at the end of the month, the same as in the previous month and a year earlier, respectively. Treasury bills outstanding therefore remained unchanged at N616.0 million. Of the treasury bills outstanding, the commercial banks held N492.9 million and this was N18.8 million (4.0 per cent) and 206.9 million (72.3 per cent), higher than the amounts held by the banks a month and a year earlier, respectively. Holdings by government advanced by N3.6 million (30.8 per cent), to N15.3 million, compared with the preceding month but compared with April 1974, it showed a decline of N125.7 million or 89.1 per cent. At

N3.2 million, holdings by the Central Bank fell by N15.6 million, (83.0 per cent) and N47.0 million (93.6 per cent), compared with a month and a year earlier, respectively. 'Others' held N104.6 million worth of treasury bills, representing declines of N6.8 million (6.1 per cent) and N15.5 million (12.9 per cent), respectively compared with the levels a month and a year earlier.

Central Bank Rediscounts

Rediscounts of treasury bills at the Central Bank amounted to N52.6 million. This was N3.1 million (6.3 per cent) higher than the level at the end of the preceding month but N78.1 million (59.8 per cent), less than the level a year earlier.

Bank clearings

Cheques totalling 448.3 thousand were cleared at the end of the month. This represented increases of 105.9 thousand (30.9 per cent) and 127.1 thousand (39.6 per cent), respectively, over the levels attained at the end of the month and a year earlier. The value of the cheques cleared amounted to N1,030.5 million, showing increases of N175.0 million (20.5 per cent) and N501.1 million (94.7 per cent), above the levels at the end of the preceding month and April 1974, respectively. On the average, 20.3 thousand cheques worth N46.8 million were cleared daily during the month, compared with the daily average of 19.0 thousand worth N47.5 million and 16.9 thousand, worth N27.9 million, cleared a month and a year earlier, respectively.

FLOW OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Foreign exchange flows through the Central Bank in April resulted in a net inflow of N359.8 million. This was N314.3 million, higher than the net inflow recorded for March, 1975 and N132.5 million higher than the net inflow in April 1974.

Oil receipts which had been on the decline since the beginning of the year, showed a significant recovery with a total of N630.0 million – 394 and N267.4 million, or 167.6 and 73.7 per cent higher than the receipts March this year and April 1974 respectively. Although the oil receipts in April was the highest on record this year, it was lower than the record level of N719.5 million recorded in December, 1974.

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As a result of this improved performance of the oil sector, aggregate inflow showed an increase of 408.4 and N298.5 million or 133.1 and 71.6 per cent over the levels for March 1975 and April 1974, respectively.

Receipts from non-oil merchandise trade in April amounted to only N30.4 million, about 4 per cent of the total receipts for the month. However, this was N4.1 million, higher than the receipts from this source in the preceding month but N3.5 million lower than the figure for April 1974.

There was an increase of N94.1 million in aggregate outflow compared with the level in March. This was due to an increase in payments for imports.

External reserves

Total official holdings of external reserves at the end of April rose by N357.7 million, from the level at the end of the previous month* to N4,061.9 million. This was due mainly to the Central Bank's holdings which rose by N359.8 million to N4,031.4 million. Compared with the level a year earlier, total foreign exchange reserves showed an increase of N3,008.0 million.

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MAY 1975

Money Supply

Money supply stood at N1,753.7 million, showing a rise of N23.9 million or 1.4 per cent, compared with the previous month. Compared with May 1974, money supply increased by N821.7 million, or 88.2 per cent.

Bank credit

Bank credit outstanding at the end of the month was N363.2 million, compared with N582.5 million at the end of April and N738.6 million, a year earlier. Credit to the private sector totalled N1,207.6 million, representing increases of N62.4 million (5.4 per cent) compared with the preceding month and N356.4 million (41.9 per cent), compared with the level at the end of May, 1974. Credit to government stood at N1,570.7 million, compared with N1,727.7 million and N112.6 million, at the end of the previous month and a year earlier, respectively.

Commercial Bank

Commercial bank loans and advances totalled N1,079.8 million, representing increases of N82.9 million (8.3 per cent) and N302.2 million (38.9 per cent) above the respective levels a month and a year earlier. The deposit liabilities of the banks amounted to N2,200.3 million, higher than the levels a month and a year earlier, by N85.5 million (4.0 per cent) and N985.4 million (81.1 per cent), respectively. Their liquidity ratio was 69.8 per cent at the end of the month, compared with 73.5 per cent in April, and 63.3 per cent in May 1974.

Commodity Prices

The all-commodities price index of the major agricultural export commodities stood at 138.1 (1960 = 100). This represented a fall of 9.2 per cent compared with the previous month and 45.4 per cent compared with the level a year earlier.

FLOW OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Foreign exchange transactions through the Central Bank resulted in a net outflow of N131.8 million in May, in contrast to the net inflow of N359.8 million and N357.0 million in the preceding month and May 1974, respectively.

External Reserves

The official holdings of external reserves of the country amounted to N3,930.5 million, indicating a fall of N130.4 million compared with

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the preceding month's level, but an increase of N2,514.3 million compared with the level a year earlier.

Treasury bills

Treasury bills totalling N240.0 million matured at the end of the month and new issues of the same value were made. Treasury bills outstanding therefore remained unchanged at N616.0 million, as in the previous month and a year earlier, respectively. Of the treasury bills outstanding, the commercial banks held N502.9 million and this was N10.0 million (2.0 per cent) and N118.7 million, (30.9 per cent) higher than the levels recorded at the end of the preceding month and a year earlier respectively. Holding by government was N11.5 million, indicating declines of N3.8 million (24.8 per cent) and N57.7 million (83.4 per cent) compared with the respective levels a month and a year earlier. The Central Bank held N1.0 million worth of treasury bills, indicating a fall of N2.2 million (68.8 per cent), compared with the previous month and of N20.1 million, (95.3 per cent) compared with the level a year earlier. Holdings by others, totalled N100.6 million, showing declines of N4.0 million (3.8 per cent) and N83.4 million (3.8 per cent) below the respective levels a month and a year earlier.

Central Bank Rediscounts

Rediscounts at the Central Bank amounted to N22.9 million, showing declines of N29.7 million (56.5 per cent) and N161.8 million (87.6 per cent) compared with the levels a month and a year earlier, respectively.

Bank clearings

Cheques totalling 385.7 thousand were cleared at the end of the month. This was 63.1 thousand (14.1 per cent) less than the level at the end of the previous month and 47.6 thousand (14.1 per cent) higher than the level a year earlier. The value of the cheques cleared was N1,055.9 million, showing increases of N25.4 million (2.5 per cent) and N440.7 million (71.6 per cent), compared with the levels at the end of the previous month and a year earlier, respectively. On the average, 17.5 thousand cheques, worth N48.0 million, were cleared daily during the month compared with a daily average of 20.3 thousand cheques worth N46.8 million and 14.7 thousand cheques worth N26.7 million cleared a month and a year earlier, respectively.

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JUNE 1975

Money Supply

Money supply totalled N1,799.2 million, showing a rise of N45.5 million or 2.6 per cent, compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago, money supply increased significantly by N822.3 million or 84.2 per cent.

Bank Credit

Bank credit outstanding at the end of the month was N199.4 million compared with N363.2 million at the end of May and N679.6 million a year earlier. Credit to the private sector amounted to N1,231.5 million, representing increases of N23.9 million (2.0 percent) compared with the previous month and N410.4 million (50.0 per cent), compared with the level a year earlier. Credit to government stood at N1,430.9 million, compared with N1,570.7 million and N141.5 million, at the end of the previous month and a year earlier, respectively.

Commercial Bank Operations

Commercial bank loans and advances totalled N1,121.5 million, representing increases of N41.7 million (3.9 per cent) and N338.2 million (43.2 per cent) above the respective levels a month and a year earlier. The deposit liabilities of the banks amounted to N2,245.2 million, higher than the levels a month and a year earlier, by N44.9 million (2.0 per cent) and N964.0 million (75.2 per cent), respectively. Their liquidity ratio was 68.4 per cent at the end of the month, compared with 69.8 per cent in May and 66.5 per cent in June 1974.

The all-commodities price index of the major agricultural export commodities declined further in June. The index which stood at 126.6 (1960 = 100) was 8.3 per cent below the index for May, and also 44.3 per cent lower than the index for June 1974.

Flow of Foreign Exchange

Foreign exchange transactions through the Central Bank resulted in a net outflow of N211.5 million in June. This was N79.7 million higher than the net outflow recorded in the previous month, and contrasted with the net inflow amounting to N99.4 million in June 1974.

External Reserve

The official holding of external reserves of the country amounted to

N3,718.3 million, which was N212.2 million or 5.4 per cent below the level in May, but N2,206.8 million or 146.0 per cent higher than the level a year earlier.

Treasury bills

Treasury bills totalling N188.0 million matured at the end of the month and new issues of the same value were made. Treasury bills outstanding therefore, remained unchanged at N616.0 million, as in the previous month and a year earlier, respectively. Of the treasury bills outstanding the commercial banks held N523.7 million, which was N20.8 million (4.1 per cent) and N116.4 million (28.6 per cent) higher than the respective levels a month and a year earlier. Holding by government was N11.9 million indicating an increase of N0.4 million (3.5 per cent) compared with the previous month and a fall of N45.5 million (79.3 per cent) compared with the level a year earlier. The Central Bank held N5.0 million worth of treasury bills, indicating an increase of N4.0 million and of N2.9 million compared with the levels a month and a year earlier, respectively.

Central Bank Rediscounts

Central Bank rediscounts totalled N60.4 million, representing a rise of N37.5 million (163.8 per cent) above the level at the end of the previous month and a fall of N58.0 million or 49.0 per cent, below the level a year earlier.

Bank Clearings

Cheques totalling 366.5 thousand were cleared at the end of the month. This was 19.2 thousand or 5.0 per cent less than the number at the end of the previous month but 73.4 thousand (25.0 per cent) higher than the level a year earlier. The value of the cheques cleared was N1,007.7 million showing a decline of N48.2 million (4.6 per cent) compared with the level in the previous month, but a rise of N497.6 million (97.6 per cent) compared with the value a year earlier. On the average, 17.5 thousand cheques worth N48.0 million, were cleared daily during the month, the same average as in the previous month. In June 1974, a daily average of 14.7 thousand cheques worth N25.5 million were cleared.

JULY 1975

Money Supply

Money supply totalled N1,856.6 million, representing increases of N57.4 million (3.2 per cent) and N830.0 million (80.8 per cent) above the respective levels a month and a year earlier. Aggregate bank credit outstanding amounted to N19.6 million compared with N199.4 million and N499.8 million recorded a month and a year earlier, respectively. Credit to the private sector was N1,321.5 million, higher than a month earlier by N90.0 million or 7.3 per cent. Credit to government amounted to N1,301.9 million, compared with N1,430.9 million at the end of June.

Commercial Banks Operation

Loans and advances by the commercial banks stood at N1,190.9 million, representing increases of N69.4 million (6.2 per cent) and N384.1 million (47.6 per cent) compared with the respective levels a month and a year earlier. The deposit liabilities of the banks totalled N2,433.1 million, up by N187.9 million or 8.4 per cent, compared with June 1974. Their liquidity ratio was 70.2 per cent compared with 68.4 and 68.9 per cent recorded a month and a year earlier, respectively.

Price Index

The all-commodities price index for the major agricultural export commodities stood at 147.3 (1960 = 100) at the end of July showing a rise of 16.4 per cent, compared with the level at the end of June. The composite consumer price index rose by 3.8 per cent to 295.7 (1960 = 100) compared with the preceding month. Compared with a year earlier, the index rose substantially by 35.3 per cent.

Treasury bills

Treasury bills amounting to N236.0 million, matured at the end of the month and new issues of the same value were made. Treasury bills outstanding therefore remained unchanged at N616.0 million. The Central Bank held N3.5 million worth of the treasury bills outstanding and this was N1.5 million (30.0 per cent), less than the level in the preceding month but N0.3 million (9.4 per cent), above the level a year earlier. Holdings by the Commercial banks totalled N522.8 million, indicating a decline of

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N0.9 million (0.2 per cent) and a rise of N18.7 million (29.4 per cent), compared with the levels at the end of the previous month and a year earlier, respectively. The government held N16.4 million worth of treasury bills and this was N4.5 million (37.8 per cent), higher than the level in preceding month but N84.7 million (83.8 per cent), less than the level a year earlier. Others held N73.3 million, showing declines of N2.1 million (2.8 per cent) and N34.3 million (31.9 per cent), compared with the respective levels a month and a year earlier.

Central Bank Rediscounts

Central Bank rediscounts consisting only of treasury bills totalled N30.6 million showing declines of N29.9 million (49.3 per cent) and N37.9 million (55.3 per cent), below the levels recorded a month and a year earlier, respectively.

Bank clearings

Cheques totalling 410.9 thousand were cleared during the month and this was 44.4 thousand (12.1 per cent) and 43.0 thousand (11.7 per cent), higher than the levels recorded a month and a year earlier, respectively. The value of the cheques cleared stood at N1,180.8 million, indicating increases of N173.1 million (17.2 per cent) and N518.9 million (78.4 per cent), compared with the previous month and a year earlier, respectively.

On the average, 17.8 thousand cheques worth N51.3 million were cleared daily during the month, compared with averages of 17.5 thousand, worth N48.0 million and 16.0 thousand, worth N28.8 million cleared daily a month and a year earlier, respectively.

FLOW OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND EXTERNAL RESERVES

Flow funds in July 1975 resulted in a net outflow of N13.1 million. This was a significant improvement on the record net outflow of N211.5 million in the preceding month, although very poor when compared with the net inflow of N400.5 million in July 1974.

At N442.1 million, aggregate inflow was N69.1 million or 18.5 per cent, higher than in June. However, compared with July 1974, there was a fall of N120.6 million, or 21.4 per cent. Total receipts from oil increased by N75.5 million, or 25.5 per cent, over the level in June, but at N373.6 million, was substantially below the N504.6 million received in July 1974.

Earnings from non-oil merchandise trade continued their downward trend, with inflow from these sources totalling N17.9 million — N5.0 million or 21.8 per cent and N9.2 million or 33.9 per cent lower than the levels in the preceding month and July 1974, respectively.

Aggregate outflow was N455.2 million — down N129.3 million, or 22.1 per cent, from the record level of the preceding month, although N293.0 million, or 180.6 per cent, higher than the level in the corresponding month of 1974. Payments for imports accounted for 65.0 per cent, compared with 55.6 and 67.0 per cent in the preceding month and July 1974, respectively.

External reserves

Total official holdings of foreign exchange reserves (including SDRs) declined by N14.0 million or 0.4 per cent, from the level one month earlier to N3,704.3 million at the end of July. Compared with the level a year earlier, total external reserves increased by N1,792.0 million, or 93.7 per cent.

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AUGUST 1975

Money Supply

At N1,877.2 million, money supply rose by N20.6 million or 1.1 per cent compared with the preceding month and by N872.4 million or 86.8 per cent compared with August 1974. Total bank credit outstanding amounted to N276.1 million, showing increases of N256.5 million (1,308.7 per cent) and N71.6 million (35.0 per cent), compared with the levels a month and a year earlier, respectively.

Bank Credit

Credit to the private sector amounted to N1,385.6 million at the end of the month, indicating increases of N64.1 million (4.8 per cent) and N501.0 million (76.6 per cent), above the respective levels a month and a year earlier. Net credit to government was N1,109.5 million compared with N1,301.9 million and N680.1 million, a month and a year earlier, respectively.

Commercial Bank Operations

Loans and advances by the commercial banks stood at N1,255.7 million, showing increases of N64.8 million (5.4 per cent) and N433.8 million (52.8 per cent), compared with the respective levels a month and a year earlier. The deposit liabilities of the commercial banks totalled N2,471.1 million, indicating a rise of N38.0 million above the level at the end of July. Their liquidity ratio was 69.6 per cent, compared with 70.2 per cent at the end of the previous month.

Treasury bills

Treasury bills amounting to N192.0 million matured at the end of the month and new issues of the same value were made. Treasury bills outstanding therefore remained at N616.0 million, as in the previous month and a year earlier. Of the treasury bills outstanding, the commercial banks held N514.0 million, which was N8.8 million (1.7 per cent), less than the level at the end of the previous month but N94.7 million (22.6 per cent), higher than the level recorded in August 1974. Holdings by government stood at N17.2 million, indicating increases of N0.8 million (4.9 per cent) and N8.9 million (107.2 per cent), compared with the respective levels a month and a year earlier. The Central Bank held N0.6 million worth of treasury bills, showing declines of N2.9 million (82.9 per cent) and N12.3 million (95.4 per cent) compared with the levels recorded a month and a year earlier, respectively. 'Others' held N84.2 million worth of treasury

bills and this was N10.9 million or 14.9 per cent, higher than the level at the end of the preceding month but N16.6 million or 16.5 per cent less than the level a year earlier, respectively.

Central Bank Rediscounts

Rediscounts at the Central Bank totalled N14.3 million. This was N16.3 million or 53.3 per cent, lower than the level recorded at the end of the preceding month. Compared with a year earlier, Central Bank rediscounts fell by N16.4 million, or 53.4 per cent.

Bank Clearings

Cheques totalling 371.0 thousand were cleared at the end of the month. Compared with the previous month, the number of cheques cleared fell by 39.9 thousand or 9.7 per cent. The value of the cheques cleared stood at N1,101.6 million and this was N79.2 million, or 6.7 per cent less than the previous month but N466.3 million (73.4 per cent), higher than the level recorded a year earlier. On the average, 17.7 thousand cheques worth N52.5 million, were cleared daily during the month, compared with 17.8 thousand, worth N51.3 million and 16.1 thousand worth N28.9 million cleared daily, in the preceding month and a year earlier, respectively.

Commodity Prices

The world prices (London Quotation) of most of Nigeria's major agricultural export commodities increased. At 163.0 (1960 = 100), the all-commodities price index rose by 10.7 per cent, compared with the preceding month. Increases were recorded in the prices of cocoa, cotton lint, groundnut oil, palm produce, rubber and soya beans. The prices of benni-seed, copra and ginger, however, declined. Compared with the position a year earlier, the all-commodities price index showed a decline of 26.0 per cent.

Consumer Prices

The composite price index computed for the lower income group increased further at the end of July compared with June. At the end of July, the price index stood at 299.2 (1960 = 100), representing a rise of 1.2 per cent compared with June. Increases were recorded in the prices of accommodation, clothing, drinks, food, tobacco and kolanuts, transport and 'Other Services'. The prices of fuel and light and 'Other Purchases' declined. Compared with a year earlier, the composite consumer price index showed a rise of 42.1 per cent.

FLOW OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND EXTERNAL RESERVES

Flow of foreign exchange resulted in a net outflow of N180.6 million in August 1975 — N167.5 million higher than in the preceding month. This was the fourth consecutive monthly net outflow, and contrasted with the position in the corresponding month of 1974 when there was a net inflow of N248.5 million.

At N321.3 million, aggregate inflow was N120.8 million or 27.3 per cent, and N176.1 million or 35.4 per cent, lower than in the preceding month and August 1974 respectively. The decline was largely attributable to the sharp drop in oil companies' payments to the Government from N431.9 million in August last year and N373.6 million in July 1975, to N253.5 million. Earnings from non-oil exports also declined by N6.8 million from the preceding month's level, and N10.9 million from the level in August 1974 to N11.1 million. However, receipts from other transactions increased by 6.1 and N13.2 million above the levels in the preceding month and a year ago, respectively to N56.7 million.

Outflow on the other hand rose by 10.2 per cent over the level in the preceding month to N501.9 million. This was, also, more than double the level of outflow during the corresponding month of 1974. Payments for imports alone increased by N33.6 million or 11.3 per cent over the level in the preceding month to N329.6 million. Compared with August last year, import payments rose by 134.7 per cent.

Payments for other transactions, also, rose to N172.3 million, compared with 159.2 and N108.5 million in the preceding month and August 1974, respectively. The high level of outflow in August 1975 was largely due to losses arising from revaluation adjustments in the Central Bank's holdings of external assets amounting to N48.9 million.

External Reserves

Nigeria's total official holdings of foreign exchange (including SDRs) fell from N3,704.3 million at the end of July, to N3,523.6 million at the end of August. The decline was concentrated in the Central Bank's holdings, which fell by N180.6 million to N3,494.4 million. Compared to the position a year earlier, however, Nigeria's total foreign exchange holdings rose by N1,359.9 million, or 62.8 per cent.



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SEPTEMBER 1975

Money Supply

Money supply rose by N24.3 million or 1.3 per cent at the end of September, compared with the preceding month and in comparison with a year earlier, it showed a rise of N852.1 million, or 81.2 per cent.

Bank Credit

Total bank credit outstanding at the same time was N488.5 million, representing a rise of N212.4 million or 77.0 per cent, compared with the preceding month. Credit to the private sector amounted to N1,433.5 million, indicating increases of N47.9 million (3.5 per cent) and N552.3 million (62.7 per cent) above the levels a month and a year earlier, respectively. Credit to government stood at N944.9 million at the end of the month.

Commercial Bank Operations

Loans and advances by commercial banks totalled N1,317.9 million, showing increases of N66.2 million (5.0 per cent) and N482.6 million (57.8 per cent), compared with the previous month and a year earlier, respectively. The deposit liabilities of the banks amounted to N2,482.7 million, representing a rise of N11.6 million or 0.5 per cent compared with August. The liquid assets of the banks totalled N1,595.2 million, showing a fall of N124.4 million or 7.2 per cent. Their liquidity ratio stood at 64.3 per cent compared with 69.6 per cent at the end of the preceding month.

The all-commodities index for Nigeria's major agricultural commodities declined by 1.7 per cent to 160.3 (1960 = 100). Compared with a year earlier, the index showed a fall of 26.5 per cent.

Treasury Bills

Treasury bills worth N188.0 million matured at the end of the month and new issues of the same value were made. Treasury bills outstanding therefore remained unchanged at N616.0 million. Of the treasury bills outstanding, N506.3 million were taken up by the commercial banks and this was N7.7 million (1.5 per cent), less than the level at the end of the preceding month but N50.7 million (11.1 per cent), higher than the level a year earlier. The government held N14.4 million worth of treasury bills outstanding at the end of the month, indicating declines of N2.8 million (16.3 per cent) and N44.1 million (75.4 per cent), compared

with the preceding month and a year earlier, respectively. Central Bank holdings amounted to N1.1 million, showing a rise of N0.5 million (83.3 per cent), compared with the preceding month and a fall of N18.0 million (94.2 per cent), below the level recorded at the end of September, 1974.

Holdings by 'Others' amounted to N94.2 million, which was N10.0 million (11.9 per cent) and N11.4 million (13.8 per cent), higher than the respective levels a month and a year earlier.

Treasury certificates

Treasury certificates amounting to N8.0 million matured at the end of the month. This was less than the amount at the end of the preceding month by N4.0 million or 66.7 per cent but two times the level recorded at the end of September 1974. Treasury Certificates outstanding at the end of the month amounted to N266.0 million, showing declines of N8.0 million (2.9 per cent) and N20.0 million (7.0 per cent), compared with the levels at the end of the preceding month and a year earlier, respectively. Of the treasury certificates outstanding, the commercial banks holdings amounted to N248.6 million, indicating declines of N6.8 million (2.7 per cent) and a year earlier, respectively. The government held N11.0 million worth of the certificates, the same as in the preceding month but less than the level a year earlier by N12.4 million or 53.0 per cent. Holdings by acceptance houses advanced by N0.5 million (22.7 per cent), to N2.7 million. Compared with a year earlier, holdings by acceptance houses fell by N6.8 million or 71.6 per cent. Central Bank holdings remained unchanged at N2.7 million compared with the preceding month, although at that level, an increase of N2.1 million (350.0 per cent), was recorded, compared with a year earlier.

'Others' held N1.0 million worth of Treasury Certificates, representing declines of N1.7 million (63.0 per cent) and N1.3 million (56.5 per cent), below the respective levels a month and a year earlier.

Central Bank Rediscounts

Central Bank rediscounts amounted to N19.1 million, which was N4.8 million (33.6 per cent), higher than the level at the end of August but N16.6 million (46.5 per cent), less than the level at the end of September 1974.

Bank clearings

A total of 399.6 thousand cheques were cleared at the end of the month representing increases of 28.6 thousand (7.7 per cent) and 74.3 thousand

(22.8 per cent) compared with the preceding month and the end of September 1974, respectively. The value of the cheques cleared stood at N1,077.2 million, which was less than that of the previous month by N24.4 million or 2.2 per cent but substantially higher than the level a year earlier by N460.6 million or 74.7 per cent. On the average, 18.2 thousand cheques worth N49.0 million were cleared during the month compared with the daily average of 17.7 thousand cheques, worth N52.5 million and of 15.5 thousand cheques, worth N29.4 million cleared a month and a year earlier, respectively.

FLOW OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Transactions during the month resulted in a net outflow of N126.7 million, an improvement of N53.9 million over the level in the preceding month. However, the position is still a continuation of the successive monthly outflow of foreign exchange, started in May this year. During the corresponding period of last year there was a net inflow of N337.9 million.

Aggregate outflow stood at N425.9 million, representing a decline of 76.0 but an increase of N224.3 million over its respective levels in the preceding month, and a year earlier. The improvement in total payments was due to sactions from their respective levels in the previous month. However, compared with a year earlier, payments for merchandise imports and other transactions increased substantially, showing increases of N158.8 million for imports, and N27.million for other transactions.

Foreign exchange inflow, at N305.9 million, represents declines of 6.9 and 44.5 per cent, over the preceding month and September 1974 levels respectively. At N255.8 million, payments by the oil companies represented a decline of N227.5 million, over its level a year earlier.

Total receipts on accounts of exports in September was about double last month's level. Compared with a year earlier, export receipts declined by 7.9 per cent. The proportion of receipts from the sale of merchandise exports in total payments during the month was 7.4 per cent as against 3.5 per cent in August 1975.

External reserves

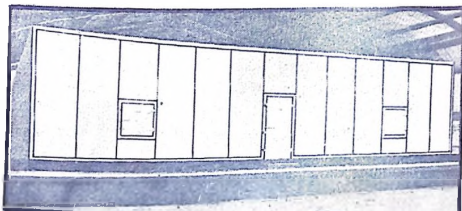
There was a decline in the country's holdings of gold and foreign exchange (including SDRs) from N3,523.6 million in August to N3,455.3 million in September. The decline was largely due to a fall of about N66.5 million in Central Bank's holding of gold and foreign exchange which stood at N3,365.6 million. Compared with a year earlier, that level of external reserves represented an improvement of N954.1 million.

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SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS IN OCTOBER 1975

Money Supply

At the end of October 1975, money supply totalled N1,942.0 million, representing increases of N40.5 million (2.1 per cent) and N855.9 million (78.8 per cent), above the respective levels a month and a year earlier. Net bank credit outstanding amounted to N522.3 million, indicating a rise of N33.8 million or 6.9 per cent compared with the previous month. Credit to the private sector stood at N1,537.1 million, which was N103.6 million (7.2 per cent) and N603.0 million (64.6 per cent) higher than the levels recorded at the end of the previous month and a year earlier, respectively. Credit to government was — N1,014.8 million compared with —N944.9 million and — N1,277.1 million recorded a month and a year earlier, respectively.

Commercial Bank Operations

Commercial bank loans and advance totalled N1,416.4 million, showing increases of N197.0 million (7.5 per cent) and N1,102.6 million (63.7 per cent), compared with the previous month and a year earlier, respectively. The deposit liabilities of the banks stood at N2,543.4 million, representing an increase of N60.7 million or 2.4 per cent compared with the previous month. The bank's liquid assets stood at N1,621.8 million, showing a rise of N26.6 million or 1.7 per cent above the level at the end of September. Their liquidity ratio was 63.8 per cent, compared with 64.3 per cent at the end of the previous month.

Commodity Prices

The index of world prices of Nigeria's selected agricultural commodities stood at 157.5 (1960 = 100), showing a decline of 1.7 per cent, compared with the preceding month. In comparison with October 1974, the index showed a fall of 30.8 per cent.

Foreign exchange transactions through the Central Bank resulted in a net inflow of N140.8 million in contrast with a net outflow of N67.9 million recorded at the end of the preceding month. Total official holdings of foreign exchange was N3,596.5 million at the end of October, showing increases of N140.8 million and N745.7 million, above the respective levels a month and a year earlier.

Treasury bills

Treasury bills totalling N236.0 million, matured at the end of the month and a new issues of the same value were made. Treasury bills outstanding

therefore remained at N616.0 million. Of the treasury bills outstanding, the Commercial banks held N502.8 million, showing a fall of N3.5 million, or 0.7 per cent, compared with the preceding month and a rise of N4.8 million or 0.9 per cent, compared with a year earlier. The Central Bank held N1.9 million, indicating a rise of N0.8 million or 72.7 per cent, above the level at the end of the previous month and a decline of N4.0 million, or 67.8 per cent below the level a year earlier. The government held N13.7 million worth of treasury bills and this was N0.7 million (4.9 per cent) and N5.5 million (28.6 per cent) less than the levels a month and a year earlier respectively. 'Others' held N97.6 million worth of the treasury bills, indicating a rise of N3.4 million or 3.6 per cent and of N5.1 million or 5.5 per cent., compared with the levels a month and a year earlier, respectively.

Treasury Certificates

Treasury certificates worth N6.0 million matured at the end of the month compared with N8.0 million and N10.0 million which matured at the end of the preceding month and a year earlier, respectively. Treasury certificates outstanding totalled N260.0 million, showing declines of N6.1 million (2.3 per cent) and N26.0 million (9.1 per cent), compared with the previous month and a year earlier respectively. Holdings of treasury certificates by the commercial banks amounted to N243.9 million, representing declines of N4.7 million (1.9 per cent) and N6.3 million (2.5 per cent) compared with the preceding month and October 1974, respectively. Holdings by the Central Bank remained at N2.7 million, as in the previous month, although compared with the level a year earlier, the bank's holding was up by N2.1 million or 350.0 per cent. The merchant banks held N1.2 million, which was N0.9 million or 33.3 per cent N7.8 million or 81.2 per cent, less than the respective levels a month and a year earlier. Holdings by government totalled N11.0 million and this was the same as in the previous month but N12.4 million or 53.0 per cent, less than the level a year earlier. 'Others' held N2.6 million worth of treasury certificates, showing declines of N0.4 million (40.0 per cent) and N1.6 million (72.7 per cent) compared with the previous month and a year earlier, respectively.

Central Bank Rediscounts

Rediscounts at the Central Bank, consisting only of treasury bills amounted to N25.9 million. This was N6.8 million (35.6 per cent) and

N3.0 million (13.1 per cent) respectively, higher than the levels a month and a year earlier.

Bank clearings

Cheques totalling 404.2 thousand were cleared at the end of the month representing increases of 4.6 thousand (1.2 per cent) and 35.1 thousand (9.5 per cent), compared with the levels a month and a year earlier, respectively. The value of the cheques claimed stood at N1,093.1 million, showing increases of N15.9 million or 1.5 per cent and N431.2 million or 65.1 per cent compared with the respective levels a month and a year earlier. On the average, 20.2 thousand cheques worth N54.6 million, were cleared daily during the month compared with the daily average of 18.2 thousand worth N49.0 million and of 18.4 thousand cheques worth N33.0 million, recorded a month and a year earlier, respectively.

Consumer Prices

Provisional figures indicate that there was an increase in the composite price index computed for the lower income group, at the end of September, compared with the preceding month. The composite price index stood at 305.0 (1960 = 100), showing an increase of 0.4 per cent above the level at the end of the preceding month. Increases were recorded in the prices of food, tobacco and kolanuts, transport, other purchases, clothing and other services. The prices of accommodation, drinks and fuel and light declined. In comparison with the level a year earlier, the all-commodities index rose by 40.6 per cent.

FLOW OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND EXTERNAL RESERVES OCTOBER 1975

Foreign exchange transactions in October, 1975 resulted in a net inflow of N140.8 million indicating a significant improvement over the large net outflow of N67.9 million recorded at the end of the previous month and a reversal of the series of net outflows since May this year. However, compared with the corresponding period of 1974, this level of inflow represented a shortfall of N208.5 million.

Aggregate receipts of foreign exchange during the month rose by 184.5 and N23.2 million respectively, compared with September, 1975 and October, 1974. The rise in the total inflow was as a result of increases of 175.2 and N14.7 million in the country's earnings from the oil sector and other transactions. Earnings from the sale of merchandise exports fell by N9.1 million compared with the previous month.

At N401.7 million, total outflow declined by N24.2 million, compared with the preceding month but increased by N231.7 million over the level a year earlier. The reduction in total payments was due mainly to a drop in payments for merchandise imports which fell by N24.4 million from its September 1975 level.

External Reserves

Total official holdings of external reserves increased during the month by N140.8 million to N3,596.5 million, compared with the previous month. At the level, the reserves were N745.7 million higher than the level a year earlier.

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- ii) Maintenance of external reserves.
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- v) Promotion of monetary stability and a sound financial structure in Nigeria.
- vi) Administration of Exchanging Control in Nigeria

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Deputy Governor: *Mr. O.O. Vincent*

4. Name of the Secretary to the Board:

Mr. A. O. Durojaye

5. Name of the Chief of Banking Operations: *Alhaji A.O.G. Otiti*

6. Other members of the Board of Directors:

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- (ii) Dr. S. U. Ugoh
- (iii) Dr. S.E.A. Ewa
- (iv) Dr. S. Kumo
- (v) Mr. H. Zayyad.

African Continental Bank Ltd.

Incorporated in Nigeria in 1937. Present name registered in 1948. Head Office: 148, Broad Street, Lagos.

Branches at:

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Local Head Office:

40 Marina, Lagos

Branches at:

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Bank of America (Nig.) Limited

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Local Head Office:

136, Broad Street, Lagos.

Bank of India Limited

Established in 1906.

Head Office:

70-80 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay, India.

Local Head Office:

36/38 Balogun Square, Lagos.

United Bank for Africa (Nigeria) Limited

A public company incorporated in Nigeria in 1961. It took over the Nigerian branches of the British and French Bank Limited, on October 3, 1961.

Head Office:

127/129 Broad Street, Lagos.

Branches at:

Apapa, Ebute-Metta, Ibadan, Ikeja, Kaduna, Kano, Lagos (two), Port Harcourt (two), Aba, Benin, Enugu, New Busa, Kainji, Ijora, Ilupeju, Maiduguri, Warri, Zaria, Yaba, Idumagbo.

Wema Bank Limited

A private company incorporated in Nigeria in 1945.

Head Office: 168 Strachan Street, Ebute-Metta, Lagos.

Branches at:

Abeokuta, Ago-Iwoye, Ebute-Metta, Ifo, Ijebu-Igbo, Mushin, Odogbolu, Shagamu, Ibadan, Ikeja, Tinubu Square, Lagos.

The New Nigeria Bank Limited

Established in February 1971.

Head Office: Benin City.

Branches at:

Agbor, Auchi, Benin (two), Lagos, Sapele, Warri, Ubaja (mobile), Jos and Ughelli.

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England—Barclays Bank Ltd., London

France—Banque Nationale de Paris

Canada—Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal

Italy—Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Rome

England—Midland Bank Ltd., London

France—Credit Lyonnais S. A. Paris

Canada—Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

Germany—Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, Dusseldorf

France—Societe Generale, Paris

Japan—Sumitomo Bank Ltd., Osaka

Japan—Fuji Bank Ltd., Tokyo

Germany—Deutsche Bank, A.G., Frankfurt/Main.

Canada—Bank of Montreal

England—Lloyds Bank Ltd., London

Japan—Mitsubishi Bank Ltd., Tokyo.

Japan—Sanwa Bank Ltd., Osaka

Italy—Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan.

Japan—Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd., Tokyo.

Italy—Credito Italiano, Milan.

Germany—Dresdner Bank A.G., Frankfurt/Main.

England—Westminster Bank Ltd., London

Australia—Commonwealth Banking Corp., Sydney

Canada—Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto

England—National Provincial Bank Ltd., London

Italy—Banco di Roma, Rome

Japan—Tokai Bank Ltd., Nagoya

England—Barclays Bank D.C.O., London

Japan—Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd., Tokyo

Japan—Mitsui Bank Ltd., Tokyo

Japan—Dai-Ichi Bank, Ltd., Tokyo

Germany—Commerzbank A. G., Dusseldorf

Switzerland—Union Bank of Switzerland, Zurich

Japan Daiwa Bank Ltd., Osaka

Japan—Nippon Kangyo Bank Ltd., Tokyo

Canada—Toronto-Dominion Bank, Toronto

Switzerland—Swiss Bank Corp., Basle

Brazil—Banco do Brasil, S. A., Brasilia

Switzerland—Swiss Credit Bank, Zurich

Italy—Banco di Napoli, Naples

Netherlands—Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam

NIGERIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD.

Address: Mandilas House, 96/102, Yaki Gwon Street, P.O. Box 2357, Lagos.
Telephone: 57630.

History: The Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Limited was established January 22, 1964, through the reconstruction of the Investment Company of Nigeria Limited (ICON) which was incorporated in 1959 as an industrial development finance company.

Bank of the North Limited

A public company incorporated in Nigeria in 1959.

Head Office:

9D Civic Centre, Kano.

Branches at:

Apapa, Jos, Kaduna, Lagos, Zaria, Sokoto, Maiduguri, Kano, Gombe, Kafanchan, Potiskum, Gusau, Keffi, Ibadan, Ilorin.

Co-operative Bank of Eastern Nigeria Limited.

A public company incorporated in Nigeria in 1961.

Head Office:

Enugu.

Branches at:

Lagos, Port Harcourt, Aba, Abakaliki, Alikpo, Awka, Nkwere, Onitsha, Ohafia, Owerri.

Co-operative Bank Limited.*Head Office:*

Co-operative Buildings, New Court Road, Ibadan.

Branches at:

Akure, Ife, Lagos, Abeokuta, Ado-Ekiti, Benin, Eruwa, Ibadan, Idanre Ikirun, Ile Oluji, Marina (Lagos), Owo Shaki, Yaba.

International Bank For West Africa

A public company incorporated in France in 1901.

Head Office:

9, Avenue de Messine Paris.

Local Head Office:

30, Hadejia Road Kano.

Branches at:

Apapa, Aba, Kano, Lagos and Port Harcourt.

Mercantile Bank of Nigeria Limited

Established July 1971.

Head Office:

1 Barrack Road Calabar.

Branches at:

Ikem, Oron, Uyo and Opobo.

National Bank of Nigeria Limited

A public company incorporated in Nigeria in 1933.

Head Office:

82/86 Broad Street, Lagos.

Branches at:

Aba, Abeokuta, Ado-Ekiti, Agege, Akure, Apapa, Badagry, Benin, Ede, Ibadan, Ife, Ijebu-Ode, Ikole-Ekiti, Ilaro, Ilesha, Iwo, Jos, Kano, Lagos (three), Ogbomoshos Okitipupa, Ondo, Oshogbo, Owo, Oyo, Port Harcourt, Sapele, Shagamu, Warri, Yaba, Zaria, Enugu, Ikeja, Ikorodu, Ilorin, Ilupeju, Ikere-Ekiti, Kabba, Kaduna, Keffi, Lokoja, Maiduguri, Okene, Oyingbo, Shaki, Marina (Lagos).

Pan African Bank Limited

Established September 1971.

Head Office: Port Harcourt.

Branches at:

Bonny, Bori in Ogoni Division, Alesa Eleme, Kano.

The Post-Office Savings Bank

Apart from the normal postal and telecommunication services being rendered by the Posts and Telegraphs section of the Ministry of Communications, the P and T also operates a savings Bank in all its main post offices.

The Post Office Savings Bank is operated almost like those of the commercial Banks. Savings bank facilities have been extended to some postal agencies. Like the commercial banks, the Post Office Savings Bank's excess funds are invested in various government securities.

Standard Bank Nigeria Limited

A public company incorporated in the United Kingdom in 1894.

Head Office:

37 Gracechurch Street London E.C.3.

Local Head Office:

35 Marina Lagos.

Branches at:

Aba (two), Abeokuta, Agbor, Agege, Apapa, Benin (two), Bukuru, Calabar, Enugu, Gashua, Gidam, Gombe, Gusau, Ibadan (five), Ikere, Ikeja, Ikot Ekpene, Ilesha, Jos (two), Kaduna (three), Kano (three), Kontagora, Lagos (five), Maiduguri, Malumfashi, Nguru, Ogbomoshos, Onitsha (two), Oshogbo, Owo, Port Harcourt (two), Sapele (two), Shagamu, Sokoto, Surulere, Ebute-Metta, Ilupeju, Kaura Namoda, Umuahia-Ibeku, Uyo, Warri, Zaria (two), Oyo, Potiskum, Ughelli, Yaba, Ilorin.

Functions: N. I. D. B. provides medium and longterm finance to enterprises in Nigeria, which are owned and managed by the private sector and which, by its nature and size, will make some contribution to the economic development of Nigeria. It finances projects sponsored and controlled by Government, provided they are operated as independent enterprises on commercial basis. It also finances tourism which includes the building and equipment of hotels of international standard. N. I. D. B. normally limits its operations to the manufacturing and mining as well as agro — allied industries, but will assist clients in locating technical and Managerial advice and services in executing the feasibility studies and financial planning or in the running of industrial concerns

Chairman: Alhaji Jalo Waziri

Managing Director: Silas Bandele Daniyan

Secretary: Olukayode Olawole Ogunmekan.

Other Directors:

1. A. M. Joda
2. P.M. Mathew
3. C.E. Okobi
4. S.O. Asabia
5. E.C. McNestry
6. M. Lewis (Jr.)
7. D.B. Lloyd
8. H. Sekinde
9. E.N. Ukochio
10. Hans van den Houten.
11. P. M. Matthew
12. C. E. Okobi

NIGERIAN AGRICULTURAL BANK LTD.

Address: P.M.B. 2155,
18/19, Ahmadu Bello Way,
Kaduna.

Phone: 23551 Ext. 290

Telegrams: NAGRIBANK

Date Established: 1973

Authorised Capital: ₦1,000,000

Objectives:

The long-term objective of NAB is to provide credit and loans for development



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and thereby enhance the level and quality of agricultural production, including the following: horticulture, poultry, farming, pig breeding, fisheries, forestry and timber production, animal husbandry and any other type of farming, as well as storage, distribution and marketing of such production in Nigeria.

Aim:

The aim of the bank is to improve rural life and the agricultural economy of the country by booking income and purchasing power of the rural population.

The Nigerian Agricultural Bank Limited also plans to increase the volume of lending resources to the agricultural and livestock sectors by starting a number of rural savings schemes, at a later date.

Directors:

1. Dr. W.O. Uzoaga (*Chairman*)
2. H. A. Ejueyitchie
3. E.A.O. Fashoro
4. O. Olashore
5. A.O.G. Otiti *Central Bank*
6. W. Samaila
7. Mr. Musa Bello
(Alternate Mr. C. O. Olutola) *Min. of Finance*
8. Mr. I. J. Ebong
(Alternate E. O. Ayo) *Min. of Econ. Dev.*
9. Mr. B. S. Olorunfoba
(Alternate G. O. Okin) *Min. of Agric.*

NIGERIAN BANK FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Address: No. 3, Prison Street, P.O. Box 4424, Lagos.

Phone: 53917, 51597

Date established: April 2, 1973

Principal Functions:

The principal functions of the NBFI include the provision of equity capital and funds by way of loans to indigenous persons, institutions and organisations for medium and long-term investments in industry and Commerce; the performance of all aspects of merchant banking, and the conduct of other banking and commercial business as deemed appropriate.

Capital Resources:

The Authorised Capital of the Bank is ₦50 million which comprises 500,000 shares of ₦100 each. Of this, ₦10 million has been paid up its share holders — Government of the Federation of Nigeria (60%) and Central Bank of Nigeria (40%).

In addition to its Equity Capital, the Bank has the facility of a loan Capital to be provided by the Federal Government, the Central Bank of Nigeria, and other approved financial Institutions, as becomes necessary for the exercise of its functions.

Principles governing the Bank's Operations:

While medium and long-term loans to indigenous persons, including institutions, will be granted, especially in furtherance of the Indigenisation Decree, during the Bank's first phase of operations, such loans and credit facilities will also be available in respect of other viable businesses and projects, including expansions of existing businesses and new projects. The Bank will not normally engage in financing

(a) Real Estate Business:

(b) Bulk advances to any entity, including State Governments (Loans made by the Bank shall be in respect of specific viable projects);

(c) Infra-structure, such as roads, schools, and hospitals; and

(d) Mining businesses.

The Bank also will not normally grant applications for Loans below ₦20,000.

BOARD MEMBERS:

1. Mallam Musa Bello (*Chairman*) — *Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Finance, Lagos*
2. Mr. I. J. Ebong — *Fed. Min. of Econ. Dev. & Reconstruction, Lagos.*
3. Mr. R.A. Lawal — *Central Bank of Nig., Lagos.*
4. Mr. V. I. Bello — *Nigeria Enterprises Promotion Board, 15/19 Keffi Street, Lagos.*
5. Chief I. Idamiebi-Brown — *Mienengiya Chambers, 19 Liberation Drive, P.O. Box 21, Port Harcourt.*
6. Mr. S.P.C. Udezue — *7, Soleye Crescent Surulere, Lagos.*
7. Mr. S.B. Daniyan — *Nig. Industrial Development Bank, Lagos.*
8. Mr. E. O. Omoyele — *Fed. Ministry of Finance, Lagos.*
9. Alhaji Abubakar Alhaji — *Federal Ministry of Trade, Lagos.*
10. Mr. C.E. Okobi (*Managing Director*) — *Nig. Bank of Comm. & Ind., Lagos.*
11. Mr. A.N. Nwadike (*Secretary*) — *Nig. Bank for Comm. & Ind., Lagos.*

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NIGERIA GOES METRIC

Nigeria goes metric because more than 70% of the countries in the world have adopted this system and many of these countries are trading partners with Nigeria.

The change over to metric commenced on January 1, 1973. As from that date, all equipment and products calibrated or marked imperial units carried also the metric conversion of such calibrations and markings. And all imperial units ceased to be legal on January 1, 1974.

HIGHER NUMERALS

	U.S.A.; France	Nigeria, Great Britain, other European countries
1,000,000	Million	Million
1,000,000,000	Billion	Thousand millions
1,000,000,000,000	Trillion	Billion
1,000,000,000,000,000	Quadrillion	Thousand billions.
1,000,000,000,000,000,000	Quintillion	Trillion.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES METRIC SYSTEM; SOUND BARRIER

TABLES OF METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

LINEAR MEASURE

10 millimeters (mm)	= 1 centimeter (cm)
10 centimeters	= 1 decimeter (dm)
	= 100 millimeters
10 decimeters	= meter (m) = 1,000 millimeters
10 meters	= 1 dekameter (dam)
10 dekameters	= 1 hectometer (hm) = 100 meters
10 hectometers	= 1 kilometer (km) = 1,000 meters

AREA MEASURE

100 square millimeters (mm ²)	= 1 square centimeter (cm ²)
10,000 square centimeters	= 1 square meter (m ²) = 1,000,000 square millimeters
100 square meters	= 1 are (a)
10 ares	= 1 hectare (ha) = 10,000 square meters
100 hectares	= 1 square kilometer (km ²) = 1,000,000 square meters

VOLUME MEASURE

10 milliliters (ml)	= 1 centiliter (cl)
10 centiliters	= 1 deciliter (dl) = 100 milliliters
10 deciliters	= 1 liter (l) = 1,000 milliliters

10 deciliters	= 1 liter - 1000 milliliters
10 liters	= 1 dekaliter (dal)
10 dekaliters	= 1 hectoliter (hl) = 100 liters
10 hectoliters	= 1 kiloliter (kl) = 1,000 liters

CUBIC MEASURE

1,000 cubic millimeters (mm ³)	= 1 cubic centimeter (cm ³)
1,000 cubic centimeters (cm ³)	= 1 cubic decimeter (dm ³) = 1,000 cubic millimeters
1,000 cubic decimeters	= 1 cubic meter (m ³) = 1 stere = 1,000,000 cubic centimeters = 1,000,000,000 cubic millimeters

WEIGHTS

10 milligrams (mg)	= 1 centigram (cg)
10 centigrams	= 1 decigram (dg) = 100 milligrams
10 decigrams	= 1 gram (g) = 1,000 milligrams
10 grams	= 1 dekagram (dag)
10 dekagrams	= hectogram (hg) = 100 grams
10 hectograms	= 1 kilogram (kg) = 1,000 grams
10 hectograms	= 1 kilogram (kg) = 1,000 grams
1,000 kilograms	= 1 metric ton (t)

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS — LENGTH

METRE (M)	YARD	YARD	METRE (M)
1	1 1/10 or 1.1	1	9/10 or 0.9
2	2 1/5 or 2.2	2	1 4/5 or 1.8
3	3 3/10 or 3.3	4	2 7/10 or 2.7
4	4 2/5 or 4.4	3	3 7/10 or 3.7
5	5 1/2 or 5.5	5	4 3/5 or 4.6
6	6 3/5 or 6.6	6	5 1/2 or 5.5
7	7 7/10 or 7.7	7	6 2/5 or 6.4
8	8 7/10 or 8.7	8	7 3/10 or 7.3
9	9 4/5 or 9.8	9	8 1/5 or 8.2
10	10 9/10 or 10.9	10	9 1/10 or 9.1
20	21 8/10 or 21.9	20	18 3/10 or 18.3
40	43 7/10 or 43.7	40	36 3/5 or 36.6
60	65 3/5 or 65.6	60	54 9/10 or 54.9
80	87 1/2 or 87.5	80	73 1/5 or 73.2
100	109 2/5 or 109.4	100	91 2/5 or 91.4
200	218 7/10 or 218.7	200	182 9/10 or 182.9
400	437 2/5 or 437.4	400	365 4/5 or 365.8
600	656 1/5 or 656.2	600	548 3/5 or 548.6
800	874 9/10 or 874.9	800	731 1/2 or 731.5
1000	1093 3/5 or 1093.6	1000	914 2/5 or 914.4
1 km	5/8 or .6 Mile	1.Mile	13/5 km or 1.6
1 Inch	= 2.5 CENTIMETRES		
1 Foot	= 30.5 CENTIMETRES		
1/2 Yard	= 23 CENTIMETRES		
1 Yard	= 46 CENTIMETRES		

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Enugu, Aba, Owerri, Onitsha, Nsukka, Port Harcourt, Kaduna.

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MASS AND WEIGHT

Kilogramme (Kg.)	Pound	Pound	Kilogramme (Kg.)
1	2 1/5 or	2.2	1 454 grammes
2	4 2/5 or	4.4	2 9/10 kg or .9 kg
3	6 3/5 or	6.6	3 1 2/5 .. or 1.4 ..
4	8 4/5 or	8.8	4 1 4/5 .. or 1.8 ..
5	11 or	11.0	5 2 3/10 .. or 2.3 ..
6	13 1/5 or	13.2	6 2 7/10 .. or 2.7 ..
7	15 2/5 or	15.4	7 3 1/5 .. or 3.2 ..
8	17 3/5 or	17.6	8 3 3/5 .. or 3.6 ..
9	19 4/5 or	19.8	9 4 1/10 .. or 4.1 ..
10	22 or	22.0	10 4 1/2 .. or 4.5 ..
20	44 1/10 or	44.1	20 9 1/10 .. or 9.1 ..
40	88 1/5 or	88.2	40 18 1/10 .. or 18.1 ..
60	132 3/10 or	132.3	60 27 1/5 .. or 27.2 ..
80	176 2/5 or	176.4	80 36 3/10 .. or 36.3 ..
100	220 1/2 or	220.5	100 45 2/5 .. or 45.4 ..
200	440 9/10 or	440.9	200 90 7/10 .. or 90.7 ..
400	881 4/5 or	881.8	400 181 2/5 .. or 181.4 ..
600	1322 4/5 or	1322.8	600 272 1/5 .. or 272.2 ..
800	1763 7/10 or	1763.7	800 362 9/10 .. or 362.9 ..
1000	2204 3/5 or	2204.6	1000 453 3/5 .. or 453.6 ..
(1 ton)		(.98 ton)	2000 907 1/5 .. or 907.2 ..
			2240 1016 .. or 1016 ..
		(1 ton)	(1.02 tonne) ..

1 Pound	=	113 grammes
1 Pound	=	227 grammes
1 Ounce	=	28.3 grammes

VOLUME

Litres (L)	Gallons	Gallons	Litres (L)
1	1/5 or	.2	1 4 1/2 or 4.5
2	2/5 or	.4	2 9 1/10 or 9.1
3	7/10 or	.7	3 13 3/5 or 13.6
4	9/10 or	.9	4 18 1/5 or 18.2
5	1 1/10 or	1.1	5 22 7/10 or 22.7
6	1 3/10 or	1.3	6 27 3/10 or 27.3
7	1 1/2 or	1.5	7 31 4/5 or 31.8
8	1 4/5 or	1.8	8 36 2/5 or 36.4
9	2 or	2	9 40 9/10 or 40.9
10	2 1/5 or	2.2	10 45 1/2 or 45.5
20	4 2/5 or	4.4	20 90 9/10 or 90.9
30	4 3/5 or	6.6	30 136 2/5 or 136.4
40	8 4/5 or	8.8	40 181 4/5 or 181.8
50	11 or	11	50 227 3/10 or 227.3
100	22 or	22	60 272 4/5 or 272.8
200	44 or	44	80 363 7/10 or 363.7
400	88 or	88	100 454 3/5 or 454.6
500	110 or	110	200 909 1/5 or 909.2

1 Pint	=	3/5 Litre
1 Quart	=	1 1/10 Litres

DALTRADE (NIGERIA) LTD.

If you are interested in business with Poland please approach our office. Our main business line is an import of almost all goods from Poland. We are also exporters of Nigerian products.

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BUILDING: Building Glass including Window and Figured Glass.

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We co-operate with Nigerian Customers in all States of the Federation.

We offer also new products being of interest on the market:

New Measuring and Testing and Controlling Equipment, Lighting Glass, Latex Cups, Glass absorbing sun-rays, Easy Operated Calculators, Dry Batteries, Insulating Tapes, Tyres and Tubes, Candles, Feeding Bottles, Rat Traps, Rubber Balls and many others.

DALTRADE is the biggest importer of Calcium Carbide. We are one of the biggest in building glass business. Our Warehouses dispose of many goods from stock offering high quality service and immediate delivery.

Samples of various goods are displayed in our show-room at 12, Market Street can be viewed at this address.

Our highly qualified staff is always ready to serve you with all particulars required.

Our annual turnover exceeds ₦4,000,000

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

TABLES OF NIGERIA CUSTOMARY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

LINEAR MEASURE

12 inches (in.)	= 1 foot (ft)
3 feet	= 1 yard (yd)
5½ yards	= 1 rod (rd.) pole, or perch (16½ ft)
40 rods	= 1 furlong (fur.) = 220 yards = 660 feet
8 furlongs	= 1 statute mile (mi) = 1,760 yards = 5,280 ft.
3 miles	= 1 league = 5,280 yards = 15,840 ft
6,076,11549 feet	= 1 international Nautical Mile

AREA MEASURE

144 square inches	= 1 square foot (ft)²
9 square feet	= 1 square yard (yd)²
	= 1,296 square inches
30½ square yards	= 1 square rod (rd.)²
	= 272½ square feet
160 square rods	= 1 acre = 4,840 square ft
	yards = 43,560 square
640 acres	= 1 square mile (mi)²
1 mile square	= 1 section (of land)
6 miles square	= 1 township = 36 sections = 36 square miles

CUBIC MEASURE

1,728 inches (in)³	= 1 cubic foot (ft)³
27 cubic feet	= 1 cubic yard (yd)³

GUNTER'S OR SURVEYORS' CHAIN MEASURE

7.92 inches (in.)	= 1 link
100 links	= 1 chain (ch) = 4 rods = 66 feet
80 chains	= 1 statute mile (mi) = 320 rods = 5,280 ft

LIQUID MEASURE

When necessary to distinguish the liquid pint or quart from the dry pint or quart, the word "liquid" or the abbreviation "liq" should be used in combination with the name or abbreviations of the liquid unit.

4 gills	= 1 pint (pt) = 28.875 Cub. ins.
2 pints	= 1 quart (qt.) = 57.75 cubic inches
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (gal.) = 231 cubic inches
3 pints	= 32 gills

DRY MEASURE

When necessary to distinguish the dry pint or quart from the liquid pint or quart, the word "dry" should be used in combination with the name or abbreviation of the dry unit.

2 pints (pt.)	= 1 quart (qt.) = 67,2006 cubic in.
8 quarts	= 1 peck (pk) = 537,605 cubic inches = 16 pints
4 pecks	= 1 bushel (b) = 2,150.42 cubic inches = 32 quarts

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT

When necessary to distinguish the avoirdupois ounce or pound from the troy ounce or pound, the Word "avoirdupois" or the abbreviation "avdp" should be used in combination with the name or abbreviation of the avoirdupois unit.

(The "grain" is the same in avoirdupois and troy weight).

27 11/32 grains	= 1 dram (dr.)
16 drams	= 1 ounce (oz) = 437½ grains
16 ounces	= 1 pound (lb) = 256 drams = 7,000 grains
100 pounds	= 1 hundredweight (cwt.)
20 hundredweights	= 1 ton = 2,000 pounds
In "gross" or "long" measure, the following values are recognized:	
112 pounds	= 1 gross or long hundredweight.
20 gross or long hundredweights	= 1 gross or long ton = 2,240 pounds.

When the terms "hundredweight" and "ton" are used unmodified, they are commonly understood to mean the 100-pound hundredweight and the 2,000-pound ton, respectively. These units may be designated "net" or "short" when necessary to distinguish them from the corresponding units in gross or long measure.

TROY WEIGHT

24 grains	= 1 pennyweight (cwt.)
20 pennyweights	= 1 ounce troy (oz t) = 48 grains
12 ounces troy	= 1 pound troy (lb t) = 240 pennyweights = 5,760 grains



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We like the idea of people coming together to discuss matters of mutual interest. We applaud the idea of planned co-operation for the benefit of all.

We put these principles into practice at our 87 branches in the Federal Republic of Nigeria. That is why we are one of the leading Banks in the country

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MATHEMATICAL FORMULAE

To find the AREA of a:

- Circle—Multiply the square of the diameter by 785398 (usually 7854)
 Rectangle—Multiply the length of the base by the height
 Sphere (surface)—Multiply the square of the radius by 3 1416 and multiply by 4
 Square—Square the length of one side
 Trapezoid—Add the two parallel sides, multiply by the height and divide by 2
 Triangle—Multiply the base by the height and divide by 2

To find the VOLUME of a:

- Cube—Cube the length of one edge
 Cylinder—Multiply the square of the radius of the base by 3 1416 and multiply by the height.
 Pyramid—Multiply the area of the base by the height and divide by 3
 Rectangular Prism—Multiply the length by the width by the height.
 Sphere—Multiply the cube of the radius by 3 1416 multiply by 4 and divide by 3

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

CHEMICAL ELEMENTS, ATOMIC WEIGHTS

Atomic weights based on the exact number 12 as the assigned atomic mass of the principal isotope of carbon, carbon 12 are provided

For the radioactive elements with the exception of uranium and thorium, the mass number of either the isotope of longest half-life (marked with a star) or the better known isotope (marked with two stars) is given

Chemical element	Symbol	Atomic number	Atomic weight
Actinium	Ac	89	227*
Aluminum	Al	13	26.9815
Americium	Am	95	243*
Antimony	Sb	51	121.75
Argon	Ar	18	39.948
Arsenic	As	33	74.9216
Astatine	At	85	210*
Barium	Ba	56	137.34
Berkelium	Bk	97	247*
Beryllium	Be	4	9.0122
Bismuth	Bi	83	208.980
Boron	B	5	10.811a
Bromine	Br	35	79.904b
Cadmium	Cd	48	112.40
Calcium	Ca	20	40.08
Californium	Cf	98	249**
Carbon	C	6	12.01115a
Cerium	Ce	58	140.12
Cesium	Cs	55	132.905
Chlorine	Cl	17	35.453b
Chromium	Cr	24	51.996b
Cobalt	Co	27	58.9332
Copper	Cu	29	63.546b
Curium	Cm	96	247*
Dysprosium	Dy	66	162.50
Einsteinium	Es	99	254*
Erbium	Er	68	167.26
Europium	Eu	63	157.96

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AND 9 IBADAN ROAD SABONGARI, KANO

Chemical element	Symbol	Atomic number	Atomic weight
Fermium.....	Fm	100	257*
Fluorine.....	F	9	18.9984
Francium.....	Fr	87	223*
Gadolinium.....	Gd	64	157.25
Gallium.....	Ga	31	69.72
Germanium.....	Ge	32	72.59
Gold.....	Au	79	196.967
Hafnium.....	Hf	72	178.49
Helium.....	He	2	4.0026
Holmium.....	Ho	67	164.930
Hydrogen.....	H	1	1.00797a
Indium.....	In	49	114.82
Iodine.....	I	53	126.9044
Iridium.....	Ir	77	192.2
Iron.....	Fe	26	55.847b
Krypton.....	Kr	36	83.80
Lanthanum.....	La	57	138.91
Lawrencium.....	Lr	103	256*
Lead.....	Pb	28	207.19
Lithium.....	Li	3	6.939
Lutetium.....	Lu	71	174.97
Magnesium.....	Mg	12	24.312
Manganese.....	Mn	25	24.9380
Mendelevium.....	Md	101	258*
Mercury.....	Hg	80	200.59
Molybdenum.....	Mo	42	95.94
Neodymium.....	Nd	60	144.24
Neon.....	Ne	10	20.183
Neptunium.....	Np	93	237*
Nickel.....	Ni	28	58.71
Niobium (Form. Columbium)	Nb	41	92.906
Nitrogen.....	N	7	14.0067
Nobelium.....	No	102	255*
Osmium.....	Os	76	190.2
Oxygen.....	O	8	15.9994a
Palladium.....	Pd	46	106.4
Phosphorus.....	P	15	30.9738
Platinum.....	Pt	78	195.09
Plutonium.....	Pu	94	242**
Polonium.....	Po	84	210**
Potassium.....	K	19	39.102
Praseodymium.....	Pr	59	140.907
Protactinium.....	Pa	91	231*
Promethium.....	Pm	61	147
Radium.....	Ra	88	226*
Radon.....	Rn	86	222*
Rhenium.....	Re	75	186.2
Rhodium.....	Rh	45	102.905
Rubidium.....	Rb	37	85.47



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Ikeja Industrial Estate,
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Telephone 33697.

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DENSITY OF GASES AND VAPOURS

Gas	WL	Gas	WL	Gas	WL
Acetylene.....	1.171	Ethylene.....	1.280	Methyl fluoride.....	1.545
Alr.....	1.293	Fluorine.....	1.698	Mono methylamine....	1.38
Ammonia.....	.759	Hellum.....	.178	Neon.....	.800
Argon.....	1.784	Hydrogen.....	.090	Nitric oxide.....	1.341
Arsene.....	3.48	Hydrogen bromide....	3.50	Nitrogen (chem.).....	1.250
Butane-iso.....	2.60	Hydrogen chloride....	1.639	Nitrosyl chloride.....	2.99
Butane-n.....	2.519	Hydrogen iodide.....	5.724	Nitrous oxide.....	1.997
Carbon Monoxide....	1.250	Hydrogen sulfide.....	1.539	Oxygen.....	1.429
Carbon dioxide.....	1.977	Hydrogen selenide....	3.66	Phosphine.....	1.48
Carbon oxy sulfide..	2.72	Krypton.....	3.745	Propane.....	2.020
Chlorine.....	3.214	Methane.....	.717	Silicon tetrafluoride..	4.67
Chlorine monoxide..	3.89	Methyl chloride.....	2.25	Sulfur dioxide.....	2.927
Ethane.....	1.358	Methyl ether.....	2.091	Xenon.....	5.897

TEMPERATURE CONVERSION TABLE

For temperatures not shown. To convert Fahrenheit to Centigrade subtract 32 degree and multiply by 5, divide by 9; to convert Centigrade to Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 5 and add 32 degrees.

Centigrade	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Fahrenheit
-273.2	-459.7	-17.8	0	32	
-184	-300	-12.2	10	50	35.0
-169	-273	-6.67	20	68	98
-157	-250	-1.11	30	86	100
-129	-200	4.44	40	104	110
-101	-150	10.0	50	122	120
-73.3	-100	15.6	60	140	130
-45.6	-50	21.1	70	158	140
-40.0	-40	23.9	75	167	150
-34.4	-30	26.7	80	176	200
-28.9	-20	29.4	85	185	250
-23.3	-10	32.2	90	194	300
					572
					203
					208.4
					212
					230
					248
					266
					284
					302
					392
					482

Water boils at 212° Fahrenheit at sea level. For every 550 feet above sea level, boiling point of water is lower by about 1° Fahrenheit. Methyl alcohol boils at 148° Fahrenheit. Average, human oral temperature, 98.6° Fahrenheit. Water freezes at 32° Fahrenheit. Although "Centigrade" is still frequently used, the International Committee on Weights and Measures and the National Bureau of Standards have recommended since 1948 that this scale be called "Celsius."

ELECTRICAL UNITS

The watt is the unit expressing electrical power as horsepower (hp) represents power in mechanics; it is equal to the product of the volts (pressure) times amperes—(rate of flow). Thus, 2 volts times 2 amperes would give in a direct current circuit 4 watts.

A kilovolt is equal to 1,000 volts. A kilowatt is equal to 1,000 watts. A megawatt is equal to 1,000,000 watts.

Electrical energy is sold at so much per watt hour or more generally at a given amount per kilowatt hour—which means 1,000 watt hours.

This may represent 1 watt for 1,000 hours or 1,000 w. hrs for 1 hour, 746 watts are equal to one horsepower or inversely 1 kilowatt (kw) is equal to about 1 1/3 horsepower.

The horsepower represents the power required to lift a weight of 33,000 pounds 1 foot in 1 minute or 550 pounds 1 foot in 1 second.

The ohm is the unit of electrical resistance and represents the physical property of a conductor which offers a resistance to the flow of electricity, permitting just 1 ampere to flow at 1 volt of pressure.

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Lagos Tel: 21822

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

NIGERIA RAILWAY CORPORATION

Address: Ebute-Metta, Lagos,
Nigeria.

Telegrams: Railnews, Lagos.

Date Established: 1898.

History:

Railway construction in Nigeria commenced as early as 1898. From then the Railway undertaking was operated and managed as a Government Department until 1st October, 1955 when it was established as a public corporation. The Nigerian Railway Corporation with its headquarters in Lagos is headed by a Chairman appointed by the Federal Government, and its day-to-day operation and management come under a General Manager. The Railway with a staff strength of about 35,000 people is one of the largest employers of labour in the country.

To date, the railway system comprises a total of 3,505 kilometers route (2,178 miles) of 1067 mm (3ft 6ins) gauge and spans the States of Nigeria, except the **B**enue and **C**ross River States. The system is single-tracked and consists of two main routes linking the two major ocean ports of Lagos and Port Harcourt with the State capitals industrial and commercial centres in the country. The routes from Lagos and Port Harcourt meet at Kaduna from where the line runs further north to Kano and then to Nguru, near the border with the **N**iger Republic. A 643.74 kilometre (400 miles) route completed in 1964 branches from Kuru on the

Kafanchan - Jos Line runs through Bauchi to Maiduguri, capital of the **B**orno State, which is near the boarder with the **T**chad Republic.

Functions:

In addition to its multifarious functions, the Nigerian Railway Corporation provides a technically competent transportation service in pursuit of the country's socio-economic development. It also provides a dependable all-year low-cost mass transportation services including the transportation of heavy as well as special equipment machinery and so many other materials necessary for the construction of important projects in the country, like cement factories and electric transformer for the Kainji Dam.

The Railway also provides Limited (Stopping at "Limited" Stations) Local and Commuter passenger train services. Advance bookings for accommodation are required for intending first and second class passengers of Limited Trains. First class passenger coaches contain 2-berth and 4-berth accommodation each fitted with toilet and shower facilities. Full luggage allowances for passengers travelling first class is 101.6 kg (2 cwt); second class 50.8 kg. (1 cwt) and third class 25.4 kg. (56 lbs). Catering services are provided on limited and local passenger trains. Restaurant facilities are available for upper class passengers on Limited trains.

The principal commodities carried by the Railway include groundnuts, groundnut cake, groundnut oil, palm produce cotton, cement, sugar, salt, petroleum products, tin, columbite, hides and skins etc. The Railways also provide special equip-

ment and facilities for the transportation of out-of-gauge or special loads which in most cases can only go by this mode of transport. It handles substantial volume of transit traffics (imports and exports) for the neighbouring countries of Niger and Tchad.

In the year 1973/74, the Railways carried a total of 5,228,858 passengers and 1,645,930 tonnes (1,620,000 tons) of freight.

There are proposals to modernise the Nigerian Railway Corporation in both physical and manpower development aspects so that it can continue to cope with the increasing demands that are being made on it by the developing and dynamic Nigerian economy.

A provision of N885 million has been made for the development of the railway during the 1975-1980 Development Plan period. A new railway with a world standard gauge of 1435 mm (4ft 8½in.) is envisaged, while the present system will be strengthened to cope with increasing demand for rail facilities. Passenger Coaches and Diesel Locomotives are already on order.

Aim:

To promote and enhance Nigeria's economy and social Welfare, through the provision of efficient and reliable goods and Passenger train Services in the country.

BOARD MEMBERS

As at November 1, 1975

Alhaji Ibrahim Dasuki, C. O. N.
Baradon Sokoto — Chairman

Chief J. Kagbo-Omomadia

Mr. L. O. Lawal

Mr. J. A. Num

Mr. E. A. Nyon, B. A. (Econ).

Mr. B. E. Ogbuagu, O. O. N.

Alhaji Abdurrahman (Okone)

Mr. E. O. Omoyele, B. Sc. (Econ).

Engr. T. I. O. Nzegwu, B. Sc. (Eng.)

London, C. Eng., M.I.E.E., M. I. Mech.

N. I., Leco. E: A.M.B.I.N., F.C.I.T.

STAFF LIST

General Manager

Engr. T. I. O. Nzegwu, Bsc. (Eng.) C. Eng.

M. I. Mech. E., M.I.E.E., A. M. I. Loco.

E., T., F.C.I.T., M.B.I.M., T. Engr.

Assistant General Manager (Works and Operations)

Engr. J. K. Cole, B. Sc. (Hon.) Eng.

C. Eng., M. I. Mech. E., A. M. I. Loco.

E. MNSE.

Chief Superintendent

Mr. J. I. George

Chief Accountant

Mr. O. O. Kolawole, F.A. C.C.A. A.C.I.S.

Project (New Lines)

Engr. S. O. Omotosho, B. Sc. (Eng.)

M.I.C.E.

Chief Civil Engineer

Mr. A. O. Adewoyin, B. E. (Hons.)

M.I.C.E., C. Eng. M.N.S.E.

Chief Mechanical & Electrical Engineer

Mr. S. O. Akhidime, B.Sc. (Hons.) Eng.

C. Eng. M.W.S.E., G. I. Loco E., M. I.

Mech. E.

Chief Medical Officer

Dr. S. N. Khan, B.Sc (Hons), B. S.

F.R.S.T.M. & H.

Controller of Stores

Alhaji A. L. Ayorinde, M. Inst. PS.

Chief Public Relations Officer

Mr. J. E. O. Holloway, M.I.P.R.

Secretary to the Corporation

Mr. J. T. Duncan, (B.Sc. (Hons.)
Business.

District Manager (West)

Mr. N.C.U. Okoro, M.C.I.T.

District Manager (N/E)

Mr. K. A. Ekundayo

District Manager (East)

Mr. E. Ideozu

District Manager (North)

Alhaji S. U. Alkali, Bsc. (Eng.), M.I.C.E.

Legal Adviser

Mr. A. M. Akande, LL.B. (Hons.) B.J.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman

Dr. O. K. Ogan

Deputy Chairman

Alhaji Bagudu Shettima

Members

Alhaji Ali Rano

Alhaji Ladan Baki

Dr. Sambo Daju

Mr. Olubunmi Thomas

Mr. Michael O. Ani

Mr. M. Dara

Mr. M. Danmola

Mr. S. Idemyor

TIME-TABLE**LONG DISTANCE PASSENGER TRAIN****LAGOS—KANO (1 Kano Limited)**

MONDAY Depart Lagos 12.00 arrive
Kano TUESDAY 8.28 p.m.

WEDNESDAY depart Lagos 12.00 noon
arrive Kano THURSDAY 8.28 p.m.

FRIDAY depart Lagos 12.00 noon arrive
Kano SATURDAY 8.28 p.m.

KANO — LAGOS (2 Lagos Limited)

MONDAY depart Kano 10.00 a.m. arrive
Lagos TUESDAY 6.20 p.m.

WEDNESDAY depart Kano 10.00 a.m.
arrive Lagos THURSDAY 6.20 p.m.

FRIDAY depart Kano 10.00 a.m. arrive
Lagos SATURDAY 6.20 p.m.

LAGOS — PORT HARCOURT (3 Garden City Limited)

TUESDAY depart Lagos 12.00 noon arrive
Port Harcourt THURSDAY 5.00 p.m.

PORT HARCOURT — LAGOS (4 Western Limited)

FRIDAY depart Port Harcourt 12.00 noon
arrive Lagos SUNDAY 6.20 p.m.

LAGOS — JOS (5 Plateau Limited)

THURSDAY DEPART Lagos 12.00 noon
arrive Jos FRIDAY 11.56 p.m.

JOS — LAGOS (6 Federal Limited)

SUNDAY depart Jos 6.45 a.m. arrive Lagos
MONDAY 6.10 p.m.

LAGOS — MAIDUGURI (7 Maiduguri Mail).

SATURDAY depart Lagos 12.00 noon
arrive Maiduguri MONDAY 6.10 p.m.

MAIDUGURI — LAGOS (8 Lagos Mail)

WEDNESDAY depart Maiduguri 11.20 a.m.
arrive Lagos Friday 6.20 p.m.

PORT HARCOURT — KANO (9 Northern Mail).

TUESDAY depart Port Harcourt 12.00 noon
arrive Kano Wednesday 9.48 p.m.

KANO — PORT HARCOURT (10 Southern Mail).

THURSDAY depart Kano 10.00 a.m. arrive
Port Harcourt 7.30 p.m.

(Principal Stops are IBADAN, OFFA,
MINNA, KADUNA JUNCTION AND
KAFANCHAN).

RAILWAY ROUTES IN KILOMETRE
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Track 4,288 km
Gauge of Track 1.07 meters.

NIGERIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Address: Broadcasting House, Ikoyi,
P.M.B. 12504, Lagos.

Tel: All inquiry to:- B.H. 51480 4 Lines
N.B.C./TV 26390:

N.B.C. (Commercial) 25921

Date Established: 1st April, 1957.

History:

The Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation was established on the 1st of April, 1957, by Act No. 39 of 1956. It is owned and financed by the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The N.B.C. has a policy-making body, known as the Board of Governors, made up of nine members including the Secretary to the Corporation.

Before the Corporation came into existence broadcasting in Nigeria had been carried out by the Nigerian Broadcasting Service (N.B.S.), a Government Department.

Functions:

The N.B.C. provides broadcasting services by Radio and Television for reception both within and outside Nigeria. Also introduced into the network are the commercial and educational broadcasting services.

The objectives of the Corporation which were approved and adopted by the board of the Corporation are as follows:-

- (a) To provide efficient broadcasting services to the whole Federation of Nigeria, based on national objectives and aspirations; and to external audiences in accordance with Nigeria's foreign policy.
- (b) To provide a professional and comprehensive coverage of Nigerian culture through broadcasting; to promote cultural growth through research into indigenous culture, and to disseminate the results of such research.
- (c) To contribute to the development of Nigerian society, and to promote

national unity by ensuring a balanced presentation of views from all parts of Nigeria.

- (d) To ensure the prompt delivery of accurate information to the people.
- (e) To provide opportunities for the free enlightened and responsible discussion of important issues, and to provide a two-way contact between the public and those in authority.
- (f) To provide special broadcasting services in the field of education, and in all other areas where the national policy calls for special action.
- (g) To promote the orderly and meaningful development of broadcasting in Nigeria through technical improvements, the training of appropriate professional staff, programme and other exchange with other broadcasting organisation in the country.
- (h) To promote research into various aspects of the communications media and their effects on the Nigerian Society. (This will include audience research, the investigation of fresh methods of production, and the true indigenization of the broadcasting media).
- (i) To ensure that the facilities and techniques of broadcasting in Nigeria keep pace with developments in the world of communication (e.g. FM transmission, colour television, etc.)

BOARD MEMBERS

Chairman — G. A. Fatoye

Director-General — Mr. C. O. Kolade.

Ministry of Information—

Ministry of Finance — Mr. O. Okonkwo.

Ministry of External Affairs —

Mr. S. O. Ogunjuyigbe

Ministry of Education — Mr. F. Z. Gana.
 Ministry of Communications — Mr. I. O. Lasode.
 Secretary to the Corporation:
 F. O. Olaseinde

NIGERIAN ENTERPRISES PROMOTION BOARD

Address: 15-19 Keffi Street, South West
 Ikoyi, Lagos.
 Phone: 57699

Date Established: February 23, 1972.

History: The Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board was established in April 1972, in accordance with the provisions of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree No. 4, promulgated on the 28 of February, with retrospective effect from 23, February, 1972.

Functions: The Board's main functions as specified under Section 4 (2) of the Decree include the power to advance and develop the promotion of enterprises in which citizens of Nigeria shall participate fully and play dominant role. In addition, the Board has power:

- (a) to advise the Commissioner on clearly defined policy — guidelines for the promotion of Nigerian enterprises;
- (b) to determine any matter relating to business enterprises in Nigeria generally, in respect of commerce and industry which may be referred to it in accordance with any directive of the Commissioner; and
- (c) to perform such other functions as the Commissioner may determine, or as may be conferred on it by the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree or any other enactment.

Committees: The Board is assisted by Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Committees, established in each of the twelve States of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, whose main

functions as specified in section 4 (5) include:

- (a) to assist and advise the Board on the implementation of Decree No. 4 of 1972;
- (b) to ensure that the provisions of the Decree shall be complied with by any alien resident or carrying on business in the State;
- (c) to recommend to the Board such other measures as may be necessary in the opinion of the Committee to enable full effect to be given to the provisions of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree; and
- (d) to perform such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Board.

BOARD MEMBERS

The Secretariat of the Board is an arm of the Federal Ministry of Industries. The members of the Board are appointed by the Federal Commissioner for Industries and comprise:—

- (a) The Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Industries (Chairman)
- (b) One representative each of the following Federal Ministries
 - (i) Trade;
 - (ii) Finance;
 - (iii) Economic Development & Reconstruction; and
 - (iv) Internal Affairs.
- (c) Three representatives of development or investment agencies incorporated in Nigeria.
- (d) The Secretary of the Board is an official of the Federal Ministry of Industries.

Like the Board the State Enterprises Promotion Committee members include:

- (a) The Permanent Secretary responsible for Industries in the State who shall be the Chairman of the Committee;



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King Low Loader



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Richier Road Building Equipment



The Universal Loader



Zettelmeyer
Wheel Loaders
Road Rollers



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Lagos. Telephone: 45131, 45542 & 48074
Apapa, Ikeja, Kano, Enugu, Port Harcourt,
Benin, Calabar

- (b) An officer in the State Ministry of Trade;
- (c) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the State;
- (d) Three other persons to be appointed by the State Commissioner or State Commissioners as the case may be for trade and industries and members of such Committee shall hold offices for such period as may be directed by the State Military Governor or the Administrator as in the East Central State.
- (e) The Secretary of each State Committee is usually an officer in the Ministry of Trade or Industry of the State or any other fit and competent person in the public service of the State appointed by the Military Governor or Administrator of the State.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CORPORATION OF NIGERIA

Address: 97-105 Broad Street
P.O. Box 1100, Lagos.
Telephone: 25311 (3) Lines.
Telegrams & Cables: NICON Lagos.

Date Established: 1st July 1969.

History & Functions: The National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria was established under the Provisions of Decree 22 of 1st July 1969, the date on which the Corporation commenced business. NICON is a Federal Government-owned statutory Corporation, set up to fulfil general insurance businesses, subject to the provisions of the Decree. Some of its functions include the following:

1. Power, both within and outside Nigeria, to carry on any class of insurance business, including life insurance business, and to insure and re-insure against loss of any kind arising from any risk or contingency and in respect of any matter whatsoever;
2. to insure any property of the Governments or any Statutory corporation;

3. To reinsure with any insurance company, reinsurance company or association of underwriters, any risk undertaken by the Corporation and for that purpose to enter into re-insurance contracts;
4. to act as insurance agent or insurance broker in relation to any insurance;
5. to assist in organising training schemes for employees of any registered insurer etc.

Branches: 24 NBC Road, P.M.B. 2036. Kaduna.

Telephone: 22325.

66/67, Hadeja Road, P.O. Box 2045, Kano. Tel. 5356.

37, Zik Avenue, P.O. Box 340, Enugu.
Bank Road, P.M.B. 5452, Ibadan.

BOARD MEMBERS:

Mallam Aliko M. Mohammed
(Chairman)

Permanent Secretaries — Federal Ministries of Trade, Finance, Economic Development;

Mr. P. C. E. Dumkwu;

Mr. A. A. A. Egunjobi;

Mr. R. U. Kalu;

Alhaji S. A. Shitta-Bay;

Mr. I. C. Ogbue (Secretary)

Mr. O. Lijadu (Ag. Managing Director)

NIGERIAN PRODUCE MARKETING COMPANY LTD.

Date Established: First incorporated in England in 1947.

Address: Constanza House 72 Campbell Street, Lagos.

Telephone: 25241.

BRIEF HISTORY

The Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited (N.P.M.C.) was first incorporated in England in 1947 and served as the overseas Selling Organisation of the four Marketing Boards which were set up in Nigeria between 1947 and 1949. These four Com-

modity Boards which were established to handle the main agricultural exports of Nigeria — cocoa, palm produce, groundnuts and cotton operated on a country-wide basis and were each responsible for the purchase, export, shipment and overseas sale of its particular produce.

In 1954, following changes in the Nigerian Constitution, these "Commodity" Marketing Boards were replaced by four all-purpose Regional Boards (The South Cameroons was then part of Nigeria) which were vested with statutory authority to purchase all the major export crops grown within their respective Regions. Soon afterwards, the Nigerian Central Marketing Board was formed with statutory powers to take over at the port of shipment, all the produce purchased by the Regional Boards and arrange for the overseas sales of such produce. Under this new arrangement, the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited in London continued to act as the Board's Selling Organisation, with a Board of Directors which included representatives of each of the Regional Marketing Boards.

Following further Constitutional revisions in 1958, the Nigeria Central Marketing was abolished and its main functions were taken over by a new Nigerian Produce Marketing Company with head quarters in Lagos. Under these arrangements, the Company which was eventually incorporated in England in 1947, was wound up, although the organisation was absorbed into that of the new Nigerian Company and continued to carry out the same work on its behalf as its London branch.

The London branch was eventually closed down on 30 September, 1963 and the Selling Organisation transferred to the Company's headquarters in Lagos on 1st October, 1963.

Functions

The main functions, power and duties of N.P.M.C. can be stated briefly as follows:—

- (a) to acquire from the Marketing Boards, any kind of produce purchased by them for export;
- (b) to make arrangements for the overseas sale of Marketing Boards' produce;
- (c) to issue instructions to the Marketing Boards or their servants and agents for the evacuation of produce to ports;
- (d) to arrange for the storage, in bulk of palm oil at the port of export;
- (e) to do all things necessary for the exporting, shipping and port storage of produce as well as accounting for sales proceeds.

Organisation

The N.P.M.C. is made up of four Departments to enable it to carry out its above stated functions and obligations successfully.

Sales Division

This Division which is headed by the Head of Sales and is responsible for the day-to-day selling arrangements of all produce handled by the Company consists of five sections viz — groundnuts, cocoa palm produce, cotton and minor oilseeds and Sales Promotions and Market Research.

Shipping Department

This is represented in all the major ports of Nigeria and is headed by the Shipping Manager. The Department is responsible for calling forward produce to ports and making arrangements for the shipping of produce to all parts of the World.

Accounts Department

This Department, headed by the Company Accountant, is responsible for accepting payments on sales contracts and accounting for proceeds to the Marketing Boards.

Administration Department

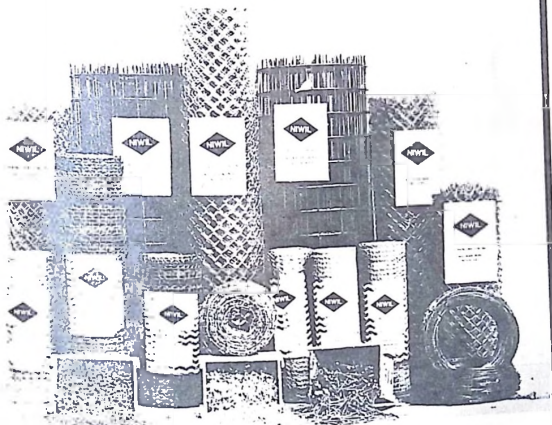
This Department headed by the Company Secretary, is responsible for all secretarial duties personnel matters as well as the custody and maintenance of all Company properties.

Trade:

Sales of Marketing Board commodities are made to all parts of the world but the countries of Western Europe constitute the main

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market for almost all commodities. The bulk of Nigerian cocoa, palm kernels, groundnuts and cotton-lint are sold to West European countries. Substantial tonnages of cocoa are sold annually to United States and Canada; and Japan accounts for the largest share of the market for cottonseed. U.S.S.R. and some other East European countries have, in recent years, increased the volume of their trade in Nigerian cocoa and there is a market in some of the East European countries for other commodities such as groundnuts and palm kernels.

Board Members

Mr. Olu Awotese	— <i>Secretary/Legal Adviser</i>
Mr. G. A. O. George	— <i>Gen. Manager</i>
Chief J. O. Onabajo	— <i>Chief Accountant</i>
Mr. P. O. Onyenyeonwu	— <i>Shipping Manager</i>
Mr. B. U. Danfulani	— <i>Head of Sales</i>

THE NIGERIAN PORTS AUTHORITY

Address: 26/28, Marina, Lagos.

Telephone: 55020

Date Established: 1st April, 1955

History

The Nigerian Ports Authority, which took over the operation of the ports of Nigeria in April, 1955, is a statutory corporation formed under the Ports Ordinance of 1954. The Authority is geared towards becoming financially self-supporting and throughout its 19 years of operation, it has been able to maintain consistently profitable results. During this period many improvements to facilities have been recorded, largely from profits which have been ploughed back into the business. Among such improvements, the following are notable examples: the deepening and night-lighting of Lagos Harbour; the purchase of new craft both large and small and the improvements on buildings, roads and rail tracks. The Authority has also provided more warehouses, with up-to-date mechanical cargo handling equipment.

In addition, considerable sums of money have been spent on staff welfare, the total strength of the Authority's Staff now number well over 10,000.

With the expanding economy of Nigeria and the resulting growth of imports and exports, the Ports have played their full role, and the increasing tonnages passing over the Authority's quays reflect the vital role played by the Authority in meeting the needs of the country.

Functions:

The principal functions of the Authority are the operation of the general cargo quays in Lagos (Apapa and Customs Quays) and Port Harcourt, in addition to the provision of harbour facilities throughout the eleven ports of the country. Lagos, Calabar, Port Harcourt, Akassa, Bonny, Burutu, Degema, Forcados, Koko, Sapele and Warri. Dredging, lighting, buoyage, and survey work, together with the operation of light houses around the coast of Nigeria form another important aspect of the Authority's responsibilities.

Board Members:

E. A. Osindero, O.O.N. (*Chairman*)
 Alhaji Bamanga M. Tukur — (*General Manager*)
 O. Oladitan, Esq.
 E. O. Omoyele, Esq.
 Engineer T.I.O. Nzegwu,
 J. E. K. Oyegun, Esq.
 A. Afolabi, Esq.
 F. A. Oruche

Fire Service:

The Authority maintains a full-time professional fire service aimed at providing suitable and adequate fire cover for ships and other harbour installations. The Service is regulated by its own — Discipline Code and Conditions of Service.

Ag. Gen. Manager: J. O. M. Bolande, Esq.
Secretary: F. A. Kehinde, Esq.

Ag. Deputy General Manager, Yekini S. Alafia

Asst. General Manager, (Adm.) F. N. Inek Esq.

Chief Fire Officer, E. A. Dada, Esq.

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P.M.B. 5290 Ibadan
Tel: 24046



19a Airport Road,
P.M.B. 3127 Kano
Tel: 4563

**NIGERIAN NATIONAL SUPPLY
COMPANY LIMITED.**

Address: 160, Awolowo Road, P.M.B.

12662, Ikoyi, Lagos, Nigeria.

Telephone: 24778

Cables/Telegrams: "PROCURERS".

Date Established: January 24, 1972.

History/Functions:

The Nigeria National Supply Company Limited is a Federal Government-owned Agency established for the procurement of supplies. It was incorporated as a limited liability company on January 24, 1972 with an authorized capital of ₦500,000 to be raised to ₦5,500,000 in the current financial year.

Some of its functions include meeting the stores requirements of all Government Ministries, Corporations and institutions. The Company also serves as an instrument of policy for price control and stabilization through the bulk purchasing and selling of goods that are scarce or whose prices have risen abnormally through hoarding.

Branches:

At present, the Company has opened branches in London, Port Harcourt and Kaduna. The Company however, hopes to open branches in all the States of the Federation while plan for additional overseas branches to handle overseas purchases and forwarding are underway

Board of Directors:

Chief Charles Samson Sankey —
(Chairman)

Alhaji Jibrin Salihu

Mr. M.O.D. Oshosanwo

Mr. P. A. Ogwuma

Mr. Z. O. Mowaye

Lady Bella Manuwa

The board also includes representatives of the Nigerian Co-operative Movement, (Alhaji Saiyadi Ringim and Mr. S. A. Fagbemi); a representative of the Armed Forces, Lt. Col. M. Nassarawa; and representatives of the Federal Ministries of Co-operatives and Supply, Finance, Trade, Transport and Industries.

**THE NIGERIAN NATIONAL OIL COR-
PORATION**

Address: 42/44, Warehouse Road, P.M.B.
12650, Apapa, Lagos

Telephone: 47519

Cables: NNOC Lagos.

Date Established: April 1st, 1971, by
Decree No 18 of 1971.

History and Functions:

The National Oil Corporation is wholly Government-owned. It was specifically set up to achieve the broad aims and objectives of the FMG with reference to the nation's petroleum resources. Under the Decree, the NNOC was unreservedly given wide powers to explore, prospect for, work, win or otherwise acquire petroleum. It is also empowered to sell, refine, treat or otherwise process - petroleum, including both crude oil and natural gas, its products as well as by-products. It also constructs and lays pipes and pipelines for conveyance and constructs tank farms and other facilities for storage of petroleum and its allied products.

As the holder of Government's Participation Interest in the operations of the various producing companies, such as Shell/BP, Gulf and Agip, the NNOC participates actively in these companies production and exploration activities. The NNOC plays significant roles in the marketing of Government's share of crude oil accruing from these activities. In the near future, drilling activities are expected to commence.

Board of Directors (NNOC)

1. **Chairman:** Permanent Secretary (Ministry of Petroleum and Energy)
2. **Director Petroleum Resources** (Min. of Petroleum & Energy)
3. **Permanent Secretary:** (Federal Ministry of Finance)
4. **Permanent Secretary:** (Federal Ministry of Trade)
5. **Permanent Secretary:** (Federal Ministry of Econ. Dev.)
6. Chief Mokuwago Okoye
7. Alhaji M. Kaloma Ali

NNOC's Principal Executives:

1. Mr. S. B. Awoniyi (*General Manager*)
2. O. Fawibe
3. B. A. Osuno
4. Mr. D. A. Badejo (*Engineering & Technical Services Manager*)
5. Mr. F. N. Eke (*Administration Manager*)
6. Mr. J. T. Williams (*Senior Accountant*)
7. Mr. J. O. Nwagbara (*Controller General Services*)
8. Mr. Y. Paiko (*Secretary*)
9. Dr. E. C. Ibe (*Gas & Petrochemicals Division*)

FLEET: The NNSL Fleet are

Name	Year Built
1. King Jaja	1955
2. El Kanemi	1956
3. Oranyan	1953
4. Nnamdi Azikiwe	1962
5. Ahmadu Bello	1963
6. Herbert Macaulay	1957
7. River Niger	1948
8. River Benue	1968
9. River Ogun	1968
10. River Ethiopia	1969
11. Cross River	1964
12. River Gongola	1964
13. River Hadejia	1974

THE NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE

Address: Development House, 21, Wharf Road, P.O. Box 326, Apapa, Lagos.

Telex: 60

Telephone: 46391; 46392

Telegrams: NIGERLINE.

History:

The Nigerian National Shipping Line was incorporated in 1958, with an authorized and fully paid up capital of N4 million, held jointly by the Federal Government and two non-Nigerian shipping companies-Elder Dempster Lines Ltd. and Palm Line Ltd. All non-Nigerian equity holdings were bought out in 1961, and now the shares are entirely Nigerian-owned and are held by the Federal Government and its nominees and the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited.

Functions:

The Company operates liner services based on the general directions of the National Trade, Its Trade Routes and Shipping Conferences within which it operates are as follows:

West Africa/U.K.

West Africa/North
of Europe

West Africa/French
Atlantic Ports

Services:

The Nigerian National Shipping Line operates a fast, regular and efficient fortnightly services out of the United Kingdom, North Continent of Europe and France, but the regularity of its ships' calls in Italian ports is dependent on cargo availability.

Arrangements are underway for the inauguration of the company's services to the United States and Canada.

Information:

Information about the company, its operations and the service it offers, both in Nigeria and in overseas, may be obtained from:

Head Office: 21, Wharf Road,
P.O. Box 326,
Apapa, Lagos. Tel. 56088.
Telex. 60.
Telegrams: NIGERLINE,
LAGOS.

Lagos Agency: 22, Wharf Road,
Apapa.
Telephone: 55180,
55751 & 55119.

Branches: 1, Industry Road,
P.O. Box 425, Port Harcourt,
Tel: 357,
Telegrams: NIGERLINE

16, Post Office Road,
P. O. Box 1232,
Kano. Tel. 4415, Telex. 1
Telegrams: NIGERLINE

Oriel Chambers,
Water Street, Liverpool, 2
Tel. Central: 3821/7.
Telex: 62619
Telegrams: NIGERLINE

54, Cornhill,
London, E.C. 3.
Tel. Mincing Lane 2774
Telex: —
Telegrams: NIGERLINE

NIGERLINE (UK)
LIMITED,
Oriel Chambers
Water Street,
Liverpool L2 8TG

NNSLL
P.M.B. 1100
Warri

NNSLL
Marina
P. O. Box 91
Calabar

NNSLL
P. M. B. 2
Burutu.

NNSLL
P. M. B. 1190
Maiduguri

POLICE COUNCIL

Address: 11, Ahmadu Bello Road,
P.M.B. 12018,
Victoria Island, Lagos.

Telephone: 23697, 23698, 23699.

Date Established: The Police Service Com-

mission re-constituted by Decree No. 36 of 1971, was abolished by the Federal Government in August 1975. It was replaced by a Police Council headed by the Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters.

Functions:

The Police Council deals with appointment, promotion and discipline of senior police officers. Under section 110 of the Federal Constitution, the functions of the dissolved Police Service Commission, among others, included the appointment of persons to hold or act in offices of the Nigeria Police Force, including power to make appointments or promotion and transfer and to confirm appointments, and also power to dismiss and exercise disciplinary control over persons holding or acting in such offices.

Head: Chief of Staff Supreme HQ

NIGERIAN PRISONS SERVICE

Address: Alagbon Close, P.M.B. 12522,
Ikoyi, Lagos.

Telephone: 22708, 24871—Ex. 1

Date Established: About 1872

History:

The history of the Nigerian Prisons Services started in about 1872, when the Broad Street Prison was established to accommodate 300 prisoners. By 1914, following the amalgamation of the North and South, the importance of a unified and more coherent prisons services in Nigeria became greatly felt. Following the Gobir Report of 1966, both the Native Authority prisons as well as all the Government Prisons were merged into the Nigerian Prisons Service, in April, 1968.

Aims/Objectives:

The prime objective of the Nigerian Prisons Services is not to punish offenders as such, but to rehabilitate and reform them, so as to enable them to become non-defiant, useful citizens.

Functions:

The emphasis of the functions of the N.P.S. is always on the administration of prisons services throughout the Federation. Today, as part of its functions, the NPS runs a broad, educational programme for prisoners, there by offering the young offenders ample opportunities to learn and improve on their education so that at the end of their jail-terms, they can integrate with other useful citizens.

Director of Prisons:

Mr. A. A. Ahmadu

FEDERAL FIRE SERVICE

Date Established: 1906

Address: Proposed Headquarters
Campos Street, Lagos.

Proposed Tel. Nos. 20778, 20779

Chief Fire Officer,
Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs,
Fire Service Division,
Alagbon Close,
Ikoyi,
Tel. No. 27282

Training School,
Onikan Fire Station, (Temporary)
27 Awolowo Road,
P.M.B. 12601,
Lagos.
Tel. 57488.

History:

In 1963, an Act to make provisions for the establishment, organisation, discipline, power and duties of the Federal Fire Service, and for matters incidental thereto or connected therewith was enacted. Then the name of Lagos Fire Brigade was changed and renamed Federal Fire Service.

All the existing officers and menservicing in the Lagos Fire Brigade were transferred

to the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs.
The post of Federal Inspector of Fire

Services was redesignated to Federal Fire Commissioner.

Stations:

There are four stations—Fire Service Headquarters, Campos Street Lagos, Apapa Fire Station, Onikan Fire Station and Ebute-Metta Fire Station. All the stations are fully equipped and linked with very high frequency radios for communication. Provisions have been made in the current estimates for the building of Fire Station and Training School in Surulere.

Equipment:

The Federal Fire Service new uses modern equipment such as Emergency Tender, Turn-Table Ladders, and Multi-Purpose (Combining Foam, dry powder and CO₂) in addition to a fleet of 20 fire fighting appliances.

There is an arrangement to purchase, during the current financial year, one hydraulic platform (Snorkel).

Two Water Tankers and 4 Fire Fighting appliances to supplement the existing fleet of fire fighting appliances.

Main Functions:

Main functions of the Federal Fire Service are those defined in the Fire Service Act of 1963 and may be summarised as follows:

- (a) Extinguishment, Control and Prevention of Fire
- (b) Saving and Protection of Life and property.
- (c) Humanitarian services and other works or emergencies that are beyond the capacity of ordinary citizen, as may be required under the authority of the Commissioner for Internal Affairs.

Aims And Objectives:

To make provision for fire fighting purposes and particularly to secure:

- (a) The Services for Federal Territory of a Fire Service and such equipment as is necessary to meet efficient all normal requirements;

- (b) The efficient training of the members of the Fire Service;
- (c) Efficient arrangements for dealing with calls for assistance and for summoning members of the Fire Service;
- (d) Efficient arrangements for obtaining for fire-fighting purposes information about building and property in Federal Territory, the availability of water supplies and the means of access to them, and other material local circumstances;
- (e) Efficient arrangements for preventing or mitigating damage to property resulting from measures taken in dealing with fires;
- (f) Efficient arrangements for giving advice on fire prevention, restriction of spread of fires and means of escape in case of fire;
- (g) To utilize or lend, to the State Governments or Fire Authority, the equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel and other sources of Fire Service.

Other Facts:

Operational Methods.

The Chief Officer with the assistance of two Deputies is responsible to the Federal Military Government for seeing that both the Fire Service and its administrative headquarters are organised and managed in accordance with policy.

The divisional officer is generally responsible for the operational efficiency of each division and for dealing with any outbreaks of fire in it.

Fire Prevention

Fire Prevention is the term used in a wide sense to denote all measures taken to prevent death and to mitigate injury, damage or loss from fire. It is an important function of the fire service; over the last decade there has been a sharp increase in the amount of works and responsibility involved due to steadily increasing number of fire outbreaks occurring each year and the annual rise in cost of fire damage. Federal Fire Service is concerned with fire prevention measures required under a wide range of statutes.

Aims:

In addition to others, the chief aims of the Federal Fire Service include the making of provision for fire fighting purposes, to ensure adequate plans or arrangements for giving advice on fire prevention, restricting the spread of fire as well as means of escape in case of fire out breaks.

Special Services:

The main functions apart, the Fire Service is always called upon to deal with certain emergencies, such as, railway accidents, releasing people trapped in lifts, under vehicles, or machinery, rescuing people—overcome by fumes while working in wells, pumping out flooded basement, etc.

Training:

Recruits and junior ranks in the Fire Service receive practical training in basic firemanship at the Federal Fire Service Training School, Lagos. Advanced and other specialised courses are provided for higher ranks at the Service Staff College and the Fire Service Technical College, Eng'land.

Officers:

- Mr. L. C. Nwaka—(Chief Fire Officer).
- Mr. O. Oni. G. i. Fire E. (Leicester), CPAM (IFE). (Deputy Chief Fire Officer) (Administration)
- Mr. A. Akokhia—Deputy Chief Fire Officer (Operational)
- Mr. J. A. Aifegha—Divisional Officer Apapa.
- Mr. E. Okumagba—Divisional Officer, Onikan.
- Mr. Z. Mornodu — Div. Officer, E. B.
- Mr. C. Enodeh — Div. Officer, Fire Prevention.
- Mr. R. Bello — Div. Officer, Training Sch.
- Mr. R. Giwa — Div. Officer, Central Stores
- Mr. M. Odumosu — Div. Officer S/L Div.
- Mr. R. Adigun — Div. Officer Water Supplies.

THE NIGERIAN STANDARD ORGANISATION

Address: 11, Kofu Abayomi Road, Victoria Island, P.M.B. 12614, Lagos.
Telephone: 56239; Telegrams: Permind.

History: The Nigerian Standard Organisation came into being with the promulgation of Decree No. 56 of December, 1971. The Organisation was established as an integral part of the Federal Ministry of Industries and the commencement date of its functions began as far back as January 1st 1970.

Under the same decree, a council known as the Nigerian Standard Council, was established as the governing body of the Organisation. Membership of the Council is drawn from a wide area spanning both the private and public sectors.

Functions: Under the Decree, the principal functions of the Nigerian Standard Organisation are to standardise methods and products in industries in Nigeria and to ensure Federal and State Governments compliance with national policy on Standardisation. It is also responsible for the award of certification marks under those Standards but are also of importance to the economy of the nation.

Membership and Staff: As stipulated by the Decree, the Director, the Secretary, and other members of the staff of the Organisation, shall be members of the Public Service Commission of the Federation.

Members of the Nigerian Standard Council

Chairman: Mr. A. Joda, *Federal Ministry of Industries.*

Deputy Chairman: Mr. Ekundayo Ajayi, *Nig. Assoc. of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture.*

Mr. D. A. Akoh, *Federal Ministry of Health*
Dr. A. O. Madedor — *Fed. Min. of Works & Housing.*

Mr. M. Buchanan-Jones — *Manufacturers' Assoc. of Nigeria.*

Mr. I. Bayi — *Ministry of Defence*

Mr. R. A. Bamgboye — *Federal Ministry of Trade.*

Mr. Lolomari — *Ministry of Mines & Power*

Mr. F. N. C. Oragwu — *Nig. Council for Science & Technology.*

Mr. O. O. Diyaolu — *Federation of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors.*

Mr. K. E. Rhodes — *Nig. Employers' Consultative Association.*

Mr. J. D. Abiagom — *Fed. Min. of Agric. & Natural Resources.*

Mr. A. B. Young — *Fed. Ministry of Labour*

Dr. I. O. Guobadia — *Nat. Universities Commission.*

Dr. J. A. Olubode — *Nig. Society of Engineers.*

Mr. A. B. Ismaila — *Fed. Ministry of Transport.*

Mr. S. A. Durojaiye — *Consumer Protection Council.*

Mr. D. O. Ogun (Director) — *Nig. Standard Organisation.*

Mr. J. E. Ijeruh — *Secretary to the Standards Council.*

Offences: The Decree recommends punishments ranging from fines to jail-terms for any person or persons who commit an offence or offences under the stipulations of the Decree.

Library: The NSO maintains an efficient library whose services are made available to people on specific conditions.

FEDERAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Address: FIIR, OSHODI, P.M.B. 1023, Ikeja

Telegrams: Applied ikeja

Telephone: 32161-4; 32284; 32295-7

History and Functions: The Federal Institute of Industrial Research was established in 1955. It sitsuate some 8 miles from Lagos, on the Lagos-Abeokuta road. Its primary function lies in the furtherance of the policy of the Federal Government to diversify, as much as possible, the economy of the nation by giving active encouragement to the establishment of industries, particularly those which relate to the processing of the country's raw materials.

The FIIR also not only offers help to anyone wishing to set up new industries based on any Nigerian raw materials, it as well offers technical assistance to existing industries through the provision of laboratory facilities for analysing samples of products

and solutions to their basic technical problems.

Besides, the Institute investigates the suitability of Nigeria's raw materials for use in proved industrial processes and modifies these processes to suit local conditions. Its services are at the disposal of any government, private company or individual, based on certain conditions but it offers free advice.

Research Programmes: The Institute runs research Programmes which are normally prepared every three years and reviewed annually.

The criteria used for the choice of in-house research projects are:—

- (a) import substitution;
- (b) Primary processing of raw materials for local industries;
- (c) development of native technology.

Further, contract research is accepted at any time, subject to the limitations set by the expertise and infrastructural facilities available at the Institute.

Director: Dr. I. A. Akinrele, Ph.D., F. I. Bid., Etc.

Governing Body: Industrial Research Council of Nigeria.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA

Address: 4, Wesley Street, P.M.B. 12626, Lagos.

Telegrams/Cables: Biblios, Lagos.

Telephone: 56590, 56547, 56591, 20041.

History: The National Library of Nigeria is a statutory corporation, established by the National Library Act (No. 6) of 1964 and subsequently revised by the National Library Decree (29) of 1970, which enjoined the Board of the N.L.N., to establish and maintain a branch of the library in each of the twelve States in the Federation.

Functions: The National Library of Nigeria places greater awareness of the rich and diverse cultures of Nigeria in the forefront of its functions. To this end, therefore, it has empowered its state branches to

collect valuable published and unpublished works which depict these cultures as a way of preserving them for reference by Nigerians, and also serving as useful international display materials depicting the country as one composed of peoples who are heterogeneous in orientation but bound together by a common heritage.

In addition to its functions, the National Library of Nigeria obtains all such useful literary works which include books, maps, newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, gramophone records, films, prints and photographs, for preservation. It is also its responsibility to develop the national bibliography and the nation's documentation services. To ensure the success of this, the N.L.N. has set up a standard Book Numbering Agency designed to assign a unique number to a book title, which no other book title in the world can carry. The usefulness of this method is that it assures easy identification of books published in Nigeria, by Nigerians, whether on the local, national, or international book shelves, bookshops or news stands.

The Library is open to members of the public without formalities. It also provides a wide-range of reading materials for use only within the Library.

Branches: The NLN has, so far, opened two branches of the library in two of the States in the Federation, Enugu headed by Mr. W. A. Adekunle as the Ag. head; and Jos (Benue Plateau) headed by J. A. Dosumu, also a senior librarian.

Director: Mr. S. B. Aje, M.A., F.L.A., A.M.N.I.M.

Secretary: Chief A. O. Odeleye, B.Sc. (Econ), M.Sc., M.N.I.M.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF NIGERIA

Address: Matori Industrial Avenue, Challenge, P.M.B. 1283, Ikeja.

Telephone: 32418

Telegrams: Ircon, Lagos.

Date Established: 1971 (Under Decree No. 33, of June, 1971).

History: The Industrial Research Council of Nigeria was established by Decree 33, promulgated in June, 1971. It is a Federal Government Statutory body affiliated to the Federal Ministry of Industries.

Functions: The principal functions of the Council, among others, are:

1. To promote and co-ordinate all industrial research activities of Nigeria, and,
2. To develop and apply such industrial research results of the nation.

Council Membership: Council Membership comprises 12 personalities drawn from faculties of Science and Engineering of the Universities, public and private sectors in addition to four ex-officio members made up of Permanent Secretaries from the Federal Ministries of Trade, Communications, Works and Housing and Mines and Power.

NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CORPS

Address: Cabinet Office, P.M.B. 12673 Lagos.

Telephone: 51010/316

Date Established: 22nd May, 1973. (Under Decree No. 24).

History: The concept of the National Youth Service Corps was first broached in the Second 4-Year Development Plan, in which it was announced that the Federal Military Government planned to establish a Youth corps organisation during the period covered by the Plan.

Then Head of State, General Yakubu Gowon, subsequently announced in the course of his broadcast to the nation on the occasion of the 12th Independence Anniversary Celebration on October 1, 1972, that the proposed NYSC was meant "to transcend political, social, state and ethnic loyalties and to form the basis of fostering loyalty to the nation". At the various University convocations, he disclosed that a

lot of work had already been done on the project and invited the public, the students and university lecturers for discussions and suggestions on the scheme.

The facts having being collected, the FMG subsequently announced that the scheme would begin at the end of the 1972/73 academic session. The NYSC was thus created by Decree No. 24 of 22nd May, 1973 and launched by General Yakubu Gowon, on June 4, 1973, at the first meeting of the Directorate of the NYSC.

Objectives:

The objectives of the NYSC include:

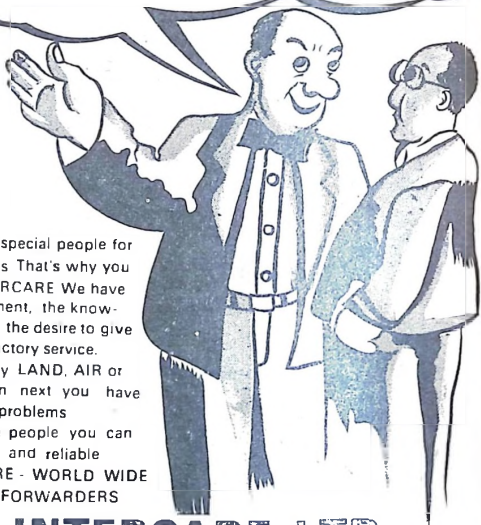
- (a) To inculcate discipline in Nigerian youths by instilling in them a tradition of industry at work and of patriotic and loyal service to the nation in any situation they may find themselves;
- (b) to raise their moral tone by giving them the opportunity to learn about higher ideals of national achievement and social and cultural improvement;
- (c) to develop in them attitudes of mind acquired through shared experience and suitable training, which will make them more amenable to mobilisation in the national interest;
- (d) to develop common ties among them and promote national unity.
- (e) to encourage members of the service corps to seek, at the end of their corps service, career employment all over the country thus promoting the free movement of labour;
- (f) to induce employers partly through their experience with members of the Service Corps, to employ more readily qualified Nigerians irrespective of their States of origin; and
- (g) to enable Nigerian youths to acquire the spirit of self-reliance.

Calling:

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Ghana Road, Idiroko.

end of the academic year, unless exempted under section 15 of the decree, has successfully completed his or her first degree at any university in Nigeria, shall be liable to be called upon to serve in the Service Corps. But graduates who have exceeded the prescribed age may volunteer for service. The duration of service is one year.

NYSC DIRECTORATE

The decree also established a Directorate as the governing body of the Service Corps. Its membership comprises a chairman, the Vice-Chancellor of each of the Universities in Nigeria or a representative appointed by him, one member each from the Armed Forces of the Federation, the Nigeria Police Force, a representative of the Nigerian Employers' Consultative Association, the Director as appointed under section 5 of decree, a representative of the Cabinet Office, the Federal Ministry of Education, Federal Ministry of Labour, and three other persons (at least one of whom shall be a woman).

The chairman and members of the Directorate are appointed by the Head of the Federal Military Government.

Functions of the Directorate

Among others, the functions of the NYSC directorate are to draw up detailed programmes of training and schedules which shall be designed for the achievement of the objectives of the service corps and to ensure that such programmes and schedules are strictly and steadfastly adhered to.

DISCIPLINE

Each Corps member is guided by a Code of Conduct and bye-laws of the NYSC. Penalty clauses are provided for contravention of the code of conduct and or the bye-laws.

MEMBERS OF THE NYSC DIRECTORATE

Major-General Olufemi Olutoye (*Chairman*)

Professor A. I. I. Ette — (*Member*)

Dr. M. A. Nwachukwu — (*Member*)

Mr. Ebenezer Babatope — "

Mallam U. S. Mairiga — "

Mr. J. A. Okunola — "
Dr. Ayo Binitie — "
Mrs. Laraba Daggash — "
Dr. Tai Solarin — "
Mr. R. A. Elegbe — "
Col. A. Bali — "
Alhaji Ismaila Gwarzo — "
Mr. A. Lamikanra — "
Mrs. Kofo Olawole — "
Mr. O. Iyang — "
Mr. J.A. Labinjo — "
Lt. Col. S.K. Omojokun — "

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- OYO, ONDO, OGUN STATES**
N.Y.S.C.
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Agodi, Ibadan
- BENDEL STATE**
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- IMO, ANAMBRA STATES**
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Kingsway Road,
Enugu.
- RIVERS STATE**
N.Y.S.C.
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Port Harcourt.
- CROSS RIVER STATE**
N.Y.S.C.
52, Webber Street,
Calabar.
- KWARA STATE**
N.Y.S.C.
c/o Military Governor's Office

P.M.B. 1378,
Ilorin.

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Jos.

9. **KADUNA STATE**

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P.M.B. 2002,
Kaduna.

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The NBS was established in 1956 to assist as many Nigerians as possible to own their homes. At the same time the Society promotes thriftiness. It is wholly-owned by the Federal Government of Nigeria and the three former Eastern State Governments (ESIALA). The NBS will turn a mortgage Bank in the Nation's Third Dev. Plan, and a sum of N150 million has been provided for this exercise by the F.M.G. in the 1975-76 budget.

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P. O. Balonwu

Mamman Daura, *B.A. (Dublin)*

O. A. Dosunmu, *F.R.I.C.S., F.R.V.A., F.N.I.V.S.*

O. E. Ikpi, *M.A. (Cantab), B.Sc. (Lond), A.R.C.S.*

D. O. Ogunyemi, *B.A. (Hons), Econ. (Exeter)*

Dr. J.A. Akinbola, *B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D.*

General Manager

F. Ola Uddoh, *B.L.*

Secretary

G. A. Onabule, *A.C.I.S., A.B.S.*

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Nigeria Building Society
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P. O. Box 361,
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Tel. 2852

Area Manager,
Nigeria Building Society,
15, Owoseni Street,
P. O. Box 680,
Benin City,
Tel: 1228

Area Manager,
Nigeria Building Society,
18/19, Ahmadu Bello Way,

P.M.B. 2040,
Kaduna.
Tel: 23551—8

The Supervisor
Nigeria Building Society,
25, West of Mines School,
Jos.

The Supervisor,
Nigeria Building Society,
c/o South Eastern State,
Housing Corporation,
P.M.B. 1082,
Calabar.

The Manager,
Nigeria Building Society,
415A Onireke Street,
Ogunpa. Oyo,
Ibadan.

The Supervisor,
Nigeria Building Society,
20, Sulu Gambari Road,
Ilorin.

The Supervisor,
Nigeria Building Society,
c/o Min. of Housing & Environment,
P.M.B. 222,
Sokoto.

The Supervisor,
Nigeria Building Society,
P.M.B. 1201,
Maiduguri.

The Manager,
Nigeria Building Society,
Kano.

NIGERIA AIRWAYS

Address: AIRWAYS HOUSE, IKEJA
Telephone: 31031

History: Nigeria Airways was formed
in 1960 when Nigeria attained indepen-

dence. Prior to this date, Air Services in Nigeria were operated under the West African Airways Corporation (WAAC), Nigeria, Limited. The countries that constituted the corporation were Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Gambia.

The head-quarters of the Nigeria Airways is in Ikeja Lagos, with the administrative nerve centre of the Company flourishing in the Airways House. Flights carry passengers within and without the country. On the local level, the Nigeria Airways flights cover Ibadan, Benin, Port-Harcourt, Calabar, Enugu, Kano, Kaduna, Maiduguri, Yola and Jos. The Airways international flights cover such places like Cameroun, Lome, Dakar, Ghana, Abidjan, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Gambia, and then Rome, Frankfurt and London. In frequently, Amsterdam and New York are covered.

Nigeria Airways Planes: Nigeria Airways has one Aztec, five F-27, two F-28, two Boeing 737 and two Boeing 707. The F-27 planes are not pure jet planes. They have propellers. The F-28 are pure jets, Boeings 737 and 707 are jets with long range flying capacity.

The Boeings 707 and 737 are American make and both can land safely at well-made air-fields.

But the F-28 and F-27 are Dutch-make though the F-28 moves faster than the F-27.

Training School: The Nigeria Airways operates a ground-training school for new entrants as well as for orientation and familiarisation purposes. Lectures on specific topics are also organised and held in the school for the enlightenment of workers on special matters. Some staff are also selected for additional training overseas.

Engineering base: The company has an engineering base and its hanger, set up at a cost of N2,000,000. The engineering

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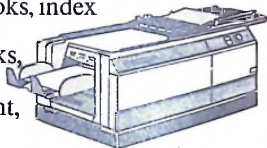
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base is the seat of the Company's engineers who take great care of the company's Aircrafts while the hanger serves as a place for stripping and maintaining the planes.

Aims/Objectives: The main objective of the Nigeria Airways is to operate both internal and external air services.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER AUTHORITY

Address: Electricity Headquarters, 24—
25, Marina, P.M.B. 12030, Lagos.

Cables: Niger Power, Lagos.

Telephone: 51370 — 84.

History: The NEPA was established under Decree 24 of 1972 which empowered it to develop and maintain an efficient, Co-ordinated, and economical system of electricity supply for all parts of the Federation and for this purpose —

- (a) To generate or acquire supply of electricity;
- (b) To provide bulk supply of electricity for distribution within and outside Nigeria; and,
- (c) To provide supply of electricity for consumers in Nigeria and as may from time to time be authorised by the Authority.

General Functions

The Authority is charged with the following general duties:—

1. Managing, maintaining and working the electricity undertakings which are vested in the Authority under the Decree and such other undertakings as may be acquired by the Authority by or under the provisions of the Decree.
2. Establishing, managing, maintaining and working such electricity under-

takings as the Authority may deem it expedient in the interest of the public;

3. Supplying electricity and promoting economic and efficient electricity generation, distribution and supply at reasonable prices;
4. Operating irrigation schemes and the provisions of future works with the approval of the Federal Executive Council, in connection with the River Niger and its affluents for all and any of the purposes mentioned in this section and for carrying into effect such schemes.

Board Members:

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|------------------------|
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| 2. | Mr. T.T. Onyeaso | — | <i>Secretary</i> |
| 3. | Y.A. Dikko | — | <i>General Manager</i> |
| 4. | Alhaji Abubakar | — | <i>Member</i> |
| 5. | Alhaji Baba Duna | — | <i>Member</i> |
| 6. | Chief P.E. Ekanem | — | <i>Member</i> |
| 7. | A. Okeke | — | <i>Member</i> |
| 8. | W.A.L. Thomas | — | <i>Member</i> |
| 9. | J.E.K. Oyegun | — | <i>Member</i> |

THE NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND

The National Provident Fund was established by an Act of Parliament in 1961. Its operations are governed principally by the National Provident Fund Act 1961, the National Provident Fund (Amendment) Act 1964; the General Regulations to the National Provident Fund Act, 1961 and Decree No. 40 of 1967.

The National Provident Fund is a compulsory savings scheme to which both the worker (non-pensionable) and his employer contribute in equal proportions monthly for the benefit of the worker.

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- (1) Old Age: member must have attained the age of 55 and have retired from regular employment.
- (2) Invalidity: member must have been certified by a registered medical practitioner as being subject to such physical or mental disability as to be unemployable.
- (3) Survivor: dependants or next of kin of a deceased member to apply.
- (4) Unemployment: member must have been continuously out of employment for, at least, two (2) years.
- (5) Emigration: member (non-Nigerian citizen) must be emigrating or have emigrated from Nigeria with no intention of returning to the country.

Interest on a member's contributions together with his contributions is paid to him in the case of old age, invalidity, survivors or emigration claim. Only half of his contributions (without interest) is payable in the case of an un-employment claim.

The remaining half together with all the accruing interest will be paid to him on attainment of the age of 55 or if he becomes an invalid, or is migrating or his next-of-kin in the event of death.

All employers of labour including Federal and State Governments, Public Corporations and Private Establishments employing not less than ten (10) workers are by law affected and **MUST** be registered.

The administrative head of the Fund is the **DIRECTOR** whose address is "The Director, National Provident Fund, P.M.B. 12523, Lagos".

The Fund is a division of the Federal Ministry of Labour. Plans are however at an advanced stage to make the Fund a quasi autonomous Board.

The Fund has several branch offices throughout the States of the Federation. These offices are located at Zaria, Maiduguri, Bauchi, Yola, Port Harcourt, Benin City, Sapele, Warri, Kano, Sokoto, Minna, Lagos (Ikoyi, Apapa, Ikeja), Enugu, Aba, Onitsha, Calabar, Ibadan, Ilorin, Oshogbo, Akure, Jos, Ijebu-Ode, Asaba, Lokoja and Makurdi.

In pursuance of its policy of gradual but effective decentralisation of its activities, the Fund has established 4 zonal offices in the Federation. These are located at Ibadan, Kaduna, Kano and Enugu. It is the plan of the Fund to establish one zonal office in each state capital and to this end recruitment of qualified personnel and in-service training of staff have been geared up. The establishment of these zonal offices will help to bring the Fund nearer to the people than hitherto.

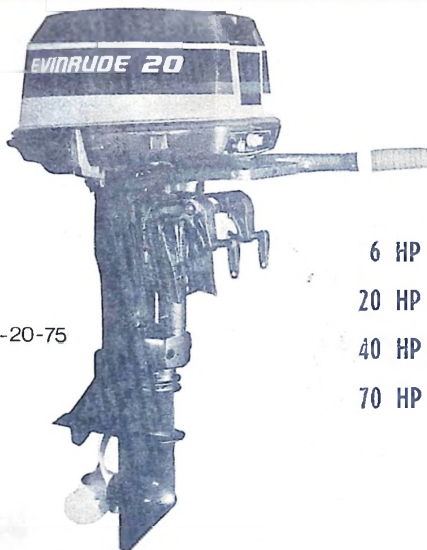
The National Provident Fund branch offices are manned by Compliance Inspectors whose duties are to ensure that the provisions of the Act and General Regulations are complied with by both employers and workers.

They are empowered to enter at all reasonable times, any premises or places where workers are employed and there make any examination and enquiry necessary to obtain information for the purposes of the Act and where they are obstructed in any premises or place, the occupier or employer shall be guilty of an offence.

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Nigeria High Commission Accra	Mr. I. J. Sagay	High Commissioner	65, Farrar Avenue P.O.B. 1548 Accra, Ghana	21911	Nigerian Accra.
Embassy of Nigeria Addis Ababa	Mr. A. B. Ayodele	Ambassador	P.O. Box 1019 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.	15300 & 10644/7	Nigerian Addis Ababa.
Embassy of Nigeria Algiers	Mr. L. A. Maliki	Ambassador	27, Bis Rue Blaise Pascal, B.P. 625 Alger, ALGERIA.	60-60-50/51	Nigerian Algiers.
Embassy of Nigeria Bamako		Charge d' Affaires	B.P. 57 Bamako Republic of Mali	27-71, 25-12	Nigerian Bamako.
Embassy of Nigeria Bangui		Ambassador	B.P. 1010 Bangui, Central African Republic.	39-10, 39-11	Nigerian Bangui.
Nigerian High Commission Banjul (Bathurst)	Mr. H. A. Bayero	High Commissioner	61, Buckle Street, P.M.B. Banjul, GAMBIA	561, 566, 717	Nigerian Banjul.
Embassy of Nigeria Beirut	Mr. H. B. Musa	Charge d' Affaires	Said Ammar Building Cornish Al Mazraa Malat St., Beirut, Lebanon.	319617	Nigerian Beirut.
Embassy of Nigeria Berne	Mr. B. A. Clark	Ambassador	45, Zieglerstrasse, 3007 Berne, Switzerland	25-53-73 25-53-74	Nigerian Berne

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Embassy of Nigeria Brasilia	Mr. O. Alo	Ambassador	S.D.S. Edificio Vanancio 11, 4th Floor 4—ander Brasilia — DF, Brazil.	23-58-39, 23-78-39 23-68-39	Nigerian Brasilia
Embassy of Nigeria Brazzaville	Mr. J. A. Ichuli	Charge d' Affaires	Brazzaville, Congo.	—	Nigerian Brazzaville
Embassy of Nigeria Brussels	Mr. G. O. Ijewere	Ambassador	Avenue de Tervueren 3B, 1040 Brussels, Belgium	35.4071/72	Nigerian Brussels
Embassy of Nigeria Buea	Mr. W. R. T. Macaulay	Consulate— General	P.M.B. 30, Buea West Cameroun.	326228, 326237	Nigerian Buea
Embassy of Nigeria Cairo	Mr. H. B. Musa	Ambassador	13, Sharia Gambalaya Zamalek, Cairo, UAR	818389, 818623 819067, 819539	Nigerian Cairo
Embassy of Nigeria Conakry	Mr. J. K. Umar	Charge d' Affaires	B.P. 54 Conakry Guinea.	613-43	Nigerian Conakry
Embassy of Nigeria Cotonou	Mr. E. M. Ihama	Ambassador	B.P. 2019 Cotonou, Benin	31-42	Nigerian Cotonou
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Nigerian Embassy Dublin	Mr. M. O. Adefope	Ambassador	56, Leeson Park Dublin—6 Republic of Ireland	65984/65997	Nigerian Dublin
Area Office of Nigeria Edinburgh (Area Officer)	Mr. A. O. Esan	Area Officer	(3rd Floor) 2/12, North St., Andrew Street, Edinburgh 2.	1239; 4137	
Nigerian High Commission Freetown	Mr. J.G.O. Olaitan	Nigerian High Commissioner	21, Charlotte Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone,	2444	Nigerian Freetown (Telex : 258)
Nigerian High Commission Gaborone	Mrs. Ruda Titemwa Muhammed	Nigerian High Commissioner	P.O. Box 274, Gaborone, Botswana	2041	Nigerian Gaborone
Permanent Nigeria Mission Geneva	Mr. B. A. Clark (Resident in Berne)	Ambassador	44, Rue de Lausanne 1201 Geneva, Switzerland	31—91—40 31—91—49	Nigerian Geneva
Consulate of Nigeria Hamburg	Mr. S. U. Yoloh (Resident in Bonn) I. M. S. Imam	Consulate— General	2, Hamburg 13 Haller Strasse 76 W. Germany,	(0411)—Code 410; 3015; 410; 3016	Nigerian Hamburg
Nigeria High Commission Hong Kong	Mr. M. Abubakar	High Commissioner	Lap Heng House, 15th Floor, 47—50, Gloucester Rd., G.P.O. Box 15670, Hong Kong.	—445171/2 —445198/9	Nigerian Hong Kong (Telex : HX3963)

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Embassy of Nigeria Jeddah	Mr. B. Malabu	Ambassador	P. O. Box 655, Jeddah Saudi-Arabia.	32835; 32533	Nigerian Jeddah
Nigerian High Commission Kampala, Uganda	Mr. M. O. Adefoye	High Commissioner	P. O. Box 4338 Kampala, Uganda	54332 54577	Nigerian Kampala
Embassy of Nigeria Khartoum, Sudan	Mr. N. Mohammed	Ambassador	P. O. Box 1538 Khartoum; Sudan	79120—1—2	Nigerian Khartoum
Embassy of Nigeria Kingston, Jamaica	Mr. J. D. O. Sokoya	Ambassador	Nigeria High Commission, P. O. Box 764, Kingston 10, Jamaica		Nigerian Kingston.
Embassy of Nigeria Kinshasa, Zaire	Mr. E. O. Enahoro	Ambassador	141, Boulevard du, 30 Juin B.P. 1700, Kinshasa	31,229; 31,230	Nigerian Kinshasa Telex No. 311
Embassy of Nigeria Libreville	Mr. A. M. Abiola	Chargé d' Affaires	Embassy of Nigeria B.P. 1191, Libreville, Gabon	321—11	Nigerian Libreville.
Nigeria Consulate Liverpool		Area Officer	209—215 India Building, Water St., Liverpool 2.	CEN 7061—2	

Diplomatic and Consular Posts of the Federation of Nigeria

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Embassy of Nigeria Lome, Togo		Ambassador	P.O. Box 1189 Lome, Togo	34—55	Nigerian Lome
Nigeria High Commission London	<i>Mr. O. Ahmadu- Suka</i>	High Commissioner	9, Northumberland Avenue London W.C. 2.	01—839 1244	Nigerian U.K. London WC 2.
Nigerian High Commission Lusaka, Zambia	<i>Mr. D. D. Obunge</i>	High Commissioner	P.O. Box 2598 Lusaka, Zambia.	74425, 75433	Nigerian Lusaka.
Embassy of Nigeria Malabo (Santa Isabel)	Lt. Col. W. U. Bassey	Ambassador	4 Paseo De Los Cocoteres, Malabo Equatorial Guinea.	131, 198, 597	Nigerian Malabo.
Embassy of Nigeria Mogadishu.	Mr. H. D. Kolo	Ambassador	P.O.B. 980 Mogadishu	—	Nigerian Mogadishu
Embassy of Nigeria Monrovia.	Mr. C. O. Hollist	Ambassador	Embassy of Nigeria Monrovia, Liberia.	26093	Nigerian Monrovia.
Embassy of Nigeria Moscow	<i>Mr. Hamzat Ahmadu</i>	Ambassador	Ul Kachalovia 13 Moscow, U.S.S.R.	290—37—85	Nigerian Moscow.
Embassy of Nigeria Ndjamena (Fort-Lamy)	Mr. Karfi	Charge d' Affaires.	B.P. 752, Ndjamena Tchad	24—98	Nigerian Ndjamena.

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Embassy of Nigeria Niamey.	Malam I.S. Jimeta.	Ambassador	B.P. 617 Niamey Niger	24—10	Nigerian Niamey
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Embassy of Nigeria Ouagadougou.	Mr. A. Udu	Charge d'Affaires	B.P. 132, Ouagadougou Upper Volta	22-66	5236 Nigerian Ouad—
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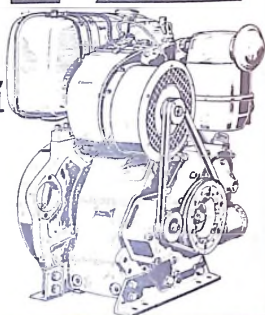
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Cwt.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	N k
MOTOR CYCLES		3	-	-	3	6	-	6.60
PRIVATE VEHICLES NET.								
-	12	6	17	6	7	11	3	15.10
12	17	12	7	-	3	11	8	27.20
17	22	18	18	-	20	15	10	41.60
22	27	26	5	-	28	17	6	57.80
27	32	34	8	-	37	16	10	75.70
Reclassified								
32	37	44	4	-	48	-	-	96.00
37	42	44	4	-	60	-	-	120.00
42 and over		44	4	-	72	-	-	144.00
COMMERCIAL VEHICLES**								
Gross								
-	30	25	-	-	27	10	-	55.00
30	40	31	5	-	34	7	6	68.80
40	50	37	10	-	41	5	-	82.50
50	60	45	10	-	50	1	-	100.10
60	70	52	-	-	57	4	-	114.40
70	80	58	10	-	61	8	6	122.90
80	90	70	-	-	77	-	-	154.00
90	100	77	-	-	84	14	-	169.40
100	120	84	-	-	92	8	-	184.80
120	140	90	-	-	99	-	-	198.00
140	180	96	-	-	105	12	-	211.20
160	180	104	-	-	114	8	-	228.80
180	200	110	10	-	121	11	-	243.10
Reclassified								
200	240	117	-	-	130	-	-	260.00
240	280	117	-	-	163	15	-	327.50
280	320	117	-	-	179	15	-	359.50
320	360	117	-	-	188	10	-	377.00
360	400	117	-	-	200	-	-	400.00
400 and over		117	-	-	209	-	-	418.00

VEHICLE LICENSING FEES

(i) Description of Vehicle by Weight		(ii) Existing Rates of Fees/Charges (12 months period)	(iii) New Rates of Fees/Charges: 10% Increase (12 months Period)	(iv) Naira and Kobo Equivalent (to the nearest 10k)
Cwt.		£ s. d	£ s. d	N k
TRAILERS				
—	10	2 10 —	2 15 —	5.50
10	20	4 7 6	4 16 3	9.60
20	30	6 5 —	6 17 6	13.00
30	40	9 7 6	10 6 3	20.60
40	50	12 10 —	13 5 —	26.50
50	60	16 15 —	18 9 6	36.90
60	70	10 10 —	21 9 —	42.90
70	80	22 15 —	25 — 6	59.10
80	90	28 — —	30 16 —	61.60
90	100	35 — —	38 10 —	77.00
100	120	42 — —	46 4 —	92.40
120	140	45 — —	49 10 —	99.00
140	160	48 — —	52 16 —	105.60
160	180	67 10 —	74 5 —	148.50
200 and over		76 10 —	84 5 —	168.30
<hr/>				
Special Trade Licence		17 10 —	19 5 —	38.50
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More than 15 persons (including driver and conductor)		40 — —	44 — —	88.00
Omni Buses		20 — —	22 — —	44.00

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(i) Description of Vehicle by Weight	(ii) Existing Rates of Fees/Charges (12 months period)	(iii) New Rates of Fees/Charges: 10% Increase (12 months Period)	(iv) Naira and Kobo Equivalent (to the nearest 10k)
Cwt.	£ s. d	£ s. d	N k
Auxiliary Charges	1 - -	1 2 -	2 200
(i) Registration of Vehicles	5 - -	5 10 -	11.00
(ii) Special Identification Marks	10 - -	11 - -	22 00
(iii) Transfer of Identification Marks	1 - -	1 2 -	2.20
(iv) Ascertainment and Verifi- cation of weights	- 2 6	- 2 9	30
(v) Copy of entries from Register	- 5 -	- 5 6	60
(vi) Change of Ownership	- 1 -	- 1 1	10
(vii) Replacement of Lost licence	- 10 -	- 11 -	1.10
(viii) Drivers Licence renewal and replacement	1 - -	1 2 -	2 20
(ix) Replacement of defaced photo	- 1 -	- 1 1	10
(x) Learner's Permit	- 10 -	- 11 -	1.10
(xi) Examination of Commercial Vehicle	1 - -	1 2 -	2 20
(xii) Duplicate certificate of road worthiness	- 1 -	- 1 1	10
(xiii) Hackney/Stage drivers Badge.	- 10 -	- 11 -	1.10
(xiv) Conductor's Badge.	- 10 -	- 11 -	1.10

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Kwara State: KWSG; *Idah:* IG; *Ilorin:* N, IL, KW, KWA; *Lokoja:* KL.

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CURRENCY

Nigeria changed to decimal currency on 1st January, 1973. The unit of the currency is the Naira represented by the symbol **₦**. The Naira is the major unit of the new currency and is divided into 100 (one hundred) Kobo represented by the symbol **k**.

The denominations of the coins under the decimal system are: $\frac{1}{2}$ k, 1k, 5k, 10k, 25k.

The notes are issued in denominations of: 50k, **₦1**, **₦5**, **₦10**.

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General Merchants, Oluwani House 3rd Floor
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Phone 48701 42628 Cables: Rabelo Lagos.

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Apapa, P. O. Box 155, Phone: 45811
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POST OFFICE NOTICE

DECIMALISATION/METRICATION OF CURRENCY/SERVICES.: 1st JANUARY, 1974

INLAND POSTAL SERVICES: CONVERSION TABLE

Full details of Services are available in the Post Office Guide 1973 Edition

Particulars in Imperial / £ : S : D System		Particulars in Metric / Decimal System	
Services	Rates & Charges	Services	Rates & Charges
1. POSTAGE RATES:		1. POSTAGE RATES:	
Letters:		Letters:	
Up to 1 oz.	6d	Up to 20g	5k
Subsequent 1 oz. or part thereof	3d	Subsequent 20 g or part thereof	2k
Aerogrammes—each ..	6d	Aerogrammes—each	5k
Postcards—each	4d	Postcards—each	3k
Printed Papers Including Newspaper and Book Packets:		Printed Papers Including Newspaper and Book Packets:	
First 2 ozs.	3d	First 50g	2k
Second 2 ozs.	2d	Second 50g	2k
Subsequent 2 ozs or part thereof	1d	Subsequent 50g or part thereof	1k
Parcels:		Parcels:	
Not over 2lbs.	3/0d	Not over 1 kg	30k
Over 2 lbs but not over 4 lbs ..	4/0d	Over 1 kg but not over 2kg	40k
“ 4 lbs “ “ “ 7 lbs ..	5/6d	“ 2 kg “ “ “ 3 kg	55k
“ 7 lbs “ “ “ 11 lbs ..	7/0d	“ 3 kg “ “ “ 5 kg	70k
“ 11 lbs “ “ “ 15 lbs ..	8/0d	“ 5 kg “ “ “ 7 kg	80k
“ 15 lbs “ “ “ 18 lbs ..	9/6d	“ 7 kg “ “ “ 8kg	95k
“ 18 lbs “ “ “ 22 lbs ..	10/0d	“ 8 kg “ “ “ 10 kg	N1.00
Receipt for posting ordinary parcels	2d	Receipt for posting ordinary parcels	2k
Retention fee for inland parcels ..	2/0d	Retention fee for inland parcels	20k
C.O.D. Delivery fee:—	2/0d	C.O.D. Delivery fee:—	20k
C.O.D. Fee on Trade Charges:		C.O.D. Fee on Trade Charges:	
Up to £5	2/6d	Up to N10.00	25k
Over £ 5 but not over £10 ..	3/3d	Over N10.00 but not over N 20.00 ..	32k
“ £10 “ “ “ £20 ..	3/6d	“ N20.00 “ “ “ N 40.00 ..	35k
“ £20 “ “ “ £30 ..	4/3d	“ N40.00 “ “ “ N 60.00 ..	42k
“ £30 “ “ “ £40 ..	5/0d	“ N60.00 “ “ “ N 80.00 ..	50k
“ £40 “ “ “ £50 ..	6/0d	“ N80.00 “ “ “ N100.00 ..	60k
Registration fee:—	2/0d	Registration fee:—	20k
Express Delivery Fee—		Express Delivery Fee—	
Per Item:—	4/0d	Per Item:—	40k
2. REMITTANCE CHARGES:		2. REMITTANCE CHARGES:	
Postal Order Poundage:		Postal Order Poundage:	
6d and 1/- denominations ..	2½d	5k and 10k denominations ..	2k
1/6d— 5/-	3½d	15k—50k	3k
6/0d—21/-	5d	60k—N1.10	4k
40/- Denomination	10d	N4.00 denomination	8k
60/-	11d	N6.00 “ “ “	9k
80/-	1½d	N8.00 “ “ “	1½k
100/-	1¾d	N10.00 “ “ “	12k

POST OFFICE NOTICE — continued

Services		Rates & Charges	Services		Rates & Charges
Money Order Commission: Up to £5 1/10½d Over £5 but not over £10 .. 2/10d " £10 " " " £20 .. 3/1½d " £20 " " " £30 .. 4/1d " £30 " " " £40 .. 5/0d " £40 " " " £50 .. 6/3d			Money Order Commission: Up to N10.00 19k Over N10.00 but not over N20.00 .. 28k " N20.00 " " " N40.00 .. 32k " N40.00 " " " N60.00 .. 41k " N60.00 " " " N80.00 .. 50k " N80.00 " " " N100.00 .. 62k		
3. MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES: Postal enquiry fee:— 1/0d Annual Rental for Private Boxes: Personal (Small) £2 Business (Large) £4 Annual service fee for Private Bags:— £3			3. MISCELLANEOUS Postal enquiry fee:— Annual Rental for Private Boxes: Personal (Small) N4.00 Business (Large) N8.00 Annual service fee for Private Bags:— N6.00		
4. COMPENSATION PAYMENTS: Registered Items:— Maximum payable £10 Ordinary Parcels: Up to 2 lbs £1:3/- Over 2 lbs but not over 7 lbs .. £1:15/- " 7 lbs " " " 11 lbs .. £2:18/- " 11 lbs " " " 22 lbs .. £4:13/-			4. COMPENSATION PAYMENTS: Registered Items:— Maximum payable N20.00 Ordinary parcels: Up to 1 kg N2.30 Over 1 kg but not over 3 kg .. N3.50 Over 3 kg " " " 5 kg .. N5.60 " 5 kg " " " 10 kg .. N9.30		
5. POSTAGE STAMPS AND STATIONERY: Denominations of old definitive stamps:— 1d, 1d, and 1½d 2d and 3d 4d, 6d, 1/-, 1/3d 2/6d, 5/-, 10/-, 20/- Denominations of new definitive stamps:— 1d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 9d, 1/-, 1/3d, 1/6d, 1/9d, 2/-, 2/6d, 3/-, 3/6d, 5/-, 10/-, 20/- Registered Letter Envelopes:— Type G—6¼" x 3½" each .. 2/9d Packet of 24 Envelopes .. 66/0d Type H—8" x 5" each .. 2/10d Packet of 24 Envelopes .. 68/0d			POSTAGE STAMPS AND STATIONERY: Denominations of new definitive stamps:— 1k 2k 3k, 5k, 10k, 12k 25k, 50k, N1., N2. Denominations of old definitive stamps:— 1k, 2k, 3k, 5k, 7k, 8k, 10k, 12k, 15k, 18k, 20k, 25k, 30k, 35k, 50k, N1., N2. Registered Letter Envelopes Type G — 158x95 mm each. . . 27k Packet of 24 Envelopes .. =N6.48 Type H — 23x 127 mm. each . . 28k Packet of 24 Envelopes . . . =N6.72		

THE NIGERIAN PRESS

The history of the Nigerian Press falls into two broad categories: the pre-independence era and the post-independence period up to the present.

Daily newspapers, weeklies and periodicals had a humble beginning in Nigeria. Publication of *Iwe Irohin* by the Rev. Townsend in Abeokuta first appeared in December 1859. From that time until 1890, about a dozen weekly papers were published at different periods in Lagos.

Then came a newspaper *Lagos Weekly Record* published first by the late John Jackson and later by his son, Horatio Jackson (1890—1930), one of the greatest pioneer names in the history of Nigerian journalism.

During the period of the nationalist struggle for independence, newspapers played a leading role. This period also coincided with the beginning of commercial newspaper enterprises in Nigeria.

After the formation of the Nigerian National Democratic Party in 1922, the late Herbert Macaulay established the *Lagos Daily News*.

Between 1922 and 1960, there were intense nationalist activities by various political parties whose efforts were directed mainly towards the winning of political independence for Nigeria.

In the process, several national daily newspapers were established in Lagos. They primarily put across the views of different political parties in addition to their other functions as newspapers.

The Daily Times has a slightly different history. Since the original company was absorbed by overseas interests in 1943, it has maintained a neutral role in party politics, while at the same time attempting to promote economic and social interests of Nigeria as a whole.

Most of the newspapers of the great nationalists are now defunct; the only survivor being the *West African Pilot*.

After the achievement of Independence, the Press had to adapt itself to a new role. Political agitation is no longer its primary concern. The main problems facing the nation today are how to forge a virile and united country out of the conglomeration of ethnic groups in Nigeria; the second

problem is how to develop the country's economy rapidly in order to give the masses a decent standard of living and thus satisfy their legitimate expectations in an independent Nigeria.

One of the most recent developments has been the establishment of newspapers sponsored by Federal and State governments. These exist side by side with those owned by individuals and corporations.

In August 1975, the Federal Government acquired the total equity of the New Nigerian Newspapers Limited and through its wholly-owned National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria (NICON), acquired 60% of the equity of the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited. The Federal Government appointed new Board of Directors for the two leading national daily newspapers.

NEWSPAPERS

NATIONAL DAILIES

Daily Times: 3, 5, 7, Kakawa Street, P.O. Box 139, Lagos; founded 1925. Published by The Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, Lagos. Ag. Editor: Tony Momoh.

Daily Sketch: New Court Road, P.M.B. 5067, Ibadan; founded 1964. Published by the Sketch Publishing Company Limited, Ibadan. Ag. Editor: Ishola Kolawole.

New Nigerian: Ahmadu Bello Way, P.O. Box 254, Kaduna; founded 1965. Published by the New Nigerian Newspapers Limited, Kaduna. Editor: Turi Muhammadu.

The Nigerian Observer: Airport Road, Benin City; founded 1968. Published by the Bendel Newspapers Corporation, Benin City. Ag. Editor: Tom Borha.

Daily Star: 9 Works Road, P.M.B. 1139, Enugu; founded 1972; Published by Star Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd., Enugu. Editor: Josef Bel-Molokwu.

Nigerian Tribune: 98 Shittu Street, Adeoyo Road, P.O. Box 78, Ibadan; founded 1949. Published by the African News-

papers of Nigeria Limited Ibadan.
Ag. Editor: Peter Apcsin.

West African Pilot: 34 Commercial Avenue, Yaba, Lagos; founded 1937, Published by Zik Enterprises Limited. Acting Editor: Stephen Emeka.

Daily Express: 5/11 Apogon St., Lagos; Published by the Commercial Amalgamated Printers Lagos. Acting Editor: Alhaji Ahmed Alao.

The Nigerian Standard: P.M.B. 2112, Jos. Published by the Plateau Publishing Corporation, Zaria Road, Jos. Editor: Gideon G. Barde.

Nigerian Herald: Offa Road, Ilorin founded October 19, 1973. Published by the Kwara State Newspaper Corporation, Ilorin. Editor: Peter Ajayi.

Nigerian Chronicle: Published by the Cross River State Newspaper Corporation, P.M.B. 1074, Calabar. Editor: Nelson Etukudo.

Nigerian Tide: Published by the Rivers State Newspapers Corporation, 4 Ikwerre Road, P.M.B. 5072, Port Harcourt. Editor: R. H. Amaewhule.

OTHER DAILIES

Evening Times: 3, 5, 7, Kakawa Street, P. O. Box 139, Lagos; founded August 6, 1973. Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, Lagos. Editor: Martin Iroabuchi.

The Nigerian Mirror: Iweka Road, Onitsha. Published by Olobo Press Limited. Onitsha. Editor: T. N. Okonkwo.

WEEKLIES

NATIONAL - SUNDAY PAPERS
Sunday Times: 3, 5, 7, Kakawa Street

P. O. Box 139, Lagos; founded 1953. Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited. Ag. Editor: Clement Okosun.

Sunday Observer: Airport Road, Benin City. Published by the Bendel Newspapers Corporation. Ag. Editor: G. Eguaseki-Ogida.

Sunday Sketch: New Court Road, P.M.B. 5067 Ibadan. Published by the Sketch Publishing Company Limited. Ag. Editor: Kayode Awe.

Weekly Star: 9, Works Road, P.M.B. 1139, Enugu; founded 1970. Published by the Star Printing and Publishing Company Limited, Editor: Henry Onyedike.

Sunday Punch: Kudeti Street, Onitsha. P.M.B. 1204. Ikeja. Founded 1973. Published by Punch (Nigeria) Limited, Lagos. Ag. Editor: Dayo Wright.

Sunday Chronicle: Published by the Cross River State Newspapers Corporation, Calabar. Editor: O. W. Udoh.

OTHER WEEKLY PAPERS

Sporting Record: (every Wednesday) Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited 3, 5, 7, Kakawa Street, P. O. Box 139, Lagos. Editor: Cyril Kappo.

Lagos Weekend: (Witty Newspaper) Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, 3, 5, 7, Kakawa Street, P. O. Box 139, Lagos. Ag. Editor: John Adollo.

Times International: Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, 3, 5, 7, Kakawa Street, Lagos. Editor: H. Idoma.

Business Times: Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, 3, 5, 7, Kakawa St. Lagos. Editor: Effiong Essien.

Lagos This Week: 1 Gbemisola Street Off Isheri Road, Ikeja. Published by Lagos Periodical Publications Limited, Publisher/Editor-in-Chief; Yemi Martins.

Music Express: Published by Entertainment Press, 15 Abeokuta Street Ebute Metta, Lagos. Managing Editor: Angus Okoli.

Nigerian Radio/TV Times: Published by the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Ikoyi Lagos. Editor: Enyina Iroha.

Irohin Yoruba: (Yoruba Language) 214 Broad Street, P.M.B. 2416, Lagos; founded 1945. Published by the Amalgamated Press of Nigeria. Acting Editor: S. A. Ajibade.

Gaskiya (Hausa Language) Published by the New Nigerian Newspapers Limited, Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna. Editor: A. Ahmed.

West Africa: (Nigeria Edition) Times Press, Warehouse Road, Apapa.

The Leader (Catholic): Published by Assumpta Press, Owerri. Editor: Rev. Fr. Ben Chima.

The Independent (Catholic) P. O. Box 510, Ibadan. Published in English and Yoruba. Editor: Rev. Fr. J. Mtgec.

Advance: (Socialist newspaper); 5, Agege Motor Road, Idiro, Mushin. Editor: Nat. Iwuagwu.

Sunshine: Published by Sunshine Publishing Co., SW9/1032 Lagos Road, Challenge Ibadan, P. O. Box 3304, Ibadan. Managing Editor: Afolabi Alo.

The Record: Published by the Department of Journalism, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Editor: Rowland Nwachukwu.

African Impact: P.M.B. 1143, Benin City

Sextape: (Witty Newspaper); Published by Alagbara Publishing Company, SW9/140 Ago Taylor, Ibadan. Editor: Funso Akindubuwa.

The Truth: 45 Idumagbo Avenue, P. O. Box 418, Lagos; founded 1951. Published by the Ahmadia Mission Nigeria. Acting Editor: Z. O. Elias.

Ilana Yoruba: (Yoruba Language): Published by the Amalgamated Press of Nigeria. Editor: Olalekan Onatade.

Albshir: P.M.B. 1064, Maiduguri. Ag. Editor: A. M. Zinnass.

Sunday Star: Yemetu Aladorin, Ibadan. Published by the People's Star Press, Ibadan; founded 1966. Editor: Moni Adewale.

News: 37 Zik Avenue, Uwani, Enugu (bi-weekly).

Gboungboun: New Court Road P.M.B. 5067, Ibadan. Published by the Sketch Publishing Company Limited. Editor: E. Obasa.

The Guide: Published every Sunday by Ibrahim Publishing Company, Ilorin. Editor: Mallam Musa Ibn-Ibrahim.

PERIODICALS MONTHLY MAGAZINES

Drum (Nigerian Edition): P.M.B. 2128 Ebute Metta, Lagos. Published by Drum Publications (Nigeria) Limited; Editor: Olu Adetule.

Trust: Published by Drum Publications (Nigeria) Limited, Lagos. Editor: Jimo Gbadamosi.

Afriscopes: Published by Pan-Afriscopes (Nigeria) Limited, 29 Salami Street, Obanikoro, P.M.B. 1119, Yaba, Lagos. Managing Editor: Uche Chukwumerije.

Spear: 3, 5, 7, Kakawa Street, P. O. Box 139, Lagos; founded 1962. Published by Daily Times of Nigeria Limited. Ag. Editor: Banji Ogundele.

Headlines: Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, 3, 5, 7 Kakawa Street, Lagos. Editor: Gladdy A. Diri

Home Studies: (Educational): Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, 3, 5, 7 Kakawa Street, Lagos. Ag. Editor: Gbenga Odusanya.

Newbreed: Published by Newbreed Organisation Limited, P. O. Box 5414, 35 Ogunlana Drive, Surulere, Lagos. Editor-in-Chief and Publisher: Chris Okolie.

Boom: (Pictorial adventure): Published by the Drum Publications, (Nigeria) Limited, P.M.B. 2128, Lagos.

Woman's World: Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, 3, 5, 7 Kakawa St., P. O. Box 139 Lagos. Editor: Adaora Ulasi.

Modern Woman: Published by the Modern Publication Company Limited, 31/33 Salawa Street, Palm-grove, Lagos. Editor: Adunni Oladipo.

African Challenge: P.M.B. 2067, Lagos. A religious monthly publication founded in 1951. Editor: J. K. Bolarin.

Atoka: (Yoruba Language): 37 Ibadan Street West, Ebute Metta, Lagos. Published by West African Book Publishers Limited, Editor: Laoye Egunjobi.

Happy Home: (Family Magazine): Kudeti Street, P.M.B. 1204, Onipetesi, Ikeja. Published by Punch Publications. Editor: Bunmi Sofola.

Joy (Pictorial adventure) Published by the Drum Publications, (Nigeria) Limited, P.M.B. 2128 Lagos. Editor: Olu Adetule.

Nigerian Business Digest: Published by Universal Publication Ltd., P. O. Box 1959, Lagos. Editor: Alh. Lateef Teniola.

Nigerian Japan Trade Journal: Published by Yemostal Publicity Bureau, P. O. Box 3745, Lagos. Editor: Dele Ogunwale.

New Era: (English and Hausa): Published by Oluseyi Press Limited, Kano; founded 1971. Editor: Dr. Omoh Esiemoka.

Federal Nigeria: Published by the Ministry of Information; founded 1958. Editor: A.G. Y.S. Momodu.

African Spark: Published by Carmen & Company Ltd., P.M.B. 1153, Yaba, Chairman & Editor-in-Chief; Dr. Obarogie Ohonbamu.

Teen and Twenty: (Youth Magazine): Editor: Adeyola David (Mrs.)

New World: Published by the Novosty Press Agency, (APN), 4 Elsie Femi Pearce Street, P. O. Box 2409, Lagos. Editor: Layi Ajibawo.

Indigo: 10, Eric Moore Close, Surulere

Black Beauty: Printers and Publishers: G. A. Okiki Advertising and Publicity Ltd, Editor: G. A. Okiki.

The People: 55, Ojuelegba Rd., Surulere, Yaba. Editor: Olu Akinsanya.

Beacon: 17, Abeokuta St., Ebute Metta.

Journal of Medical and Pharmaceutical Marketing: 25 Olatunde Labinjo Avenue, Ikroodu Road, P. O. Box 7313, Lagos. Editor: F.O.A. Atoki.

The Entertainer: Published by the Sketch Publishing Company, Ibadan. Editor: M. O. Fatoki.

By The Lagoon: Published by the Cathedral Church of Christ, Lagos. Address: The Cathedral House, P. O. Box 726, Lagos. Editor: The Very Rev. Sope Johnson.

Management in Nigeria: Published by the Nigerian Institute of Management, 145, Broad Street, P. O. Box 2557, Lagos, and Printed by Times Press Ltd., Apapa. Editor: Gab. Oviogbodu.

Black Image: 2, Oba Akran Avenue, Ikeja. Editor-in-Chief: Funmi Lewis

QUARTERLY

Nigerian Medical Journal: Published by the Nigerian Medical Association, 241 Igbo-sere Road, P. O. Box 1108, Lagos. Editor: Professor A. Q. Adesola (University of Lagos)

Nigeria: Exhibition Centre, Marina Lagos; founded 1932 (*travel, cultural, historical and general*)

Nigeria Trade Journal: Published by the Federal Ministry of Information, Lagos.

West African Journal of Biological Chemistry: Published by the University of Ibadan; founded 1957, Editor: C. Basair.

Nigerian Opinion: Published by the Nigerian Current Affairs Society, Lagos.

Journal of Economic and Social Studies: Published by the Nigerian Economic Society, Lagos.

West African Medical Journal: P. O. Box 12002, Lagos. Published six times a year.

West African Pharmacist: P. O. Box 2, University of Ibadan; founded 1959, Published six times a year.

The West African Chartered Engineer: Published twice a year by the West African Group of Professional Engineers, P. O. Box 2363, Lagos.

Nigerian Estate Gazette: Published by Nebari Commercial Services, 1, Raymond Njoku St., Yaba. Editor: C. U. Uwanaka.

The Bureaucratic: c/o Military Governor's Office, Benin City, Editor: F. C. Halim.

Printing And Allied Trade Journal: Editor: W. U. Ikolodo, 68B, Jebba Street (East), Ebute-Metta.

Oduma: Published twice a year; c/o University of Lagos, Lagos. Editor: Theo. Vincent.

Nigeria Market: 122, Agege Motor Road, Mushin, Lagos, Managing Editor: Adebisi Joseph.

The Traveller: (*an international Tourist Guide*): Published by the Nigernews Publishing Company Limited, 60 Ikorodu Road, Lagos. Editor: Ephraim Okeya.

The Nigerian Accountant: Published by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria, 60, Marina, Lagos. Editor: E. Olu-bowale George.

ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS

Nigeria Year Book: Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, Lagos. Editor: James O. Ojiako.

Times Trade and Industrial Directory: Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, Lagos. Editor: James O. Ojiako.

Africa. — A Handbook: Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, Lagos.

Nigeria Handbook: Published by the Federal Ministry of Information, Lagos.

NIGERIA MUSEUMS

Of all the countries in Africa south of the Sahara, Nigeria is the richest in sculptural traditions. The national museum, beautifully situated in its park in the very heart of Lagos has the finest collection of Nigerian art in the world. A representative display is on show together with archaeological exhibits. Plans are on hand to expand the museum.

BENIN MUSEUM

Of all the Nigerian arts the bronzes of Benin are most widely known to the outside world because they are so well represented in the great art museums.

Though at present modest in size, the collection at Benin contains some of the finest and earliest pieces of all, which have been dug up accidentally during the development of modern Benin City or excavated by the Department of Antiquities. A new museum is to be built in the traditional style at a fine site in the centre of Benin.

CARVED MONOLITHS: IKOM

There is a number of groves containing circles of stones carved in low relief to represent human beings. Some of them appear to show artistic affinities with the hard wood ancestor carvings of the Oron clan at the mouth of the Cross River. Their origin is not yet known, though they are still sacred.

Most accessible of these monoliths are in a grove at the roadside near Meghave, a little beyond mile 111 on the Enugu-Ogoja-Gboko road. And an annual festival is held there at the end of the dry season.

ESIE MUSEUM

In the bush, two miles from the Yoruba village of Esie in Eastern Ilorin Province, was found the largest known group of stone figures in Africa—about a thousand human figures, half life size, many of high sculptural merit. They may be of Yoruba or Nupe origin and are still reserved by the local

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population. A new museum was built in 1966 to house these figures.

GOBIRAU MINARET KATSINA

This imposing minaret, which is built of mud and palm timbers, is all that remains of the mosque constructed in Habe times, before the Holy Wars of Sheikh Usman dan Fodio. Parts of this 50-foot tower are thought to be as much as 260 years old.

IFE MUSEUM

The museum was built to house the world-famous bronze and terracotta heads and stone sculptures of Ife, the ancient sacred city of the Yoruba. The display space has been expanded to allow for the exhibition of other aspects of material culture of the Yoruba. Visitors are recommended also to see some of the historic sites of Ife: for example the staff or Oranmiyan, an imposing 18-foot monolith and the Grove of Oro.

JEBBA BRONZE

On the island at Jebba are some extraordinary bronze figures of the Nupe Kingdom in the 15th century. Six of them are the largest cast bronzes ever found in Africa (not excepting ancient Egypt). They have clear affinities with early Ife and Benin work.

JOS MUSEUM

The archaeological museum at Jos stands in a 60-acre park of outstanding natural beauty and contains the prehistoric finds of the Plateau Minesfield. Most notable of these are the two thousand-year-old terracottas of the Nok Culture earliest known plastic art in Africa South of the Sahara. In the grounds, are a small zoo, and the beginnings of an open air museum of traditional architecture and an arboretum.

KANO: MAKAMA'S HOUSE

The town house of the Makama of Kano at the corner of the Emir's Square, and one of the oldest remaining houses in Kano, has been declared a monument and has been converted into a museum to contain antiquities and the arts and crafts typical of the Hausa and Fulani of the Kano area.

OWO MUSEUM

A museum has been built to house the arts and crafts of the Eastern districts of Yorubaland at Owo which is famous for its artistic traditions.

ORON MUSEUM

Designed primarily to house the wonderful collection of hundreds of hardwood figure carvings depicting the ancestors of the Oron clan of the Ibibio tribe, which are among the oldest and finest of all West African wood carvings. The museum also contains representative exhibits from other parts of Nigeria. The museum site which is adjacent to the main Calabar car ferry has a fine view up the Cross River.

ROCK PAINTINGS: BIRNIN DUKU AND GAJI

These two groups of rock paintings in the province of Kano and Bauchi are the most important yet found in Nigeria. The Birnin Kudu cattle paintings and symbolic drawings show affinities with some of the Saharan paintings. Both are accessible by motor road.

SLIT-DRUMS: EKPENE

These gigantic Ikoro drums, of which scarcely half a dozen remain in more or less sound condition, used to be a treasured possession of many villages in the Okon, Afaha and Otoro Clan areas of Uyo Province. They are carved from hardwood and average nine feet long and three feet in diameter.

THE LAW ABOUT THE EXPORT OF ANTIQUITIES

The export of antiquities (which in Nigeria includes all ritual art objects even if made at the present time) is controlled by the Antiquities Ordinance No. 17 of 1963 (which gives definitions), and the Antiquities (Exports Permits) Regulations 1957 (L.N. 62 of 1957). There are severe penalties for attempting to export antiquities without a permit issued by the Antiquities Commission. Permits should be applied for with as much notice as possible from one of the following:

- (1) Director, Department of Antiquities
Lagos
- (2) Curator, Jos Museum, Jos.



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CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

Customers are advised to check against the possibility that between publication and actual reservation, there might be changes in the services, rates and other details.

<i>Town</i>	<i>Catering Rest House or Hotels</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Rate per night including Bed and Breakfast</i>
Aba	Enta Guest House 2 Station Avenue P.O. Box 501.		Single, N10.00 Double, N15.00 Menu: Breakfast N1.50; Lunch (Continental) N2.50; African N2.00 Dinner N2.50 (continental), African N2.00 Roasted Chicken, N5.00.
Aba	Hotel Unicoco Ltd., 19 Scotland Cres., P.O. Box 537.	216	Main Building N13-N14 (double bedded self contained and air conditioned chalets). Extension 1, N12 - N13; Extension 11, N13 Extension 11 N13 to N15; Extension IV, N10 (sharing of bath and toilet facilities).
"	Hôtel Florida 13, Milverton Avenue	—	Single N4.00 Double N8.00 Ord. N1.25
"	Phoenix Hotel G.R.A.	311	Double N9.00
Abakaliki	Mayor's Palace Hotel 21 New Market Road, Abakaliki	110	Single (Extension), N3.00; Double N6.00; Extension 11 - Single N5.00; Double N10.00; Airconditioned Chalets, N8.00.
Abakaliki	Phoenix Hotel Ltd., G.R.A. P. O. Box 62	11	Single N13.00; Double N15.00, Breakfast N1.50; Lunch N2.25; Dinner N2.50.
"	Hotel De Placia, 25, Edingborough Rd.	2229	Single N6.00 Double N8.50 (Suite) Ord. N6.50

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

<i>Town</i>	<i>Catering Rest House or Hotels</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Rate per night Including Bed and Breakfast</i>
Abeokuta	Catering Rest House P.M.B. 5021	6	Single N7.50; Double N12.00; Breakfast N1.50; Lunch (Nigerian) N2.00 (European) N3.00; Dinner (Nigerian) N2.00 (European) N3.00.
Abuja	The Abuja	—	Single N3.00 Double N4.50
Akure	Catering Rest House	2033	Single N8.50; Double N12.50; Breakfast N1.50 Lunch (African) N2.00 (European) N3.00; Dinner (African) N2.00; (European) N3.00
Bauchi	Catering Rest House - Restotel	30	Single N4.50 (1.20) Double N9.00 (N1.32)
Bauchi	Bauchi Catering Rest House, P.O. Box 12	2080	Single N4.50; Double N9.00; V.I.P. Chalet N12.60, Breakfast 90k Lunch N1.20; Dinner N1.32.
Bauchi	Warm Springs Restaurant Yankari Game Reserve	2080 2086	Single N4.50 (old type) N5.00 (New typed) V.I.P., N10.50
Benin City	Bendel Hotel P.M.B. 1126	1003	Single N10.00 Double N16.
"	Catering Rest House.	72	Single N7.50; Double N10.00.
"	Christo Hotel 7 Ozuola St., 1st East Circular Rd. or 4 Commercial Avenue	98	Single N4.00; Double N6.30.
"	Motel Benin Plaza, 1A Reservation Road., P.M.B. 1152	1090	Single N10.00 Double N15.00
Bida	Catering Rest House Restotel, Bida.	25	Single N3.20 Double N6.20

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

<i>Town</i>	<i>Catering Rest House or Hotels</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Rate per night Including Bed and Breakfast</i>
Calabar	Anchor Inn Ltd., 11 Ito Rd., P.O. Box 5 Ikot-Ekpene.		Single N6.00 Double N11.00
"	Ayimo Luxury Hotel: 74, Marian Rd.,	—	Double N20.00
"	Corner De Luxe Hotel 16 Eyo Ita St.	2502	Single N6.00 Double N9.00
"	Government Guest House P.M.B. 1056	513	Single N15.00 (Weekly). Double N30.00 (Weekly)
Calabar	Hotel Capitol 28, Marian Road Calabar	548	Single: N12.00 Double: N16.00; Breakfast: N2.00; Lunch: (English/ African): N4.50 Dinner: N5.00; Special lunch or Dinner: N6.00
"	Metropolitan Hotel: Calabar Road.	2490	Single N11.00 Double N13.00
"	Taj Mahal Hotel 70, Target Road, Box 55	2232	Single N6.25 Double N11.25
Daura	Catering Rest House	—	Single N3.20 Double N6.40
Eket	Qua River Hotel P.M.B. 1042 Eket Cross River State	—	Single: N7.00 Double: N10.00 Suite: N20.00 Super Suite: N25.00 Breakfast (as per menu for the day) Lunch: N3.50; Dinner: N4.00.
Enugu	Enugu Guest House No.11 1 Suochi Street Uwani S/Ext., P.O. Box 289, Enugu.	3577	Single: N8.40 Double: N10.50

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

<i>Town</i>	<i>Catering Rest House or Hotels</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Rate per night Including Bed and Breakfast</i>
Enugu	Queen's Lucy Hotel, No. 22 Edinburgh Road Ogui, N/L.	3324	Single N8.00; Double N16.00 (All food from 50k to N3.00 per plate)
Enugu	Phoenix Hotel P.M.B. 1130 Enugu	2074	V.I.P. Chalet: N20.00 Super: " N15.00; Double: " N14.00 Breakfast: N1.50; Lunch: N2.25 Dinner: N2.50
Enugu	Club Safari Limited, No. 6 Rideway, Road G. A. Enugu	3498	Single: N9.00 Double: N14.00 Breakfast: N1.50 Lunch: N1.75k Dinner: N2.10
Enugu	Tourist Hotel 152B Zik's Avenue Uwani, Enugu	2747	Single: N12.00) with Double: N18.00) breakfast Lunch/Dinner: No fixed price.
Enugu	Dayspring Hotel 80, Ogui Road, Asata Enugu.	—	Single: N9.00) with full Double: N14.00 breakfast Bed and continental Breakfast: N8.00 (Single N12.00 (Double) Menu: (European) Breakfast: N1.00 Lunch: N1.50; Dinner: N2.00 (African) Breakfast: 80k; Lunch: N1.00; Dinner: N1.50.
"	Atlantic Hotel 48, Ogidi Str., Asata.	2760	Single N4.50 Double N7.50
"	Hotel De Placia: 25, Edinburgh Rd., Ogui Newlay out	2229	Single N6.00 Double N8.50 & N6.50(ord.

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

<i>Town</i>	<i>Catering Rest House or Hotels</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Rate per night Including Bed and Breakfast</i>
Enugu	Metro Hotel: 13 Umuevo St. Ogui Newlayout.	3549	Single N3.50 Double N5.00
Enugu	Hotel Presidential Limited, Independence Layout, P.M.B. 1096, Enugu.	3511 (10 lines)	Single: N18.00 plus 10% service charge; Continental suite N28.00 plus 10% = Service charge; Regular suite N38.00 plus 10% Service charge; Executive suite N48.00 plus 10% service charge; Breakfast — according to order placed; Lunch: (African/European dishes) = N3.30; Dinner: N4.50.
Enugu	Ambima (Hotel and Catering) Enterprises No. 3, Anyaegbunam St. Uwani, Enugu.	3588	Single: N6.00) for accommodation with fan and bed only. Double: N10.00) mmodation with aircondition, bed and breakfast. Menu: (European): N1.20 to N2.50 per meal; Menu: (African): 0.40k to N1.00 per meal.
Enugu	Panafric Guest House, 1. Dennis Drive/Fox Lane, Uwani.	3398	Single: Bed with breakfast N9; Double: N12.00; Breakfast: N1.05; Lunch: N1.55, Dinner: N2.00.
Enugu	Greens Hotel 5 Awolowo Street P.O. Box 381 Enugu	3668	Single N10 Double N12.50 Single with shared facilities N7.00 Lunch (African menu) N1.00 Dinner N2.00 European Menu: Lunch or Dinner N2.50 to N4.00 Breakfast N1.50



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CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

<i>Town</i>	<i>Catering Rest House or Hotels</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Rate per night Including Bed and Breakfast</i>
Gombe	Catering Rest House	230	Single N5.65 Double N18.70
Gusau	Catering Rest House	6	Single N3.20 Double N6.40
Ibadan	Atico Rest House 5, Owwoye Way, (Off Odejayi Ave.) Ife Road, P. O. Box 867, Ibadan.	25213	Single: N9.00 Double: N15.00 Breakfast: N1.20)European Lunch: N2.00 Dinner: N2.50 Breakfast: N0.75k) Afri- Lunch: N1.00) can Dinner: N1.50
"	Catering Rest House	24537	Single N5.00 Double N8.00
"	Green Spring Hotel	24275, 24276	Single N8.00 Double N15.00
"	Lafia Hotel		Single N6.50 Double N12.50
"	Premier Hotel P.O. Box 1206	62340	Single N10.50 Double N16.80 Suite Double N25.00
Ijebu-Ode	Catering Rest House P.M.B. 2041	101	Single N5.00 Double N8.00
Ikaro	Soye Guest House	44	Single N5.00 Double N9.50
Ikom	Catering Rest House	—	Single N8.00 Double N8.00
Ilorin	Kwara Hotels Ltd., 9A, Ahmadu Bello Avenue, G.R.A., P.M.B. 1475, Ilorin	2035, 2490 2499	Double used as single: N23.00; Double: N27.00 Junior Suite: N40.00 Senior Suite: N45.00 Presidential Suite: N75.00 Continental Breakfast: N1.00. Table D' Hote Luncheon: (including coffee): N3.50 Table D' Hote Dinner (including coffee) N4.50 NB: Rates quoted above are exclusive of the normal 10% Service charge.

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

<i>Town</i>	<i>Catering Rest House or Hotels</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Rate per night Including Bed and Breakfast</i>
Jos	Hill Station Hotel Ltd. P. O. Box 72, Jos	2072, 2837 3322-5	Single: N18.00; Double: N28 Breakfast (depends on al Carte) Lunch: N3.50) Euro- Dinner: N4.50) pean African: Lunch/Dinner: N3.00.
II	Plateau Hotel, Tudun-Wada Road P.M.B. 2038, Jos	3192/ 3193; 2348 (Direct Line)	Single: N15.00 Double: N20.00 Single: N36 Double Suite: N40.00 V.I.P. N50.00 Breakfast: N1.60 Luncheon: N3.00 Dinner: N3.75 Nigerian Menu: Lunch: N2.50 Dinner: N3.00
II	Jubilee Hotel 33, Baptist Church St. P.O. Box 351, Jos	3026	Single: N8.05 Double: N14.60 Lodging alone Single: N4.00 Double: N6.00
Jos	Ambassador Hotel 22, Nnamdi Azikiwe St. P. O. Box 759, Jos.	3141	Single: N7.00; Double: N10.00 Breakfast: N1.50 Lunch: N2.00 Dinner: N2.00
Kaduna	Hamdala Hotel Waff Road, P. O. Box 311, Kaduna	22505-9	Suites (Main Building) N45.00 Mini Suites: N30.00 Luxury Flats: N40.00 Rooms (A) Double: N25.00 Rooms (B) Small Double: N18.00 Rooms (C) Single: N15.00 Breakfast: N1 50 Luncheon: N3.00 Dinner: N3.25

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

<i>Town</i>	<i>Catering Rest House or Hotels</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Rate per night including Bed and Breakfast</i>
Kafanchan	Catering Rest House	—	Single N3.85; Double N6.00
Kano	Bagauda Lake Hotel	5135-7	Single N10.50 (Suite N23.30) Double N18.90 (Suite N28.00)
"	Central Hotel (Kano State)	3051 3052/4	Single N8.00 Double N11.00 (N14.50)
"	International Hotel	—	Single N5.00 Double N8.50
"	Kandara Palace Hotel	3612	Single N10.50 Double N19.00
"	Kano Akija Hotel	3514	Single N10.50 Double N19.00
"	Kano Guest Inn 30, Zungeru Rd., P. O. Box 104, Kano	2717 2282 2283	Single: N12.00; Single with private Bath: N15.00; Single with Double Bed and private Bath: N18.00 Double or suite: N24.00 Breakfast: N1.50 Lunch: N1.50 Dinner: N1.75
"	Mirabell Hotel	869	Single N7.00 Double N13.00
"	Prince Hotel Yoruba Rd.,	—	Single N4.50 Double N5.00
"	Residential Hotel Katsina Rd.,	3168	Single N10.50 Double N18.00
"	Usman Memorial Restaurant	—	Single N3.00 Double N5.00
Katsina	Catering Rest House	67	Single N3.20 Double N6.40
Keffi	Catering Rest House P.O. Box 12	—	Single N5.00 Double N8.00
Kontagora	Catering Rest House P.M.B. 25	—	Single: N4.75 Double: N9.50 Breakfast 75k Lunch: N1.05 Dinner: N1.50



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| Ibadan | Oluloyo's Building, Molete, Lagos Bye-Pass P.M.B. 5155, Tel. 23582. |
| Benin | 7 Mission Road Benin City, Tel. 645. Box 303. |
| Warri | 70 Warri/Sapele Road, P.O. Box 462, Tel. 197. |
| Enugu | 26, Zik Avenue, P.O. Box 56, Tel. |
| Port-Harcourt | 97 Aba Road, P.O. Box 271, Tel. 21524. |
| Calabar | 1 Webber/20 Target Road, P.O. Box 228 |
| Kaduna | 1 Ahmadu Bello Way, P.O. Box 102, Tel. 43370 |
| KANO | 14S Bello Road, P.O. Box 158, Tel. 3401. |
| Jos | 27 Ahmadu Bello Street, P.O. Box 477, Tel. 2224 |
| ILORIN | P.O. Box 322 |
| Sokoto | P.O. Box 148. |

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

<i>Town</i>	<i>Catering Rest House or Hotels</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Rate per night Including Bed and Breakfast</i>
Lagos	Airport Hotel Ikeja	31240; 31231; 21203	Double N10.00 N11.50;
"	Angel's Lodge For Paying Guest Ltd. 11, Ogunlana Drive P.M. Bag 3087, S/L Lagos.	42454	Single (Air conditioned) N10.00 Single (with fan) N9.00; Double (air conditioned) (Separate Suite) N20.00 Double (air conditioned) N18.00 Double (with fan): N17.00 Lunch: N2.50 Dinner: N2.50
"	Caban Bamboo Ikorodu Road, Box 266.	42534	Single N11.00 Double N17.00
"	Cornerest Guest House 25, Ipado Road, Ikeja.	33614	Single N9.00 Double N15.00
"	Excelsior Hotel Ede Street P.M.B. 1167, 94 Extension 5, Apapa	45906 41694	Single N12.00 Double N19.00
Lagos	Geralco Hotel Mile 8, Ikorodu Road,	47782 34757 34772	Single N9.00 Double N14.00
"	Maryland Hotel Maryland Estate P.O. Box 34, Ikeja.	34465	Single N8.50 Double N15.00
"	Oasis Guest House: 2A Opeloyeru St., Mile 6, Ikorodu Road, Igbobi	57876	Single N6.30 (N7.50) Double N10.50 (N12.00)
"	Olubukun Guest House 2, Onasanwo St., Bariga	—	Single N8.00; Double N10.00
"	Stadium Hotel Iyun Road, S/Lere.	43593	Jnr. Suite N25.00 (N15.00) Double N36.00 (N31.00)

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

<i>Town</i>	<i>Catering Rest House or Hotels</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Rate per night Including Bed and Breakfast</i>
Lagos	Domo Hotel, 37, Campbell Street, Lagos	26868, 26766.	Single: N16.00 Double: N25.00 Lunch: N3.50 Dinner: N4.00.
"	Regent Hotel, 23/29, Abibu-Oki Street, P.O. Box 489, Lagos	26882, 26664, 26665	Single: N14.00 Double: N24.00 each with English Breakfast. Lunch/Dinner: International A la carte.
"	Federal Palace Hotel, Ahmadu Bello Road, Victoria Island, P.O. Box 1000, Lagos.	26691 (10 Lines)	Single: N19.00 Double: N30.00 Lunch: N3.50 Dinner: N4.50.
"	Tip Top Hotels Ltd., 4A/4B & 6, Obanikoro Street, Ikorodu Road, Igbobi, Lagos.	33982	Single (Air-conditioned): N12.00 Self-contained: N16.00 Non-Air-conditioned: N10.00 Double (Air conditioned) N18.00; Self-contained: N20.00 (Non Air-conditioned) N16.00. Breakfast: N2.00 Lunch: N3.00 Dinner: N3.75 Excluding 5% Service Charge.
"	Mainland Hotel, P.O. Box 2158, Lagos.	41100-9 41080-7	Single: N18.00 Double: N28.00 Semi Suiter N35.00 2-room Suite: N55.00 Double Room for Single Occupancy: N28.00 Continental Breakfast is included in the above. Luncheon: N3.50 Dinner: N4.00 Sunday Buffet Lunch: AD: N4.50. CH: N3.50. All the above exclude Service Charge of 10 per cent.

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

<i>Town</i>	<i>Catering Rest House or Hotels</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Rate per night Including Bed and Breakfast</i>
Lagos	Bristol Hotel 8, Martins Street P.O. Box 1088 Lagos.	25901-9	<p>Single; (Bed and Continental Breakfast) N18.00 per night. Double, (Bed and Continental Breakfast) N28.00 per night. Suites 1 & 11 N60.00 (per night) - Shonny Suite, N80.00 per night.</p> <p>Meals Continental Breakfast = N1.00 Table D'Hote Luncheon (Including Coffee) N3.50, Table D'Hote Dinner N4.50, Special Buffet Luncheon (Thursdays Only); N4.50 Peppered Chicken Curried Lunch) N3.00 Nigerian Dishes)</p> <p>NB The above rates are exclusive of the usual service charge of 10%.</p>
Lokoja	Catering Rest House G.R.A. Lokoja	2055	<p>Single (non-airconditioned) N5.25 Double (Non-airconditioned) N10.50 Double (air-conditioned) N13.50.. Breakfast 75k; Luncheon N1.05; Dinner N1.30</p>
Maiduguri	Catering Rest House	2220	<p>Single N5.65 Double; N18.70</p>
Makurdi	Catering Rest House		<p>Single N5.00 Double N8.00</p>

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

<i>Town</i>	<i>Catering Rest House or Hotels</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Rate per night including Bed and Breakfast</i>
Minna	Catering Rest House	345	Single N5.00 Double N8.00
Mubi	Catering Rest House c/o Provincial Office Sardauna Province.	18	Single N5.00 Double N8.00
New Busa	Kainji Motel P.O. Box 4 Kwara State	43335 (Lagos)	Single: N15.00 Doubles: N20.00 Lunch N3.50 Dinner N4.50 (Fully Airconditioned with various modern facilities).
Obudu	Obudu Ranch Hotel, P.O. Box 40 Obudu	—	Single (Ordinary) N12.00 Double (") N18.00 Suite: (Single) N16.00 Suite: (Double) N20.00 V.I.P. Suite N25.00 Breakfast N2.00 Lunch N3.00 Dinner N3.50
"	Itek Inyamagun Guest House P.O. Box 28 Obudu	—	Single N6.00 Double N10.00 Breakfast N1.80 Lunch N2.50 Dinner N2.60 English Menu N3.00
Ogbomosho	Catering Rest House Ogbomosho	67	Single N5.00 Double: N8.00 Lunch (European) N2.00 Lunch: (African) N1.50 Dinner As above.
Ogoja	Catering Rest House P.O. Box 44 Ogoja	31	Single N8.80 Double N13.30 Breakfast N1.65 Lunch N2.75 Dinner N3.30 (including both European and African).

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

<i>Town</i>	<i>Catering Rest House or Hotels</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Rate per night Including Bed and Breakfast</i>
Ogoja	Itek Inyamagum Guest House Ishibori Town, P.O. Box 12, Ogoja	75	Single N6.00 Double N10.00 Breakfast N1.80 Lunch N2.50 (only African Menu): Dinner: N2.60 (only European Menu)
Onitsha	Phoenix Hotels Ltd Nkisi Road, M.M.B. 1782, Onitsha.	303	Double N14.00 V.J.P. N20.00 Breakfast: N1.50 Lunch N2.25 Dinner N2.50 Early Morning tea: 30k Afternoon tea: 40k Room Service: 30k Service Charge: 5%
Oshogbo	Rasco Motel Ltd 2, Okefia Street P.O. Box 126 Oshogbo	2322	Single N10.00 Double N20.00 Basement Room: N6.00 Extra Breakfast: N1.50 European Menu: N3.00 African Menu: N2.00
	Catering Rest House	2357	Single N5.00 Double N8.00
Owerri	Gulf Course Motel Okigwe-Owerri Road	43	Single N15.00 Double N7.00
	Phoenix Hotels Ltd P.M.B. 1021 Owerri	4	Single N13.65 Double: N18.90 Breakfast N1.58 Lunch N2.37 Dinner N2.63 (All the above include service charge)..
Pankshin	Catering Rest House	—	Single N4.00

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

<i>Town</i>	<i>Catering Rest House or Hotels</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Rate per night including Bed and Breakfast</i>
Port Harcourt	Cedar Palace Hotel 11, Joseph Wey Road P.O. Box 491 Port Harcourt	275-276	Single N14.00 Double N22.00 Suite N42.00 (Meals are served Ala-Cart).
"	Delta Hotels (Catering Rest House) Ltd., 1 Kenule Tsaro-Wiwa Street, Port Harcourt,	8333/ 1513	Double: N25.00 for New block and bungalow, and N18.00 for old block of flats. Breakfast: N1.25, Lunch: N3.00 Dinner: N4.00.
"	Hotel Presidential Liberation Drive P.M.B. 5141, Port Harcourt	8371/2	Single: As from N16.00 Double N30.00 Suite N60.00 Continental Breakfast N1.50 Breakfast (American) N2.50 Lunch N3.50 Dinner N4.40 (Each excludes 10 per cent service charge).
Potiskum	Catering Rest House	—	Single N5.00 Double N18.70
Sapele	Exclusive Guest House 16 Yoruba Road	—	Single N5.00 Double N8.00
Sokoto	Catering Rest House	2294 2216	Single N3.20 Double N6.40
Umuahia	Phoenix Hotel	30	Single N5.00 Double N9.00
"	Merryland Hotel 14, Nsukka Street P.O. Box 273 Umuahia	—	Single N5.00 Double N7.00 Breakfast N1.05 Lunch N1.50 Dinner N2.00
Uromi	Catering Rest House	25	Single N5.00 Double N8.00
Uyo	Catering Rest House Uyo	651	Single: N8.80 Double N13.20 Breakfast N1.65

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

<i>Town</i>	<i>Catering Rest House or Hotels</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Rate per night Including Bed and Breakfast</i>
			Lunch N3.30 Dinner N3.30 European N3.30 African N3.30
VOM	Federal Catering Rest	1	Single N5.00
	House, c/o Federal Dept. of Veterinary Research, Vom Via Jos		Double N10.00 Breakfast 90k Lunch 90k Dinner 90k Tea, both morning and afternoon; 40k, each Sanguages 50k
Warri	River Valley Hotel Limited P. O. Box 275 Warri	223	Single N9.00 Double N15.00 V.J.P. N17.00 Suite N25.00
	Catering Rest House	67	Double N10.00
	Palm Grove Motel R.M.B. 1059 Warri	172	Single N11.50 Double N17.00 Breakfast N1.50 Continental Breakfast N1.00 Lunch N3.20 Dinner N3.75
	Mid-West Inn	350	Single N8.00 Double N15.50
Yankari	Game Reserve	2086 2080	Single N5.50 V.I.P. (N6.30) Double N11.00 V.I.P. N12.00
Yola	Catering Rest House	33	Single N5.65 Double N18.70
Zaria	Catering Rest House Zaria	2451	Single N7.00 Double N12.00 Breakfast: from 80k to N1.60 Lunch: from N1.20 to N4.00 Dinner: from N2.00 to N4.00 and Snacks from 60k to N1.20 There is also 50k service charge

LIST OF NATIONAL VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

NAME OF ORGANISATION	CONTACT ADDRESS	PRESIDENT/ SECRETARY
Boys Scouts of Nigeria	The National Secretary 1, Makoko Road P. O. Box 429 Yaba - Lagos.	Chief Commissioner - Mr. S. O. Lambo Adm. Commissioner Mr. Onyejimbe Ibeneme
Boys Brigade of Nigeria	P. O. Box 652, Ibadan 179, Kalajaiye Street Igbobi - Lagos	President - Justice G.B.A. Coker Secretary - Rev. S. O. Maraiyesa.
Girls Brigade of Nigeria	c/o Mrs. E. O. Olunloyo 46/47 Olatilewa Street Surulere - Lagos	President - Mrs. J. O. Kale National Secretary/ Treasurer - Mrs. E.O. Olunloyo
Girls Guides Association	Obalende Road P. O. Box 640 Lagos.	Chief Commissioner - Lady O. Abayomi National Secretary - Mrs. M. O. Okin
Young Men Christian Assoc.	P.M.B. 2106 77 Awolowo Road Ikoyi, Lagos	President - Chief T. L. Oyesina Exec. Secretary - Mr. S. A. Silva
Young Women Christian Assoc.	8, Moloney Street P. O. Box 449 Lagos. Phone 21620	President - Lady A. Alakija National Gen. Sec. Mrs. Osilaja
Nat. Assoc. for Prisoners Welfare	212 Broad Street P.O. Box 2416 Lagos.	President - Dr. J.O. Lucas Nat. Secretary - Mr. L.K. Jakande
Fed. Nigeria Society for the Blind.	P.M.B. 2225 Lagos.	President - Chief Sir Kofo Abayomi Exec. Sec. - Mrs. R. M. Oshin
Nig. Society for the Prevention	11 Gray Street	President - Chief

of Cruelty to Animals	Onike, Yaba — Lagos Phone: 44163	S. B. Kuku Nat. Secretary — Mr. E.O. Daniel
Nat. Council of Women Societies	1, Tafawa Balewa Sq., P.O. Box 3063, Lagos. Phone 22279	President — Mrs Kofo Pratt Nat. Secretary — Chief (Lady) B. Manuwa
Nat. Youth Council of Nigeria	162, Herbert Macaulay Street, Ebute-Metta P.O. Box 4155, Lagos Phone: 43847	Nat. President — Chief Olu Fadairo Secretary — Mr. Blessing Kayode
Nat. Council for Social Work	c/o Mrs. M.M. Omitowoju Head, Medical Social Workers, Medical Services Dept., University College Hospital, Ibadan.	President — Miss D.M. Miller Admin. Secretary — Mr. M.A. Olajide
Nig. Red Cross Society	P.O. Box 764, Eko Akete Close, Off St., Gregory Road, Onikan Lagos. Phone: 22907	President — Justice J.A. Adefarasin Nat. Secretary — P. Orimoloye
Bendel Society for the Blind	P.M.B. 1070 Benin City	Secretary — Chief S.A. Obadianru
Nig. Society for Handicapped Children	Department of Paediatrics, L.U.T.H.	President — Prof. Ransom Kuti Secretary — Dr (Mrs) Ade Odiakosa
Nat. Advisory Society for the Deaf	P.O. Box 449 Yaba — Lagos.	President — Justice T. O. Elias Secretary — Mrs. George
Imo, Anambra States Council for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb.	P.O. Box 2, Oji River, Enugu.	Chairman — Mr. F.O Iheanacho Co-ordinator — Mr. E.N.D. Ezenwak
The Family Planning Council of Nigeria	100, Herbert Macaulay Street, Ebute-Metta P.O. Box 3063 Lagos. Phone: 20424	Chairman — Justice M. Bello Executive Secretary Mr. S. L. Ojo (Barrister)

St. John Ambulance Brigade	1st Floor, Room 105 27, Ikoyi Road, P.O. Box 2204, Lagos.	
Nigerian Ex-Servicemen Welfare Association	c/o Chief D.O. Fabiyi, 28 Odejayi Crescent, Surulere.	President — Chief D.O. Fabiyi Acting Secretary — Adebayo Bandele
Nigerian Society for the Retarded and Disturbed Child	169 Kirikiri Road, Apapa, Lagos	President — Miss Beth Torrey
Islamic Youth League of Nigeria	No. 25 Adebiyi Street, Shomolu, Yaba	President — Alhaji A.A. Olateju Secretary — Alhaji A.A. Akorede
National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs	c/o The Secretary, Min. of Agriculture & Natural Resources, Ibadan	President — Mr. G.I. Agbaike Secretary — Mr. J.A. Odunsanya
Nigerian Unemployed and Disabled Ex-Servicemen Association	c/o Mr. W.A. Ossai Opitism, Ilado Library Victoria Island, P.O. Box 3460, Lagos	National Planning Co-ordinator Mr. W.A. Os. Opitism

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CHURCHES AND MOSQUES—LAGOS

AFRICAN CHURCHES

African Bothlehem Church, (13, Lagos Street, EB.)

Minister: Ven. Arch. J. O. Toyobo.

Services: Monday—Saturday — Morning

Prayers 5.30 a.m. — 6 a.m.

Sundays: 9 a.m. — 11 a.m.

Evening Services: 6 p.m. — 8 p.m.

African Church Cathedral (Bethel) Lagos

Minister: Rev. J.O. Dokunmu

Address: 8, Labinjo Lane, Lagos

Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba

Holy Communion: 10.30 — First Sunday in the month.

Ekik Service: 11.00 a.m.

Sunday School: 2.00 p.m.

Evening Service: 6.00 p.m. in English on every first and third Sundays in the month One every second and fourth Sunday in the month.

African Salem Church, (Freeman Street, EB).

Minister: Ven. Arch. J.O. Agunloye

Services: Monday—Sunday — Morning

Prayers 5.45 a.m. — 6.30 a.m.

Sunday Services: 9 a.m.—11 a.m.

After Trinity: 6.30 p.m.

ANGLICAN CHURCHES

All Saints (Montgomery) Church, Yaba.

Minister: Rev. C.A. Akinbola

Address: P. O. Box 36, Yaba.

Telephone: 44254.

Holy Communion: First Sunday in the month at 9.15 a.m.

(Choral Communion) second Sunday of the month at 7.00 a.m. (Youth Fellowship). Third Sunday in the month at 8.00 a.m. in Yoruba. Last Sunday in the month at 6.30 p.m. in English. On every Wednesday, mid-week communion.

Bishop Tugwell Memorial Church, Lagos.

Minister: Rev. L.C. Nwaka

Rev. L. C. Nwaka (*Curate*)

Address: 7, Sheteolu St., Lagos.

Tel. 55538.

Holy Communion: Corporate Communion is first Sunday in the month. Every

Sunday Communion with other branches.
Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Ibo Language.
Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English.

Christ Church Cathedral, Marina, Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos.

Provost: Rt. Rev. S. H. A. Johnson.

Services: Holy Communion, 7.30 a.m.

Mattins and Sermon, 9.00 a.m.

Choral Communion, First and Second Sundays in the month.

Holy Communion (alternate Sundays)

Evensong and Sermon: 6.30 p.m.

Daily Morning Prayers; 6.30 a.m.

Litany: Wednesday and Friday at 7.00 a.m.

Weekdays: Monday to Saturday

Holy Communion at 7.15 a.m.

There is a Creche every Sunday from 9.00 a.m. until after the 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion Services. The children's service with Sunday School is at 9.00 a.m. at the Anglican Girls' School.

*The clergy would be grateful to hear of any sick person who would appreciate a visit or other ministration.

St. Andrew's (Okepopo) Church, Lagos.

Minister: Rev. E. O. Sewo.

Address: 2, Omididun Street

Tel: 26240.

Holy Communion: Second Sunday of the month in Yoruba.

Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba.

Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English on third Sunday of every month, and others in Yoruba.

Children's Service at 9.00 a.m.

St. David's (Lafiaji) Church, Lagos.

Minister: Canon J. B. Falusi, (Vicar and Chairman, Lagos Church District Council).

Address: Igboere Road, Lagos.

Tel: 53246

Holy Communion: First and third Sundays at 10.15 a.m. Second and fourth Sundays of the month in Yoruba, and all Holy Days.

Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba.

Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English.

Children's Service and Sunday School 9.00 a.m.

St. John's (Aroloya), Lagos:*Minister:* Ven. B.A. Adelaja*Address:* P. O. Box 4194.*Tel:* 23834.*Holy Communion:* Every first Sunday at 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba and every third Sunday in English at 6.30 p.m.

Every last Sunday at 6.30 p.m. Community Hymn Singing in English.

Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba every Sunday.*Evensong:* 6.30 p.m. in English except first Sunday in the month in Yoruba.*Children's Service:* 9.15 a.m. and Sunday School.**St. Jude's Church, Ebute Metta***Minister:* Rev. Canon Z. O. Banwo.*Address:* P.O. Box 45, Ebute Metta.*Telephone:* 44221.*Holy Communion:* Every first Sunday at 9.00 a.m. and Second fourth and fifth.

Third Sunday at 6.30 p.m. in Yoruba

Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba.*Evensong:* 6.30 p.m. in English, but second Sunday bi-lingual. Mid-week Communion at 6.30 p.m.

All Saints' Day: 6.30 a.m.

Children's Service and Sunday School at 9.00 a.m.

St. Paul's (Breadfruit) Church, Lagos.*Minister:* Ven. T. L. Oredugba,*Address:* P. O. Box 1262, Tel. 25336.*Holy Communion:* 7.00 a.m. every Sunday in English. On Saints' Days at 7.00 a.m. in English.*Mattins:* 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba (English at times)*Evensong:* 6.30 p.m. in English.**St. Peter's (Faji) Church, Lagos***Minister:* Rev. S. A. Adewale*Address:* 3, Ajele Street, Lagos.*Tel:* 50546.*Holy Communion:* First Sunday in the month in Yoruba, third Sunday in the month in English.*Mattins:* 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba.*Evensong:* 6.30 p.m. in English.**St. Saviour's (Cable Street Tafawa****Balewa Square), Lagos.***Chaplain:* Rev. J. J. H. Payne.*Address:* P.O. Box 836, Lagos.*Tel:* 23078*Holy Communion:* 8.00 a.m.*Family Service:* 9.30 a.m. mainly children.*Evensong:* 7.30 p.m.**Holy Trinity. (Ebute-Ero), Church Lagos.***Minister:* Rev. J. O. Bamisebi.*Telephone:* 23108.*Holy Communion:* First Sunday in 1 month, and third Sunday in English.*Mattins:* 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba.*Evensong:* 6.30 p.m. in English on 1 and third Sundays, others in Yoruba.

Children's Service at 9.15 a.m. (Sun; School soon to be conducted together with children's service)

BAPTIST CHURCHES**First Baptist Church (Yakubu Gow Street,) Lagos.***Minister:* Rev. S. O. Abegunde.*Telephone:* 22891, Lagos.*Morning Worship service:* 10.30 a in Yoruba.

Evening Services every second and fourth Sunday in the month in English at 6 p.m.

Holy Communion: First Sunday every month.

Sunday School at 9.15 a.m. weekly.

Baptist Training Union at 5.15 p.m.

Union Baptist (Reclamation Road) Lagos*Minister:* Rev. J. A. Olaniyan.*Sunday School:* 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a in Yoruba.*Morning Service:* 10.30 a.m. to 12.00 p in Yoruba.*Baptist Training Union* 5.30 a.m. 6.30 p.m.*Evening Service:* 6.30 p.m. in Yoruba.*Lord's Supper:* Last Sunday in the month*Minister:*

METHODIST CHURCHES**Ereko Methodist Church, Lagos***Minister:* Rev. T. Akin Sodimu.*Address:* P.O. Box 82, Lagos.*Telephone:* 20958.*Morning Service:* 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba (children and adults).*Evening Service:* 7.00 p.m. in Yoruba.*Holy Communion:* First Sunday every month at 10.00 a.m.**Hoare's Memorial Methodist Church, Yaba.***Minister:* G.A. Bamgbosel*Address:* P. O. Box 235.*Telephone:* 44672.*Morning Service:* 8.30 a.m. in English and at 10. a.m. in Yoruba.*Evening Service:* 5.30 p.m. in Yoruba and at 7.00 p.m. in English.*Children's Service:* 10.00 a.m.**Methodist Church, Obun-Eko, Lagos.***Minister:* Rev. S. H. Adokun*Address:* 34, Offin Road, Lagos.*Telephone:* 23231.*Morning Service:* 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba.*Evening Service:* 7.00 p.m. in Yoruba.*Holy Communion:* Same time as at Trinity Church, Tinubu.**Olowogbowo Wesley Church, Lagos.***Minister:* Rev. I. B. Williams*Address:* P. O. Box 223, Lagos.*Telephone:* 23231.*Morning Service:* 8.30 a.m. in English and at 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba.*Evening Service:* 7.00 p.m. in English.*Children's Service:* 10.00 a.m.*Holy Communion:* First Sunday in the month both at 8.30 a.m. and 10.00 a.m. (English and Yoruba respectively).**Methodist Church City Mission****Surulere.***Minister:* Rev. J. O. Obaba.*Address:* Methodist Boys' High School, Lagos.*Morning Service:* 8.30 a.m. in English

and 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba.

Evening Service: 6.30 p.m. in Yoruba.*Holy Communion:* Same time as at Olowogbowo Wesley Church.**Trinity (Tinubu) Church, Lagos***Minister:* Rev. C.O. Makindipe*Address:* P. O. Box 7729, Lagos.*Tel.:* 20295*Morning Service:* 10.00 a.m. in English every Sunday 8.30 a.m. in Yoruba every Sunday*Togoese Evening Service:* 5.00 p.m.*Evening Service:* 7.00 p.m. in English.*Holy Communion:* First Sunday of the month.*Wednesdays Holy Communion:* 1.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.**Wesley Church, Ikoyi, Lagos.***Minister:* J.O. Adekanmbi*Address:* 43, Berkleys Street, Ikoyi.*Telephone:* 20066*Morning Service:* 8.30 a.m. in English and 10. a.m. in Yoruba*Evening Service:* 7.00 p.m. in English.*Holy Communion:* Same as at Olowogbowo Wesley Church.**Williams Memorial Church, Ebute-Metta.***Minister:* Rev. E. O. Adeboyejo.*Address:* 1, New-Town Road, E.B.*Telephone:* 42876.*Morning Service:* 8.30 a.m. in English and 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba*Evening Service:* 6.30 p.m. in English.*Children's Service* at 10.00 a.m.**ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES***The Rev. Father,***St. Mary's Church,****P.O. Box 18,****Ajegunle,****Apapa.***The Rev. Father,***St. Charles' Church,****Kirikiri Church,****Olodi, Apapa.**

The Rev. Father,
Secred Heart Church,
P.O. Box 16,
Badagry.

The Rev. Father,
St. Pauls' Church,
P.O. Box 9,
Ebute-Metta.
Phone: 44251.

The Rev. Father,
St. Patrick's Church, Idumagbo
c/o P.O. Box 162, Lagos

The Rev. Father,
St. Leo's Church,
P.O. Box 147,
Ikeja. Phone: 32144.

The Rev. Father,
Church of Assumption, Ikoyi,
P.O. Box 1659,
Lagos.
phone: 58445.

The Rev. Father,
St. Michael's Church, Lafiaji,
P.O. Box 185,
Lagos. Phone: 23235.

The Rev. Father,
Sacred Heart Church,
P.O. Box 18,
Apapa, Lagos.
phone: 45822.

The Archbishop,
Holy Cross Cathedral,
P.O. Box 162, Lagos.
Phone: 20815.

The Rev. Father,
Regina Mundi Church,

P.O. Box 374,
Mushin.
Phone: 48248.

The Rev. Father,
SS Peter and Paul,
Catholic Social Centre,
5, Efon-Alaiye Street,
Shomolu. Phone: 47447.

The Rev. Father,
St. Anthony's Church,
P.O. Box 266,
Surulere.
Phone: 45926.

The Rev. Father,
SS Mulumba and David Church,
c/o St. Joseph's House,
P.O. Box 262,
Surulere, Ikate.
Phone: 11567.

The Rev. Father,
St. Dominic's Church,
P. O. Box 11,
Yaba.
Phone: 11233.

The Rev. Father,
Immaculate Conception, Ibonwon
P.O. Box 29,
Epe.

SALVATION ARMY

SALVATION ARMY
The Salvation Army (Central Hall,
Odunlami Street, Lagos.
Minister: Captain O. J. Inwang
Address: P. O. Box 125, Lagos.
Telephone: 20114.
Holiness Meeting: Thursdays at 7.00 p.m.
in English and Yoruba.
Holiness Meeting: 10.00 a.m. both
English and Yoruba.
Mondays: Home league meeting at 7.00
p.m. in English and Yoruba.
Salvation meeting: 7.00 p.m. in English
and Yoruba.

UAMC

UAM Church (Eleja) Abule-Ijesha, Yaba.*Minister:* Rev. G. T. Ilariogun.*Sunday Service:* 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba).*Evensong:* 6.30 p.m. (Yoruba)**UAM Church (Eleja), Bariga***Minister:* Rev. S. O. Oyebande.*Sunday Services:* 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba).*Evensong:* 6.30 p.m.**UAM Church (Eleja), Isale Eko, Lagos.***Minister:* Rev. J. O. Oyekan.*Sunday:* 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba)*Evensong:* 6.30 p.m. (Yoruba).**UAM Church (Eleja) Jebba Street (West), E.B.***Minister:* Rev. Supt. N. B. Olaniran.*Services:* 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba)*Evensong:* 6.30 p.m. (Yoruba).**UAM Church (Eleja), 40, John Street, Lagos.***Minister:* Gen. Supt. J.O. Okusanya*Services:* Sundays — 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba).*Evensong:* 6.30 p.m. (English).**UAM Church (Eleja), Mushin***Minister:* Rev. M. A. Oyeleye.*Sunday Services:* 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba)*Evensong:* 6.30 p.m.

UNA CHURCHES

Jehovah Shalom (Cathedral),

Phoenix Lane, Lagos.

Minister: Ven. Arch. A. O. Aiyelabola*Address:* P.O. Box 519, Lagos.*Telephone:* 50396.*Mattins in Yoruba at 9.00 a.m.**Evensong at 6.30 p.m. in English.**Holy Communion:* First Sunday of the month in Yoruba.*Children Church and Sunday School at 9.15 a.m. every Sunday.***Christ Church (UNA) Oyingbo (EB)***Minister:* Ven. Arch. S. O. Aluko.*Mattins (Yoruba):* 9.00 a.m.*Evensong English:* 6.30 p.m.**St. James (UNA), Sango, Ebute-Metta***Minister:* Rev. D. S. Taiwo*Services:* Monday—Saturday — Morning

Prayers 5.30 a.m. — 6.00 a.m.

Sunday Services: 9 a.m.*Evening Services:* 6.30 p.m.**St. Peter's (UNA) Church, Odiodowo***Minister:* Rev. J.A.O. Onipede*Mattins in Yoruba at 9.00 a.m.**Evensong at 6.30 p.m. in English.**Communion:* First Sunday of the month in Yoruba.*Children Church and Sunday School at 9.15 a.m. every Sunday.*

St. John's (UNA) Church Shomolu,
Minister: Rev. J. A. Opesheitan
Mattins (Yoruba): 9.00 a.m.
Evensong (English): 6.30 p.m.
Daily Services: 5.30 a.m. — 6.00 a.m.

WAEC (CHURCH)

St. Stephen's (West African Episcopal Church), Adeniji Adele, Lagos.
Minister:
Bishop: Bishop Samuel Osho.
Sunday Services: 9.00 a.m. (Yoruba).
Evening: 6.30 a.m. (Yoruba).

THE MOSQUES

The Mosques have a general daily schedule of prayers at the following times: 5.30 a.m. 2 p.m.; 4 p.m.; 7 p.m.; and 8 p.m. Jumat prayers are held at 2 p.m. every Friday at the major Mosques.

Agbayun Mosque, Taiwo Street, Lagos.
Alfa Taosri: Abdul Lasisi Akinwande
Imam: Alhaji S. Oseni.

Al-Quranic Central Mosque, Aroloya, Lagos.
Chief Imam: Alhaji Muritala Abari

(Tel: 22329, Lagos).
Alfa Taosri: Alhaji Sule Muri Salisu Imam.
Gen. Secretary: Alhaji L. B. Ottun.
President: Alh. Disu Fashina

Ans-Ar-Udeen, Alakoro, Lagos:
Chief Imam: Alhaji Alaya.
President: Alhaji A. F. Masha.

Anwar-Ud-Deen Islam of Nigeria
Chief Imam: Alhaji A. L. A. Akodu
President: Chief S. L. Edu.

Central Mosque, Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, Lagos:
Chief Imam: Alhaji Liadi Ibrahim.
Alfa Taosri: Alhaji Imam Danmola.

Jam-At-UI Islamiyya, 109, Tokunbo Street, Lagos:
President: Alhaji M. O. Oseni
Secretary: Mr. R. A. Oyekan

Obadina Mosque, Lagos. (7, Obadina Street):
Ladani: Mr. Muraina.
Imam: Alhaji Qudus Bakare

Zum Ratul Islamiyya, Lagos.
Chief Imam: Alhaji R.B. Alayaki
President: Alhaji L.M. Alayaki.

REGULATIONS ON SAILINGS AND ARRIVALS OF VESSELS INTO NIGERIAN PORTS

All Shipping Companies/Agents operating in Nigeria are requested to advise their Overseas Principals of the following regulations regarding arrivals of vessels in Nigerian Ports.

1. With effect from 18th August, 1975, all Shipping Agents must register with the Nigerian Ports Authority before undertaking their activities in Nigeria.
2. All shipping Companies/Agents must furnish the Nigerian Ports Authority at least two months prior to the departure of their vessels from the loading ports, the following vital information :—
 - (a) Port/ports of sailing and estimated time of departure;
 - (b) Port/ports of discharge in Nigeria;
 - (c) Estimated dates of arrival in Nigerian Port/ports;
 - (d) Detail information about cargo commodities to be imported into Nigeria;
 - (e) Total deadweight/freight tonnage of cargo, e.g. general or bulk, carried in such vessels;
 - (f) Description of the vessels i.e. length, breadth and draught of such vessels.
3. On receipt of the above information, the Nigerian Ports Authority will co-ordinate all sailing as well as regulate the arrivals of vessels in Nigerian ports.

4. The information supplied will enable the Authority to confirm and approve such sailings or in the alternative, alter and fix a more suitable date(s) acceptable to the Authority.
5. After the confirmation or alteration of the departure dates approved by the Authority, the Shipping Companies/Agents shall convey this information to their various Principals Overseas who in turn will be expected to arrange suitable sailings which should conform with the Authority's bookings.

A reconstituted Ports Operation Committee will be charged with the responsibility for allocating berths to ships which have obtained clearance with the Nigerian Ports Authority.

The Committee will, among others, consist of the Nigerian Ports Authority officials and some Shipping Companies/Agents' representatives and will normally meet once weekly.

There will also be weekly publication announcing estimated dates of arrival of vessels in Nigerian Ports and indicating their respective berths. This is to facilitate a pre-plan operation by all interested organisations.

Failure of any Shipping Company/Agent to comply with these regulations shall result in the Authority refusing service to their vessels.

Until the problem of ports congestion is resolved the Ministry of Finance has been requested to regulate the process by which it provides automatic foreign exchange converts to private ship charterers.

All enquiries in respect of this release should be forwarded to the appropriate Port Manager.

SHIPPING LINES

Barber Steamship Line (Barber Steamship Lines Inc.), 17 Battery Place, New York 4, N.Y., U.S.A.

Vessels: Cargo/passenger all with reefer space.

Services: U.S.A. and Canadian East Coast port, Freetown, Monrovia, Takoradi, Tema, Lagos/Apapa, Port Harcourt, Douala, (every 2 weeks).

Also services to Bissao, Abidjan, Lome, Cotonou, Calabar, if sufficient inducement.

Agents

Lagos: Palm Line Agencies (Nigeria), 11 Wharf Road, Apapa, P.O. Box 531, Lagos.
Port Harcourt: Palm Line Agencies (Nigeria), Customs Road, P.O. Box 44, Port Harcourt.

Black Star Line Ltd., 4th Lane, Osu Kuku Hill, Cable: BLACKSTAR., ACCRA. P.O. Box 2760, Accra, Ghana.

Vessels: 16 Cargo 13 with accommodation for 12 passengers.

Services: West Africa, U.K. Continents, Mediterranean, U.S.A., Great Lakes, Canada.

Agents & Offices

Lagos: Nigerian National Shipping Lines: Black Star Line Ltd., P.O. Box 1488, Apapa, 22 Wharf Road, Lagos.

Chargeurs Line (Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Reunis), 3 Boulevard Male-herbes, Paris 8 France.

Services: Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Dunkirk, Le Harve, Re

Rouen, Nantes, Bordeaux, Casablanca to Port Etienne, Dakar, Conakry, Monrovia, Tabou, Sassandra, Abidjan, Tema - Lome - Cotonou - Lagos/Apapa - Port Harcourt - Burutu - Victoria - Douala - Kribi - Libreville - Port Gentil - Pointe Noire - Matadi,

Antwerp - Dunkirk - Le Havre - Bordeaux - Marseilles to South & East Africa. Jacksonville, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Halifax - Port Etienne - Dakar - Banjul - Freetown - Monrovia - Abidjan - Takoradi - Tema - Lome - Cotonou - Lagos - Port Harcourt - Douala - Libreville - Port Gentil - Pointe Noire. Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka/Kobe, Hong Kong, Sihanoukville

South Africa - Matadi - Pointe Noire - Port Gentil - Libreville - Douala - Victoria - Port Harcourt - Lagos/Apapa - Cotonou - Lome - Tema - Takoradi - Abidjan - Monrovia - Freetown - Conakry - Dakar.

Lagos/Apapa: **UMARCO (NIG.) LTD.,** Creek Rd., P.O. Box 94, Apapa.

Delta Line (Delta Steamship Line Inc.), 1700 International Trade Mart (P.O. Box 50250) New Orleans, Louisiana 70150.

Vessels: Cargo.

Services: U.S. Gulf Ports, West Africa.

Agents

Lagos/Apapa: UMARCO 5, Creek Road, Apapa.

Port Harcourt: Union Maritime & Commerciale, P.O. Box 253.

Deutsche Afrika Linien and Woermann Linie (Member of Continent West Africa Conference) 2,000 Hamburg 2000 Hbg. 50 Plamailec 45.

(Cables: Westline)

Vessels: 12,000 tons cargo; several with reefer space.

Services: Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Dunkirk, Rouen to West African ports in the Las Palmas/Lobito range.

Agents

Lagos: West African Shipping Agency (Nigeria) Ltd., 21 Warehouse Road, (P.O. Box 593, Lagos).

Port Harcourt: Union Maritime et Commerciale 11, Industry Road, P.O. Box 253.

Elder Dempster Lines Ltd., India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool 2

Cables: Elder

Vessels: 195,986 tons cargo; with reefer space.

Services: Liverpool - Las Palmas - Freetown - Tema - Apapa - Liverpool

- London - Swansea - Glasgow - Do

- London - Swansea - Glasgow - Dublin - Hamburg - Bremen - Rotterdam - Antwerp - Las Palmas - Funchal - Dakar - Banjul - Conakry

- Freetown - Monrovia - Cape Palmas - Abidjan - Takoradi - Tema -

Lome - Cotonou - Lagos/Apapa - Burutu - Warri - Sapele - Port

Harcourt - Calabar - Victoria - Tiko - Douala - Santa Isabel - Fernando

Po - Bata - Port Gentil - Pointe Noire - maradi - Luanda - Lobito,

(regularly).

U.S.A. and Canadian East Coast Ports - Dakar - Bathurst - Freetown -

Monrovia - Abidjan - Takoradi - Tema - Lome - Cotonou - Lagos/

Apapa - Port Harcourt - Douala - Libreville - Port Gentil - Pointe Noire.

India - East Pakistan and Burma to West Africa.

Agents & Offices

Accra: P.O. Box 66, Lagos. 47, Marina, Lagos. Tel: 51820, P.O. Box 167.

Banjul: P.O. Box 257, Port Harcourt. P.O. Box 46.

Calabar: P.O. Box 9, Sapele, P.O. Box 149.

Takoradi: P.O. Box 210, Freetown, P.O. Box 74.

Gold Star Line Ltd., Hong Kong.

Vessels: Fast cargo specially equipped for heavy lifts.

Services: Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Matadi, Douala, Lagos, Tema, Takoradi, Abidjan.

Lagos & Niger Shipping Agencies Ltd., Shipping Agents, Clearing and Forwarding.

Agents

Port Harcourt: Lagos & Niger Shipping Agencies, P. O. Box 361.

Guinea Gulf Line Ltd., India Buildings, Water Street Liverpool 2.

Vessels: Cargo.

Services: U. K. and Continental ports — West Africa.

Agents & Offices:

Elder Dempster Agencies Ltd., as shown under Elder Dempster Lines (*q.v.*) and at all other West African ports.

Port Harcourt: Alrairie (Nigeria) Ltd., P. O. Box 432.

Sapele: Alrairie

Lagos: Alrairie 8, Creek Road, Apapa.

Hoegh Lines (Leif Hoegh & Co. A/S), Oslo, Norway, P. O. Box 2596; Solli Oslo 2
Tel: 563580. Telex: 18330.

Vessels: Tankers, Cargo Liners & Bulk Carriers.

Services: Oslo — Bergen — Aarhus — Copenhagen — Hamburg — Antwerp London — Liverpool — Rouen — Dakar — Conakry — Freetown Monrovia — Abidjan — Takoradi — Tema — Lagos/Apapa — Port Harcourt — Douala — Gabon — Pointe Noire and vice versa (other ports on inducement).

Agents

K Line (Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd.), Lino Building, 1-1, Uchisaiwai-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan.

Vessels: Fast cargo

Services: Yokohama-Nagoya-Koba-Moji-Hong Kong-Singapore-(Cape) Luanda-Lagos/Apapa-Port Harcourt-Tema-Takoradi—Abidjan Monrovia — Freetown, (also accepting cargo to/from other West African port direct or with transshipment).

Agents

Lagos: Nigeria National Shipping Line Ltd., P. O. B. 326, Apapa

Port Harcourt: Nig. National Shipping Line, P. O. B. 425.

Mitsui Osk Lines, 3-3, 5 — Chome, Akasaka, Minato Ku Tokyo. P. O. Box 6, Akasaka Tokyo. Cable: Themoline Tokyo.

Vessels: Express Cargo

Services: Japan-Hong Kong-Douala-Port Harcourt-Lagos/Apapa-Tema-Takoradi—Abidjan — Monrovia-Freetown — Lobito Luanda-Lome-Cotonou.

Agents:

Lagos: Palm Line Agencies (Nigeria) P. O. Box 531.

Port Harcourt: Palm Line Agencies (Nigeria), P. O. Box 44

Nigerian National Shipping Line Ltd., Development House, P. O. Box 326, 21 Wharf

Road, Apapa, Nigeria. (8th Floor)

Vessels: Cargo liners.

Services: West African Ports U.K./Continent and Mediterranean.

Agents & Offices

Calabar: P. O. B. 91, Marina

Kano: Nigerian National Shipping Line, P. O. Box 1232, 16 Post Office Road,

Port Harcourt: P. O. Box 425, 1 Custom Road

Palm Line Ltd., Blackfriars Road, London S. E. 1 GWG

Vessels: Cargo/Passenger line

Vessels: Cargo/passenger liners including many with reefer space.

Services: U. K. — Continental — Mediterranean ports — Dakar — Bathurst — Conakry — Freetown — Monrovia — Cape Palmas — Abidjan — Sassandra — Takoradi — Tema — Lome — Cotonou — Lagos/Apapa — Port Harcourt — Calabar — Warri — Sapele — Douala — Burutu Tiko — Victoria — Matadi — Angola.

Agents & Offices

Calabar: Nigerian National Shipping Line Ltd., Calabar

Lagos: Palm Line Agencies (Nigeria) P. O. Box 531, Lagos.

Port Harcourt: Palm Line Agencies (Nigeria) P. O. Box 44.

Warri: Nigerian National Shipping Line Ltd. Warri

Scandinavian West Africa Line (The), Packhusplatsen 3, Gothenburg, Sweden.

Vessels: Cargo with Reefer Space.

Services: Amsterdam — Rotterdam — Durkerque — Rouen — Le Havre — Bordeaux — Dakar — Abidjan — Lome — Cotonou — Apapa — Port Harcourt — Douala — Libreville — Point Gentil.

Agents

Apapa: UMARCO, 5 Creek Road, P. O. Box 94.

Societe Navale Del'ouest, 178 Rue De Courcellest 75017, Paris.

Vessels: Cargo.

Services: Dunkirk — Havre — Bordeaux — Dakar — Abidjan — Lome Cotonou — Lagos — Port Harcourt — Douala — Libreville — Port Gentil — Pointe Noire.

Agents

Freetown: Sierra Leone Shipping Agencies

Grand Bassa: Scanship (Liberia) Inc., P. O. Box 19

Societe Navale Chargeurs Delmas Veijoux, 16, Avenue Matignon, 75008 — Paris France

Vessels: Cargo

Services: Europe — West African Ports (Port Etienne to Pointe Noire)

Offices

Lagos/Apapa: WASA, 21 Warehouse Road, P. O. Box 235, Apapa

West Africa Line (Zim Israel Navigation Co. Ltd.,) 42/44, Ha'atzmaut Road Haifa Israel.

Vessels: Cargo

Services: Israel — Cyprus — Freetown — Abidjan — Takoradi — Lagos — Pointe Noire — Gabon.

Agents

Apapa: Lagos & Niger Shipping Agencies Ltd., 4 Creek Road, P. O. Box 363.
Phone: 44779; 44782.

Port Harcourt: Lagos & Niger, P. O. Box 361.

Westwind Africa Line (Southern Star Shipping Co. Inc.) 29, Broadway, New York, N. Y., U.S.A.

Services: Great Lakes — Canada — Freetown — Abidjan — Takoradi — Tema — Lagos/Apapa — Matadi, (Monthly). U.S.A. — Gulf — Dakar — Freetown — Abidjan — Takoradi — Tema — Lagos/Apapa — Douala — Point Noire — Matadi (Monthly).

Uniafrica, Aleja Wolska Polaskego — 107, Szczecin, Poland. (Cables: Uni-Africa Szczecin).

Vessels: 5000 — 8000 Tons D. W.

Services: West Africa/Continent/Balt TC/West Africa.

Nigeria Agents

Alrairie (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa

Rivline (France): Seige Social, 42, Rue Pasquier, Paris (8e) — France.

Cables: Agaimar — Paris.

Vessels: — 5000 — 6000 Tons D. W.

Services: West Africa/Continent/West Africa.

Nigeria Agents

Alrairie (Nigeria) Limited; 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cables: Freight — Telex: 21244.)

Societe De Gestion Evge, operator of Niver Lines Piraeus

Chateau De La Becque. 1814, La Tour — De — Peilz. Susisse (Switzerland).

Telegrams: EUGE — VEVEY. Telex: 24281 EUGE CH.

Services: Adriatic — Mediterranean — W. Africa.

W. Africa — Adriatic — Mediterranean.

Agents in Nigeria

Alrairie (Nig.) Ltd., 26, Creek Road, Apapa

Splosna Plovba, P. O. Box 1, Piran. Yugoslavia (Cables: Plouba Piran).

Vessels: 7000 — 9000 Tons D.W.

Services: West Africa/Mediterranean/West Africa.

Nigeria Agents

Alrairie (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cables: Freight – Telex: 21244).

Jadranska Slobodna Plovidba, Obala Jugoslavenske, Narodne Arije 16, P. O. Box 123, Split, Yugoslavia. (Cables: Jadroplov – Split)
Services: Mediterranean/West Africa/Far East.

Nigeria Agents

Alrairie (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cables: Freight – Telex: 21244).

Accomar S. A. S., Via XX Settembre 36/7, P. O. Box 390, 16100 Genoa – Italy.
Accomar Genoa).

Vessels: 1500 – 3000 Tons D. W.

Services: Mediterranean/West Africa/Mediterranean.

Nigeria Agents

Alrairie (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cable: Freight – Telex 21244).

Marasia S. A., Serrano – 6, Madrid, Spain. (Cables: Marasia Madrid).

Vessels: 4000 – 5000 Tons D. W.

Services: Mediterranean/West Africa/Mediterranean.

Nigeria Agents

Alrairie (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa.

Hong-Kong Island Shipping Co. Ltd., 902-903 Realty Building Des Voeux Road C., Hong Kong, China. (Cables: Island Ship, Hong Kong).

Vessel: Abt. 10,000 Tons D. W.

Services: Far East/East Africa/West Africa/Far East.

Nigeria Agents

Alrairie (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cables: Freight – Telex 21244.)

China National Chartering Corporation, Import Building, Hsi Chiao, Erh LiKou, Peking, Peoples Republic of China. (Cables: Zhong-Zu Peking).

Vessels: Abt. 10,000 Tons D. W.

Service: China/West Africa/China.

Nigeria Agents

Alrairie (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cables: Freight – Telex 21244.)

Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., Steelerite House – 4th Floor, Dinshow Wacha Road, Bombay 20 BR. India, (Cables: Shipindia Bombay).

Vessels: 8000 – 10,000 tons D. W.

Services: India/East Africa/West Africa/India.

Nigeria Agents

Alrairie (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cables: Freight – Telex 21244)

Empresa Lineas Maritimas Argentinas, Avenue Corrientes 389, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic. (Cables: Elma Buenos Aires).

Vessels: Abt. 5000 — 8000 Tons D. W.

Services: Argentine/West Africa/Argentine.

Nigeria Agents

Alraine (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa

S.N.I.E., 30 Rue Notre Dame Des Victoires, 75000 Paris 2 EME., France

Cables: Navimport Paris.

Vessels: 1500 — 2,000 Tons D. W.

Services: West Africa Coastal Trade.

Nigeria Agents

Alraine (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P.O. Box 265, Apapa (Cables: Flight — Telex 21244).

National Shipping Corporation, National Bank Building, Mcleod Road, Karachi, Pakistan. (Cables: Nashcor Karachi).

Vessels: 8,000 — 10,000 Tons D.W.

Services: Pakistan/West Africa/Pakistan.

Nigeria Agents:

Alraine (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P.O. Box 265, Apapa, (Cables: Freight — Telex 21244).

Dafra Lines, Det Dansk — Franske Dampski Bsselskab. 17, Frederiksgade, Dk — 1265, Copenhagen K, Denmark.

Telegrams DAFRALINES.

Telex 15908 — REG — No — 105.

Services: US North Hemisphere/Canada/W. Africa/US North Hemisphere/Canada. South Atlantic & US GULF/W. Africa/SA/US/ Gulf.

Agents and Offices:

Inter Tran (Nig.) Ltd. 26, Creek Road, Apapa.

Soviet Shipping Companies and V/O "Sovfracht.", 1/4, Zhadanov St., Moscow K — 12, USSR.

Cables: Sovin FLOT Moscow.

Agents & Offices

Alraine (Nig.) Ltd.

Services: USSR/W. Africa/W. Africa/ USSR.

Vessel: 10,000 DW — 25,000 DW.

Volta Lines Limited, 6, Farrar Avenue, Adabraka, Accra, P.O. Box 2816, Accra.

Phone: 21166. Telex 2192 VOLINES. Cables: VOLTALINES Accra.

Vessels: Volta Wisdom; Volta Peace.

Services: W. Africa — U.K. — Continents Liner Service.

Agents

Lagos (Nigeria): Lagos & Niger Shipping Agencies Ltd.

AIR LINES

Aero Contractors Co., of Nigeria Ltd., Western House (9th Floor), P.O. Box 2519,
Lagos. 8/10 Broad Street, Lagos. Phone: 55226.

Aircraft: Charter, with fast twin-engined executive aircraft and helicopter

Services: Nigeria and surrounding countries.

Agents and Offices

Warri: Warri Air Strip

P/Harcourt: Port Harcourt Airport.

Aeroflot: Leningradski Prospekt, 37, Moscow, A-167 USSR (Cables: AEROFLOT)

Aircraft: Ilyushin 18.

Service: Moscow, Vienna, Tripoli, Lagos. (Weekly.)

Agent

Lagos: 11, Martins Street, Lagos. Tel. 21233.

Air Afrique B 2. 21017. Tel. 22.60.63. Abidjan, Ivory-Coast 6 Avenue Barthe.

Aircraft: Douala DC6B, DC8 and Boeing 707 Jet. DC.6BX2. DC8X5,
DC10X Caravelles 3.

Services: Douala - Lagos - Cotonou - Lome - Accra - Abidjan (Biweekly). Abidjan

- Accra - Lome - Cotonou - Lagos - Douala (Bi-Weekly). Abidjan -

Dakar - Paris. Paris - Marseilles - Douala - Brazzaville - Mauritania -
Sr. Louis - Dakar.

Dakar - Conakry - Freetown - Monrovia.

Niamey - Ouagadougou - Bobo - Dioulasso - Bamako - Dakar -

Niamey - Tahoua - Maradi - Zinder - Niamey - Maradi - Zinder -

Agades - Douala - Libreville - Gabon - Congo Fort Lamy - Bongor -

Pola - N'gauondere-Yaounde-Libreville.

Paris - Marseilles - Niamey - Abidjan - (Weekly).

Paris - Dakar.

Dakar - Conakry - Abidjan.

Paris - Nice - Ouagadougou - Cotonou - Lome - Abidjan.

(Weekly).

Douala - Chad - Fort Lamy - C.A.R. - Yaounde, - Douala, Brazzaville

- Libreville - Douala.

Douala - Bangui.

(Other Services in conjunction with Air France and U.T.A. see):

Agents and Offices

Lagos: 23/25, Martins Street, P.O. Box 1702.

Air Cameroun, P. O. Box 5370, Douala, Cameroun.

Aircraft: 3, Douglas DC4'S, 1, B.737. PHONE 42.32.22/42.25.25

Services: Bangui - Yaounde - Douala - Lagos

Lagos - Cotonou - Abidjan - Dakar

Charter Available to All Parts of Cameroun and Neighbouring Countries.

Agents

Lagos: Represented by UTA - 1, Davies St., P. O. Box 201, Lagos. Tel. 20340.
 Ibadan: P.M.B. 5213, Tel. 24623 X 4. Port Harcourt: Tel: 8334.

Air Zaire: 4, Avenue du Port, P.O. Box 8552, Zaire, (Cable: AIR ZAIRE)
 Aircraft: DC 8, SF: 63; DC. 10
 Services: Kinshasa, Douala Lagos (Weekly): Athen and back.
 Kinshasa - Libreville - Lome - Abidjan - Conakry - Dakar

Agents and Offices

Lagos: In Laks House, 19, Martins Street, P.O. Box 2744. Tel: 25746; 55716
 Ikeja: 33787.

UTA 50, Ruearago Peteaux Frawce (Cable: Teluta Paris).

Aircraft: DC 10 - DC 8/63 DC8/62 DC 8F

Services: Durope - Australasia

Europe - Africa - Europe - U.S.A.

Europe - Near East

Europe - Far East

Other Services in conjunction with Air France world wide commercial representative
 of Air Cameroon and Japan Airlines.

Agents and Offices

Lagos: U.T.A. 1. Davies Street, P.O. Box 201, Lagos.

Ibadan: P. M. B. 5213; Phone 24623/4

Ikeja: P. O. Box 175; Phone: 31764

Port Harcourt: P.O. Box 312, Tel Phone 8334.

Kano: P.M.B. 3230.

Warri: River Valley Hotel, Phone: 223.

Alitalia: Agency Via L. Bissolati, 13 CAP 00187. (Cable: Alitalia) - HEAD OFFICE:

PIAZZALE GIULIO PASTORE EUR PALAZZO ALITALIA

Aircraft: Douglas DC 8, DC 9, DC 10., Boeing 747, Caravelle.

Services: Rome - Lagos - Accra - (West Africa).

Rome - Milan - Dakar - South America.

Rome - Abidjan.

Agents and Offices

Lagos: 23/25, Martins Street, Lagos, P.O. Box 2722.

Ibadan: Cocoa House

British Airways, Airways Terminal, Burckgham Palace/Road, London, S.W. 1

Cables: BRITAIRWAY

Aircraft: VC 10, B 747; DC 10; B 707

Services: London - Americas

London - North East Africa - East Africa

London - Asian countries - World Wide.

Agents and Offices

Lagos: Unity House 37, Marina St., P.O.B. 1063, Lagos. Phone: 20812.

British Caledonian Airways. Gatwick Airport – London, Nr. Horley, Surrey.

Aircraft: Boeing 707, VC 10.

Services: London – Bathurst – Freetown

London – Freetown – (For Sierra Leone Airways)

London – Accra – Lagos

London – Kano – Lagos

Agents and Offices

Lagos: P. O. Box 594, 47 Marina.

EGYPTAIR, 6, Adly St., Cairo Tel. 920999. Telex: CAITOMS.

Aircraft: Boeing 707; Comet 4; Caravelle.

Services: Cairo/Kano/Lagos/Abidjan (Sundays).

Abidjan and back to Cairo (Mondays)

Cairo/Lagos/Accra/Freetown. (Tuesdays).

Freetown back to Cairo. (Wednesdays).

Agents and Offices

Kano: 34E, Ado Bayero Rd., P.O. Box 136, Tel. 4027 – 8

Lagos: 39/41, Martins Street, P.O.B. 1096, Tel. 26289.

Kaduna: Ahmadu Bello Way. Phone 3546.

Ethiopian Airlines, P.O. Box 1755, Addis – Ababa, Ethiopia. (Cables. ETHAIR).

Aircraft: Boeing 720B Fan Jets, DC-6Bs, DC 3/C-47s, Bell Helicopters, Cessna 180s, Piper Super Cubs, Beechcraft C 18. B707.

Services: Addis-Ababa – Khartoum – Lagos – Accra (Saturdays)

Addis-Ababa – Nairobi – Entebbe – Lagos – Accra, (Tuesdays).

Accra – Lagos – Entebbe – Nairobi – Addis-Ababa – Bombay – Peking. (Tuesday)

Addis-Ababa – Nairobi – Entebbe – Douala – Lagos – Accra

Accra – Lagos – Douala – Khartoum – Addis-Ababa – Bombay – Peking

Lagos – Entebbe – Nairobi – Addis (Sundays).

Agents

Lagos: 34, Breadfruit Street, (P. O. Box 1602).

Ghana Airways, Ghana House (P.O. Box 1636), Accra Ghana. (Cables' GHANAIR).

Aircraft: VC 10, F28,

Services: Lagos – Accra – Abidjan – Monrovia – Freetown – Banjul-Dakar

Accra – Lagos – Accra

Accra – Kumasi – Sunyani – Tamale.

West Africa – Middle East – East Europe

Agents and Offices:

Lagos: Okunola House, 17 Martins Street, P.O. Box 3749

IBERIA: Lineas Aereas De Espana. Cable: IBERIAVION

Aircraft: Boeing 747; DC 10; DC 8; Boeing 727, F 27; DC 9.

Services: Madrid/Lagos/Malabo (Weekly)

Las Palmas/Dakar/Lagos (Weekly).

Madrid/Kinshasa/Johannesburg (2ce Weekly)

Lagos: 11, Martins St., Lagos. (Provisional Office, Bristol Hotel, Room 402).

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines 55 Amsterdamse Weg. Amstelveen, The Nether-Lands.
(Cables: TRANSAERATELEX) P.O.B. 7700 SCHIPHOL

Aircraft: Douglas DC8; DC9; B747, DC10.

Services: Amsterdam - Las Palmas - Freetown - Monrovia (Weekly)

Amsterdam - Kano - Kinshasa - Johannesburg (Weekly)

Amsterdam - Monrovia - South America (2ce)

Amsterdam - Lagos - Accra (2ce Weekly)

Amsterdam - Kano - Brazzaville - Johannesburg (Weekly)

Amsterdam - Madrid - Accra - Abidjan - Monrovia (Weekly)

Ibadan: 2, Nat Akinyemi Way, P.O. Box 1319

Kaduna: Lennards Building, Ahmadu Bello Way, P.O. Box 275

Kano: Airport Road, P.O. Box 334.

Lagos: 15, Martins Street, P.O. Box 2237.

Port Harcourt: P.O. Box 889.

LUFTHANSA (Deutsche Lufthansa Aktiengesellschaft). (Cables: LUFTHANSA).

Aircraft: Boeing B.707

Services: Frankfurt - Lagos - Acc. (Twice weekly)

Frankfurt - Lagos - Kinshasa (Once weekly)

Frankfurt - Dakar - South-America (Three times weekly)

Agents and Offices

Lagos: 150, Broad Street, P.O. Box 2732

Port Harcourt: P.M.B. 5087. Presidential Hotel.

Middle East Airlines, AirLiban, Headquarters: Beirut Airport Lebanon, P. O. Box 206, Tel. 272220 (20 Lines). Cables: Cedarwings.

Aircraft: Boeing B. 707

Services: Beirut - Lagos (Non Stop) - Accra - and Return - Beirut - Kano -

Lagos and Return. Beirut - Abidjan - Monrovia - Freetown and Return.

MEA Offices

Lagos: 17, Martins Street, P.O. Box 1117, Tel. 24420 - 26832

Kano: 26, Post Office Road, P.O. Box 226. Tel. 4060, 5201

Nigeria Airways, Airways House, Airport, Lagos Nigeria. (Cables: AIR NIGERIA)

Aircraft: Boeing 707; B737; F27; F28; DC8; DC10;

Services: Lagos – Accra – Abidjan – Robertsfield – Monrovia – Freetown – Banjul – Dakar.

Lagos – Accra – Lagos

Lagos – P/Harcourt – Calabar – Douala.

Nigeria – Continental Europe; Continental Europe – Nigeria

In association with KLM, UTA, Lufthansa and Alitalia.

Nigeria – United Kingdom; United Kingdom – Nigeria. 1.

In association with British Caledonian Airways.

Agents and Offices

Enugu: Air Booking Centre, 23 Okpara Avenue. P. O. Box 371.

Ibadan: 13, Lebanon Street, Tel. 25081

Kaduna: Ahmadu Bello Way, 2798 – Kahale Building

Kano: Airways House, Bank Road, P.O. Box 11.

Lagos: Air Booking Centre, 54 Broad Street, P.O. Box 136, Phone: 24811; 31031.

Calabar: 45, Bedwell St., P.O. Box 175.

Port Harcourt: Air Booking Centre, 6, Alhaji Ali Akilu Road.

Benin: Air Booking Centre, 7 Murtala Mohammed Street, P.O. Box 10.

Sokoto: The Airport, Tel. 2522.

Warri: Air Booking Centre, 27, Sapele Warri Road, P. O. Box 482.

Maiduguri: Air Booking Centre, Kano Road, Tel. 2575.

Jos: Air Booking Centre, 6, Bank Street.

Yola: The Airport. Tel. 32A

Pan American World Airways (PAA), The Pan Am Building, New York N.Y. 100E,

U.S.A. (Cables: PANAIR). 42nd Street & 48th & 5th Avenue.

Services: Lagos – Monrovia – Dakar – New York (Tuesdays)

Lagos – Monrovia – New York (Fridays)

Lagos – Monrovia – Dakar – New York (Sundays)

New York – Dakar – Monrovia/Robertsfield – Abidjan – Cotonou –

Douala – Libreville

New York – Monrovia – Accra – Kinshasa – Johannesburg

New York – Monrovia – Abidjan – Lagos – Kinshasa – Nairobi

(Saturdays)

New York – Monrovia – Lagos – Nairobi (Sundays)

* If a plane leaves New York on Monday, it arrives Lagos on Tuesday.

Aircraft: 707.

Agents and Offices

Lagos: 21/25 Broad Street, P. O. Box 2311

SABENA (Belgium World Airlines). 35, Rue Cardinal Mercier, Brussels. (Cables, AIRSABENA).

Aircraft: Boeing 707, 737, 747, DC10

Services Brussels – Lagos – Kinshasa – Los – Bru (Weekly).

Brussels – Kano – Douala – Kano – Bru (Weekly)

Bru – Libreville – Kinshasa (Weekly)

Bru – Conakry – Monrovia – Abidjan (2ce)

Bru – Dakar – Bueno Aires (Weekly)

Agents and Offices

Kano: 13s, Bello Road, (P. O. Box 109) .

Lagos: Sabena: Crusade House, 23/25 Martins Street, Lagos, P.O. Box 1184.

Swissair, Kloten, Zurich Airport. Zurich, (Cables: SWISSAIR)

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NIGERIA'S ARMORIAL BEARING

THE Coat of Arms has an eagle mounted on a black shield bisected by two silver wavy bands. Two white chargers support the shield. Its base is a wreath of costus spectabilis flower.

THE BLACK SHIELD represents our fertile soil.

The SILVER BANDS, the rivers of Niger and Benue which water the country.

THE EAGLE stands for strength and the chargers are a symbol of dignity.

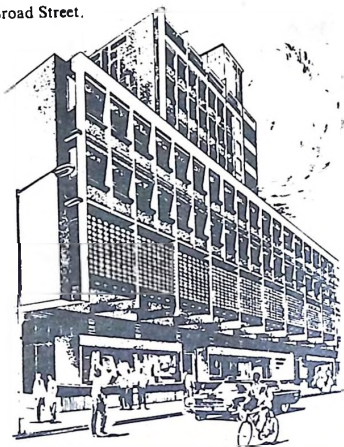
THE WREATH OF COSTUS SPECTABILIS is cast in our national colours of white and green; our motto is Unity and Faith.

NIGERIA'S FLAG

THE design for the National Flag of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, which most commended itself to the Council of Ministers from the designs received in the National Flag Competition, was submitted by Taiwo Akinkunmi, then a Nigerian student at the Norwood Technical College, Knights Hill, West Norwood, London S.E. 27 who won the competition.

The Flag is divided vertically into three equal parts. The central part is white and the two outer parts are green. The green of the flag represents Nigeria's vast agricultural wealth and the white represents unity and peace.

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THE REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

General Survey of the Government

The provisions of a written constitution under which Nigeria gained her independence provided for a federal system of government, a Governor General, a Federal Parliament and three Regional Governments. When Nigeria became a Republic on October 1, 1963, the Governor-General was replaced by a President, elected for a five-year term through an electoral college of members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

There had been a number of different constitutions in Nigeria since Lagos was first occupied in 1861, but it was not until the Niger Coast Protectorate came into being in 1893 that there was any real government.

The Royal Niger Company, which took over the administration of the Niger and Benue valleys was, superseded in 1900 by the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and at the same time the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria took the place of the Niger Coast Protectorate. In 1906, the Colony and Protectorate of Lagos became part of Southern Nigeria. In 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated and Lord Lugard became the first Governor-General of Nigeria. From then until 1922 there was a Nigerian Council, and a Lagos Legislative Council. These were merged in the Legislative Council of 1923, and a separate Town Council was set up for Lagos.

The Legislative Council did not legislate for the Northern Provinces until a new constitution was introduced in 1946, which provided for a central legislature for the whole of Nigeria and three regional Houses of Assembly, one for each group of Provinces, having advisory powers only in regard to impending legislation.

The next constitution, which came into effect in 1962, afforded increased regional autonomy and extended to Nigerians a fuller share in shaping policy and in the direction of executive government action.

The desire for greater regional autonomy and the need for a more precise definition of functions as between the Centre and the Regions made it apparent that yet another

constitution was required and conferences were held in London in 1953 and in Lagos in 1954 under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

As a result of these conferences a new constitution which is the basis of the present one came into force on October 1, 1954. Nigeria became a Federation consisting of five component parts: the North, Eastern and Western Regions, the Federal territory of Lagos and the quasi-Federal territory of the Southern Cameroons, now part of the Republic of Cameroun.

At a further conference, held in London in 1957, arrangements were completed to enable the Western and Eastern Regions to become self-governing later in the same year. It was also then decided that a second chamber to be known as the House of Chiefs should be set up in the Eastern Region (the legislatures in the North and West were already bicameral) and that after the dissolution of the House of Representatives towards the end of 1959, there should be two legislative houses of the Federation. The House of Representatives was to be enlarged to consist of three hundred and twenty members elected on the basis of one member for approximately each hundred thousand of the population.

In September and October, 1958, the Constitutional Conference resumed once more in London where it was agreed that the Northern region should become self-governing in March, 1959. Her Majesty's Government also agreed that if a resolution was passed by the new Federal Parliament early in 1960 asking for independence, Her Majesty's Government would agree to that resolution and would introduce a bill to enable the country become independent on October 1, 1960.

Elections to the new House of Representatives were held in December 1959. At the first meeting of the Federal Legislature in January, 1960, both Houses unanimously passed the resolution calling for independence referred to above. Her Majesty's Government in pursuance of the undertaking previously given, introduced the required Bill in Parliament. The Nigerian (Constitution Order in Council 1960, was passed on

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September 12, 1960, and Nigeria became an independent and sovereign nation with effect from that date.

Under the 1960 constitution, upheld in the Republican Constitution, there was an "exclusive list" whereby the Federal Government retains sole power in a number of fields including external affairs, aviation, Banks, census, maritime shipping, mines and minerals, defence, Posts and telegraphs, trunk roads and railways; and a "concurrent list" of matters falling within the provinces of both the Federal and Regional Governments. All other subjects were the sole responsibility of Regional Governments. Federal Law was superior in case of dispute.

Federal Government

Under this constitution, the Government consisted of a Council of Ministers presided over by the Prime Minister, a Senate or Upper House, and a House of Representatives. Executive powers were vested in the Council of Ministers and legislative powers in the Senate and the House.

The Prime Minister was appointed by the President as being the person most likely to command the support of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives.

The Council of Ministers, over which the Prime Minister presided, comprised members nominated by him from the Senate or the House of Representatives.

The Senate or Upper House consisted of 13 members from each Region, four special members, four members from the Federal Territory of Lagos and those members of the Council of Ministers who were members of the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives comprised 312 members elected from single member constituencies by simple majority vote on the basis of universal adult suffrage except in the Northern Region where only adult males were enfranchised. The 312 constituencies were (1964) distributed as follows: North 167, East 70, West 57, Midwest 14, and Lagos 4.

Regional Government

The Regions had similar constitutions, each with a Governor, and with executive power in the hands of an Executive Council

presided over by a Premier and legislative power vested in a House of Chiefs, or Upper House and two Houses of Assembly.

Military Government

On January 16, 1966, the Armed Forces, following a coup d'etat, suspended the office of President, the Prime Minister and Parliament and vested legislative and executive powers in the Federal Military Government comprising a Supreme Military Council and a Federal Executive Council.

The Federal Military Government decreed the setting up of a military government in each of the regions, which were responsible to the Federal Military Government. This decree also suspended the offices of Regional Governors, Premiers, and Executive Council but provided, in general, for the continuance in office of the Judiciary, the Civil Service, the Nigeria Police Force and the Special Constabulary. Local Government and Native Authority Police were placed under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. The Council of Ministers was also suspended on January 16 but the Ministries somewhat reorganised, continued to function under their respective Permanent Secretaries.

Following the January 1966 coup, the late Major-General Johnson-Aguirre-Ironsi assumed command as Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of Nigeria. He was succeeded, on August 1, 1966 by General Yakubu Gowon.

On March 17, 1967, the Government issued the Constitution (Suppression and Modification) Decree 1967. This decree replaced former Constitutional Decrees which had been in force since promulgation, January 17, 1966 and provided for the vesting of all legislative and executive powers in a Supreme Military Council. It also provided for the abolition of the post of Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and re-styling of the Head of the Federal Military Government as Chairman of the Supreme Military Council.

On May, 27 the Supreme Military Council issued a decree which created 12 states out of the four existing Regions.

Three days later, on May 30, 1967 Emeka Ojukwu announced that the territory comprising the Eastern Region had decided

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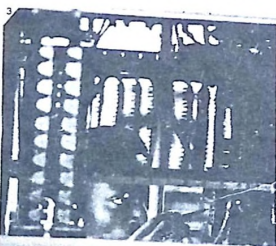
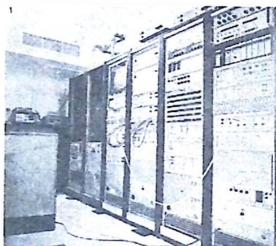
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to secede from the Federation. He named it the "Republic of Biafra". As a result of this event, civil war broke out.

After 30 agonising months, the battle for unity was won on January 12, 1970. Ojukwu fled to the Ivory Coast and the leaders of the former secessionist regime called a halt to the fighting and agreed to renounce secession and accept the new 12-state structure of the country.

On July 29, 1975, the Armed Forces overthrew the government of General Gowon in a bloodless coup. It was the third one since January 15, 1966. General Murtala Ramat Muhammed (then Brigadier) became the new Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

All officers of the rank of General and the equivalent in other services (above the rank of Brigadier), the state Military Governors and the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General of Police were compulsorily retired with full benefits. Civil Commissioners in the Federal Executive Council and their States counterparts were equally retired with full benefits.

To give the nation "a new lease of life", the new administration embarked on the philosophy of "low profile".

General Murtala Muhammed was assassinated in an abortive coup staged on Friday, February 13, 1976 by Lt-Col. B. S. Dimka, Director of the Army Physical Training Corps - to reinstate ousted General Yakubu Gowon (studying political science at Warwick University, England since his overthrow on July 29, 1975). On February 14, 1976, the Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, Lt-General Olusegun Obasanjo succeeded General Muhammed as Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

Summary

In the first Republic (1963-66), the President was the Head of State, and Parliament comprised the Presidency, the Senate (Upper House) and the House of Representatives (Lower House).

Executive power was vested in the Prime Minister and his Cabinet—all of whom were members of, and responsible to Parliament. Each of the four Regions had a bicameral legislature: a House of Chiefs (Upper House) and a House of Assembly (Lower House). The Premiers were the Executives in the Regions, while Regional Governors were the ceremonial Heads.

In the second Republic, the administra-

tion was vested in the Federal Military Government consisting of two major organs:

(i) The Supreme Military Council and (ii) The Federal Executive Council consisting of both Armed Forces personnel and civilians. The Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, was the Chairman of both Councils.

Civilian members of the Council were allocated departmental responsibilities.

In the third Republic, power is still vested in the Federal Military Government now consisting of three organs: The Supreme Military Council, the Federal Executive Council and the National Council of States. The Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, is the Chairman of the three bodies. Military Governors ceased to be members of the highest organ of government - the Supreme Military Council - but are members of the National Council of States. Executive Councils have continued to exist at State level.

The Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, already a member of the Supreme Military Council attends meetings of the other two Councils. The other Service Chiefs (Chief of Army Staff, Chief of Air Force, Chief of Naval Staff, the Inspector General of Police) and such other members as the Supreme Military Council may appoint, also attend meetings of the National Council of States.

Military and civilian members of the Councils are allocated departmental responsibilities.

THE SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL

This Highest Organ of Government comprises:

Lt. General Olusegun Obasanjo;
Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

Brigadier Shehu Yar'Adua;
Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters.

Lt. General Theophilus Yakubu Danjuma;
Chief of Army Staff.

Rear-Admiral Michael Adelanwa
Chief of Naval Staff.

Air-Commodore John Yisa Doko;
Chief of Air Staff.

Alhaji Maigari D. Yusufu;
Inspector-General of Police.

Major-General Julius Alani Akinrin-
ade:

G.O.C., 1st Division, Nigerian
Army.

Major-General Martin Adamu:

G.O.C., 2nd Division, Nigerian
Army.

Major-General Emmanuel Abisoye:

G.O.C., 3rd Division, Nigerian
Army.

Major-General John Obada:

G.O.C., 4th Division, Nigerian Army
(Lagos Garrison Organisation)

Major-General James Oluleye:

Commissioner for Establishments.

Major-General Illiya D. Bisalla:

Commissioner for Defence.

Colonel Joseph N. Garba:

Commissioner for External Affairs.

Colonel Dan Suleiman:

Commissioner for Health.

Captain Olufemi Olumide:

Commissioner for Works.

Colonel Ibrahim Babangida:

Nigerian Army

Lt-Col. Muktar Mubammed:

Nigerian Air Force.

Lt. Commander Godwin Kanu:

Captain Husaini Abdullahi:

Chief of Staff, Navy.

Mr. Adamu Suleman:

Deputy Inspector-General of
Police.

Lt. Col. Alfred Olaseinde Aduloju:
Inspector of Signals, Nigerian Army.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Head of State and Commander-in-Chief
of the Armed Forces:

Lt-General Olusegun Obasanjo
(Chairman).

Chief of Staff Supreme HQ.:

Brig. Shehu Yar'Adua

Secretary to the Federal Military Govern-
ment and Head of Civil Service:

Mr. Allison Akene Ayida.

Cabinet Office:

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. E.O. Olowu (Cabinet Secretariat)

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. Yaya Abubakar (Political Depart-
ment).

Permanent Secretary:

Dr. J.O. Adekunle (Economic Depart-
ment)

Permanent Secretary:

Mrs. F.Y. Emmanuel (Public Service
Department)

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. C.O. Ibic (Police Affairs).

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. S.B. Agodo (Cabinet Office)

Ministry of Agriculture:

Commissioner:

Mr. B.O.W. Mafeni.

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. S.B. Oloruntoba.

Ministry of Defence:**Commissioner:**

Major-General Illiya D. Bisalla.

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. F. I. Adesanoye.

Ministry of External Affairs:**Commissioner:**

Colonel Joseph Nanven Garba.

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. M. Aminu Sanusi.

Ministry of Aviation:**Commissioner:**

Mr. Shuaibu Kazaure.

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. B. A. Ehizuenlen.

Ministry of Communications**Commissioner:**

Mr. Sylvanus Olatunde Williams.

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. A. Egbunu.

Ministry of Co-operatives and Supply**Commissioner:**

Mr. Mobolaji Ajose - Adeogun

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. I. Akande

Ministry of Economic Development**Commissioner:**

Mr. Umoru Mattalab

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. Ime James Ebong.

Ministry of Education**Commissioner:**

Lt. Col. (Dr) Ahmadu Adamu Ali

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. Adamu Liman Ciroma.

Ministry of Establishments**Commissioner:**

Major-General James J. Oluleye.

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. G. A. E. Longe.

Ministry of Finance:**Commissioner:**

Mr. A. E. Ekukinam

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. Musa Bello.

Ministry of Health:**Commissioner:**

Col. Dan Suleiman

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. A. S. N. Egbo.

Ministry of Housing, Urban Development and Environment**Commissioner:**

Dr. R. A. Adeleye.

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. Gabriel Adeleke Ige

Ministry of Industries:**Commissioner:**

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Mr. Ahmed Joda.

Ministry of Information**Commissioner:**

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Ministry of Internal Affairs**Commissioner:**

Alhaji Umaru A. Shinkafi

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Major-General Mohammed Shuwa

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. Abubakar Alhaji

Ministry of Transport**Commissioner:****Permanent Secretary:****Ministry of Water Resources****Commissioner:**

Professor L.U. William-Osisiogu

Permanent Secretary:

Dr. Abubakar B. Shaib

Ministry of Works**Commissioner:**

Captain Olufemi Olumide

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. M.T. Usman

Special Duties (Black Arts Festival)**Commissioner:**

Commander O. P. Fingsi

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. G. A. Nwanze.

Alhaji M. D. Yusufu;

I-G of Police (in attendance)

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF STATES

Lt-General Olusegun Obasanjo:

Head of State (Chairman)

Brig. Shehu Yar'Adua:

Chief of Staff Supreme HQ. — (in attendance)

Lt. Col. Muhammed Buhari:

Governor Borno State

Col. George Innih:

Governor Bendel State.

Lt. Col. Sani Bello:

Governor Kano State

Capt. Adekunle Lawal:

Governor, Lagos State.

Lt. Col. Paul Ufuoma Omu:

Governor Cross River State

Col. David Jemibewon:

Governor Oyo State

Lt. Col. John Atom Kpera:

Governor, Anambra State

Lt. Col. Abdullahi Mohammed:

Governor Plateau State

Lt. Col. Umaru Mohammed:

Governor Sokoto State

Lt. Col. Zamani Lekwot:

Governor, Rivers State

Lt. Col. Usman Jibrin:

Governor Kaduna State

Lt. Col. S. A. Balogun:

Governor Ogun State

Major I.D. Ikpe:

Governor Ondo State

Lt. Comdr. Godwin N. Kanu:

Governor Imo State

Lt. Col. Mohammed D. Jega:
Governor Gongola State
Lt. Col. M. Bello Kalief:
Governor Bauchi State
Comdr. Murtala Nyako:
Governor Niger State
Lt. Col. Abdullahi Shellen:
Governor Benue State

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Lt. General Theophilus Y. Danjuma:
Chief of Army Staff
Air-Commodore John Visa Doko
Chief of Air Force
Rear-Admiral Michael Adelanwa:
Chief of Naval Staff
Aihaji Maigari D. Yusufu:
Inspector-General of Police

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The Hon. Mr. Justice George Sodeinde Sowemimo.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Dan Onwura Ibekwe. (on secondment to the Federal Executive Council).

The Hon. Mr. Justice Ayo Irikefe

The Hon. Mr. Justice Charles Olusoji Madarikan

The Hon. Mr. Justice Mohammed B.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Chike Chukwu
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The Hon. Mr. Justice Andrew On
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Mr. Justice J. A. Fiberesima

Mr. Justice M.M.A. Akzabi

Mr. Justice S.O. Okunribido

Chief Registrar:

Mr. A. R. Soluade.

GOVERNORS, HEADS OF STATE PAST AND PRESENT

THE PROTECTORATE OF SOUTHERN NIGERIA

1900-1904	High Commissioner	Sir W. Egerton
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The Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria

1906	Governor	Sir W. Egerton
1907	Governor	Sir F.J.D. Lugard

The Protectorate of Northern Nigeria

1900	Higher Commissioner	Sir F.J.D. Lugard
1907	Governor	Sir E.P.C. Girouard
1909	Governor	Sir H. Hesketh Bell
1912	Governor	Sir F.J.D. Lugard

In 1914, the Northern and Southern Nigeria administrations were amalgamated into the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria,

1914	Governor-General	Sir F.J.D. Lugard
1919	Governor	Sir H.C. Clifford
1925	Governor	Sir G. Thompson
1931	Governor	Sir Donald C. Cameron
1935	Governor	Sir B.H. Bourdillon
1943-48	Governor	Sir A.F. Richards (Lord Milverton)
1948	Governor	Sir John S. Macpherson

The Federation of Nigeria

1954	Governor-General	Sir John S. Macpherson
1955	Governor-General	Sir James Robertson
1960	Governor-General	Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
1963-1966	President (Federal Republic)	Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe

Regional Lieutenant-Governors (Governors from October 1, 1954)

1951	Sir Eric Thompson	1960	Sir Gawain Bell
1952	Sir Bryan Sharwood-Smith	1962-66	Sir Kashim Ibrahim

EAST

1951	Sir James Pyke-Nott	1956	Sir Robert De Stapledon
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1952	Sir Clement Pleass	1960-66	Sir Francis Akanu Ibiam
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WEST

1951	Sir Chandos Abrahall	1960	Sir Adesoji Aderemi
1952	Sir Hugo Marshall	1963-66	Sir Odeleye Fadahunsi
1954	Sir John Rankine		

MID-WEST

1964-66	Chief Samuel Jereton Mariere
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PRIME MINISTER

1957-1966 (Jan. 15)	Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa
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NORTH PREMIER

1954-1966 (Jan 15)	Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello, Sardauna of Sokoto
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EAST PREMIERS

1954-1959	Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
1959-1966 (Jan. 15)	Dr. Michael Iheonukara Okpara

WEST PREMIERS

1954-1959	Chief Obafemi Awolowo
1959-1962	Chief Samuel Ladoke Akintola
1962	Chief Moses Adekoyejo Majekodunmi (Administrator)
1963-1966 (Jan.15)	Chief Samuel Ladoke Akintola

MID-WEST PREMIER

1963-1966 (Jan. 15)	Chief Dennis Chukwudebe Osadebay
---------------------	----------------------------------

PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE

1960 (Jan. — Nov. 16)	Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
1960 (Nov. 17 — 1963)	Chief Dennis Chukwudebe Osadebay
1963-1966 (Jan. 16)	Dr. Nwafor Orizu (was Acting President of the Republic when the army took over).

MILITARY REGIME HEADS OF STATE

1966 (Jan. 16 – July 29)	Major-General Johnson Thomas Umunakwe Aguiyi-Ironsi (Supreme Commander).
1966 (July 29 – July 29, 1975)	General Yakubu Gowon
1975 (July 29 – Feb. 23, 1976)	General Murtala Ramat Muhammed
1976 (Feb. 14 –)	Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo

MILITARY GOVERNORS

1966 (Jan. 18 – 1967)	Maj.Gen. Hassan Usman Katsina (North)
1966 (Jan. 18 – 1967)	Lt. Col. Odumegwu Emeka Ojukwu (E)
1966 (Jan. 18 – July 29)	Lt. Col. Francis Adekunle Fajuyi (West)
1966 (Jan. 18 – 1967)	Maj.Gen. David Akpode Ejoor (Midwest)
1966 – 1971	Maj. Gen. Robert Adeyinka Adebayo (Western State).
1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)	Police Commissioner Joseph Dechi Gomwalk (Benue Plateau State)
1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)	Brigadier Abba Kyari (North Central State).
1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)	Brigadier Musa Usman (North Eastern State).
1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)	Assistant Police Commissioner Usman Faruk (North Western State)
1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)	Police Commissioner Audu Bako (Kara State).
1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)	Colonel David Bamigboye (Kwara State).
1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)	Brigadier Jacob Udoakaha Esuene (South Eastern State).
1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)	Commander Alfred Papreya Diete-Spiff (Rivers State).
1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)	Brig. Mobolaji Johnson (Lagos State).
1967 (Nov. 17 – July 29, 1975)	Brigadier Samuel Osaigbovo Ogbemudia

	(Midwestern State).
1969 (Oct. — July 29, 1975)	Mr. Anthony Ukpabi Asika (Administrator East Central State).
1971 (April 1 — July 29, 1975)	Brigadier Christopher Oluwole Rotimi (Western State).
1975 (July 30 —)	Lt. Col. Sani Bello (Kano State)
1975 (July 30 —)	Capt. Shamusideen Adekunle Lawal (Lagos State)
1975 (July 30 — Feb. 13, 1976)	Col. Ibrahim Taiwo (Kwara State)
1975 (July 30 —)	Lt. Col. Zamani Lekwot (Rivers State)
1975 (July 30 — Sept. 2)	Capt. Akin Aduwo (Western State)
1975 (July 30 — Nov. 27)	Col. Anthony Aboki Ochefu (East Central State)
1975 (July 30 — Feb. 3, 1976)	Lt. Col. Muhammed Buhari (North Eastern State)
1976 (Feb. 3 —)	" " " Borno State
1975 (July 30 — Feb. 3, 1976)	Col. George Innih (Midwestern State)
1976 (Feb. 3 —)	" " " Bendel State
1975 (July 30 — Feb. 3, 1976)	Lt. Col. Paul Omu (South Eastern State)
1976 (Feb. 3 —)	" " " Cross River State
1975 (July 30 — Feb. 3, 1976)	Lt. Col. Abdullahi Mohammed (Benue Plateau State)
1976 (Feb. 3,—)	" " " Plateau State
1975 (July 30 — Feb. 3, 1976)	Lt. Col. Umaru Mohammed (North Western State)
1976 (Feb. 3 —)	" " " Sokoto State
1975 (July 30 — Feb. 3, 1976)	Lt. Col. Usman Jibrin (North Central State)
1976 (Feb. 3 —)	" " " Kaduna State
1975 (Sept. 2 — Feb. 3, 1976)	Col. David Jemibewon (Western State)
1976 (Feb. 3 —)	" " " Oyo State
1975 (Dec. 1 — Feb. 3, 1976)	Lt. Col. John Atom Kpera (East Central State)
1976 (Feb. 3 —)	" " " Anambra State
1976 (Feb. 3 —)	Lt. Col. S. A. Balogun (Ogun State)
1976 (Feb. 3 —)	Major I. D. Ikpmc (Ondo State)
1976 (Feb. 3 —)	Lt. Comdr. Godwin N. Kanu (Imo State)
1976 (Feb. 3 —)	Lt. Col. Mohammed D. Jega (Gongola State)
1976 (Feb. 3 —)	Lt. Col. M. Bello Kaliel (Bauchi State)
1976 (Feb. 3 —)	Comdr. Murtala Nyako (Niger State)
1976 (Feb. 3 —)	Lt. Col. Abdullahi Shelleng (Benue State)
1976 (Feb. 21 —)	Major John Olajide Adedipe (Kwara State — Acting)

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CITIES AND TOWNS

LAGOS: The Federal capital, covers an area of about 27 square miles which include the islands of Lagos, Victoria and Iddo and the adjacent areas of Ebute Metta, Yaba Surulere and Apapa on the mainland. The population is over 700,000.

From the low lying mudbank which it was at the time of its founding, Lagos has developed rapidly in recent times, and has justly been called the fastest growing city in Africa. The vast number of new buildings under construction is but one sign of the urgent vitality which the visitor will notice as he passes through the streets of Lagos. The flow of traffic and people is ceaseless. There is a multitude of shops, stores, banks; petrol stations never seem to have an idle moment. This is repeated, in varying degrees in some of the other main towns.

KANO: Capital of Kano State, with its big international airport, is situated on Africa's crossroads, just as it had been in the past. For centuries the large market in the city was the commercial centre of the Western Sudan, and the destination and starting point of the great caravans which traversed West Africa in all directions. Today, Kano is a vital industrial centre, where the old and new stand side by side in fascinating contrast.

SOKOTO: Capital of Sokoto State was founded by Sultan Bello during the life time of his father Shehu Usman Dan Fodio and is the home of the Sultan "Sarkin Musulmi", spiritual head of all moslems in what is known as the Western Sudan. Sokoto is another educational and commercial centre of the Northern States. It has a direct internal air connection with Kano and Gusau.

ILORIN: A town with predominantly moslem population of about 209,000 is the capital of Kwara State. The town has a thriving industry in matches manufacture and sugar industry. Local inhabitants engage in cloth weaving and pottery making.

KADUNA: Capital of Kaduna State is a major industrial centre. It is also one of the largest towns in the country and has an airport and railway station. It was the original capital of Northern States, a beautifully designed administrative town which is fast growing into a major industrial centre.

ENUGU: In the south of the country is a coal mining town and has the largest coal field in tropical Africa. And, as the capital of Anambra State, it is a beautiful, well developed town with modern offices and residential buildings.

PORT HARCOURT: Is the capital of the Rivers State and is the second largest port in the country. Its importance has increased both as a port and industrial town since the establishment of an oil industry there. It has an oil refinery which was built at a cost of 16 million Naira.

CALABAR: Is a town rich in culture. Both singers and dancers from the town have won acclaim in art festivals throughout the country. Apart from her rich cultural heritage, Calabar is a rapidly developing industrial town. It has a bright industrial future as the capital of the Cross River State. The town has a port and an airport.

MAIDUGURI Is the capital of Borno State. With a population of 139,000, it has grown up to become the premier town of Borno.

The town has fairly good road connections with other parts of the Northern States, and it is a growing commercial centre serving a vast area as the only main market and administrative centre.

IBADAN: Is the capital of Oyo State with a population of over a million, is Nigeria's leading university town, and the largest indigenous African town.

It is located in the heart of the cocoa producing area of Oyo, Ondo and Ogun States. It is 88 miles to Lagos by road and 120 miles by rail. The fact that it is linked to all parts of the three States by roads accounts for its dominant position in distributive trade.

Its growing industries include the large Nigeria Tobacco Company's factory, the Nigeria Plastics Factory and the Coca Cola Factory.

ONITSHA: In Anambra State is popular for its market which is by far the largest and most modern in Nigeria. The market with a total of over 3,000 stalls was built in 1955 at a cost of about ₦1,060,000 and occupies a site of fifteen acres.

The market attracts traders from all parts of the country because of the low prices of its commodities and the wide range of goods on sale. The Market was destroyed during the Nigerian civil war, and it is now being reconstructed.

BADAGRY: In Lagos State was founded in the eighteenth century by Popo refugees who had been forced into the creek by the Fons of Dahomey. Badagry has direct contact by road with Lagos and the rest of the country. It is a small coastal town located on the north bank of the main lagoon.

It was favourably located to handle the trade in slaves which during its first hundred years of existence dominated all other economic activities in the town and environs.

BAUCHI: Capital of Bauchi State has a pleasant climate. It is a seat of learning with a magnificent Teacher Training College which helps to provide the much needed training staff for the schools in the state. Bauchi is also the pioneer Rural Education Centre of the State. The supply of electricity coupled with the Bornu Railway Extensions which passes through the town makes it a fast developing, commercial and industrial centre.

ZARIA: In Kaduna State is the seat of education for the northern States. The Ahmadu Bello University and other institutions of higher learning are located there. Apart from education, Zaria is an ancient town famous for its chimney factories which extract seeds from cotton buds. It is also situated at the junction of railway lines that run to Nguru and Kaura Namoda.

OGBOMOSHO: An important market centre in Oyo State with a population of over 139,000 is the second largest town in Oyo, Ondo and Ogun States (former Western State). It is 70 miles from Ibadan.

IFE: In Oyo State has always been regarded as the spiritual capital of the Yoruba people. It is world-famous for art treasures and for the University of Ife, situated there.

ABEOKUTA: Capital of Ogun State, provides some of the best tourist attractions in the country, the best known of which are the Olumo Rocks and native cloth dyers.

ABA: Before the war, Aba was a major commercial town in former Eastern Nigeria. It is now the most rapidly developing industrial and commercial centre in Imo State.

BIDA: In the Niger State is very important for its skills. No one knows for certain how the technique of glass manufacturing was brought to Bida. The cottage industries of the Emirate famous all over Nigeria. They include glass, beads and bangles, hat and matmaking, brasswork, rope-making, embroidery and dyeing and beads-polishing. The Emir of Bida is a first class chief. He was one of the fourteen flag bearers who were given their flags of office by Shehu Usman Dan Fodio.

OTURKPO: The divisional headquarters of the Idomas, lies south of Makurdi. It is situated on the main railway line from the

East to the North and the West. Modern amenities at present available include a post secondary school, and a General Hospital. Electricity became available in 1964.

KONTAGORA: In Sokoto State was founded late during the Fulani wars by Umaru Nagwamatse, a slave raiding adventurer-son of a Sultan of Sokoto, and was the first ruler there. It was during the reign of Umaru's son, Ibrahim, that the British captured the town.

Games of great variety, including elephants and lions roam the thick and unpopulated savannah south of Kontagora, and a family of roan antelopes or waterbucks is not an uncommon sight.

WARRI: Was founded towards the end of the fifteenth century when an ousted Benin prince (named Ginuwa) and his followers settled at a place later known as Ode Itsekiri or Big Warri, a few miles from the present town. The emigrants met an aboriginal people a branch of the Yorubas, with whom they intermarried, forming a new tribe which spoke a dialect of Yoruba, modified by Benin influence and known as Itsekiri. It has for long been a centre of trade and the administrative headquarters of the Warri division. At present, Warri's main importance is as a port serving not only the Delta Province but large areas along the Rivers Niger and Benue and even the Republic of Cameroun through Garna.

JEBBA: Is also rapidly becoming an industrial centre. Just before the first bridge at Jebba, on a hillside, lies the paper mill. Jebba bridge, although built in the early part of this century remains one of the great engineering feats of present day Nigeria. A ride over the two bridges gives a wonderful sight of the River Niger and its surrounding.

PATEGI: Annually there is a festival held at Pategi in Kwara State known as Pategi Regatta. It is an interesting festival com-

bining fishing and swimming competitions. The regatta has become very popular. It is an occasion for presenting the latest local fashions and colourful dresses. The regatta has been watched in the past by many distinguished personalities both from within and outside the country.

ARGUNGU: In Sokoto State is 63 miles south of Sokoto. Annually there is a fishing and cultural festival which provides a gigantic tourist attraction. The fishing show which is the climax of the whole festival is one of Nigeria's oldest surviving festivals. Other interesting events are Kabanci displays, wild duck catching, agricultural fair, cultural exhibition, Kaburu traditional instruments, and traditional wrestling and boxing.

LOKOJA: Is about 395 miles north east of Lagos. It is situated at the confluence of the two large Nigerian rivers, the Niger and Benue. It is an impressive site to see where the two rivers meet with the different colouring of their waters. The town offers historical materials that should be of interest to tourists.

KAINJI: Offers one of the best tourist attractions in Nigeria. Its N170 million dam is one of the largest in the world. With a height of about 235 feet and an approximate length of five miles, the dam sits like a mountain range across the River Niger south of the Kainji Island.

SAPELE: One of the leading inland ports in Nigeria is situated at the confluence of the Ethiope and Jamieson Rivers. It has a deep waterway into the sea and is navigable by ocean-going steamers.

Sapele, apart from being an important port, is well known for its timber industry and plantation estates. The African Timber and Plywood Company has a sawmill and plywood factory which is one of the biggest establishments of its kind in the world, and whose products are equally universally acknowledged. Among the plantation estates

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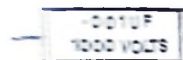
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Educational, telecommunications, catering and lodging facilities are available. There are about six grammar schools, two trade schools and a host of primary schools. There is a post office and the town is accessible by water and by land. There are supermarkets and other stores along the main streets.

BENIN CITY: The Capital of Bendel State has a population of 100,694 (1963 Census). It is about 73 miles inland from the mouth of the Benin River which flows into the Gulf of Guinea, 194 miles by road to Lagos, and accessible from all parts of the State by a network of roads.

Educational, medical, transport telecommunications, lodging and catering facilities are available. There is a university, the University of Benin. There are more than a dozen secondary schools; a teacher-training college, a host of primary schools; rubber, timber, steel, printing and furniture industries; over half a dozen commercial banks, a branch of the Central Bank of Nigeria, a Government Specialist Hospital, the University of Benin Teaching Hospital a number of other hospitals (some private-owned), ample hotel and motel services and accommodation.

Historically, Benin, the heart of the ancient Benin Empire is a centre of arts and culture. Benin brassworks, carvings and terra-cottas enjoy world-wide reputation. There is a museum, a crafts shop and an arts and crafts school in the city.

JOS: The cosmopolitan state capital, 4,260 feet above sea level, was the former Plateau Provincial Headquarters which started as a camp for the transportation of tin and as a corruption of wayside market of "Guash".

A planned town with several well-kept gardens, Jos is also a railway terminus and has a busy airport. It is connected by road to major Nigerian towns and has an automatic telephone exchange and adequate postal, banking and medical facilities. There are also reliable electricity and pipe-borne water supplies, fire and bus services.

A wide choice of hotels and recreational spots is available. Hill Station, Plateau Catering Rest House, Herwa Hotels; the Zoo and Museum, Plateau Club, Havana Nite Club. The cool climate and hospitable atmosphere make night life simply enchanting.

MAKURDI: The former Benue Provincial Headquarters is now capital of Benue State. A boat yard adjoins the famous rail-road Bridge over River Benue built in 1932. It has an airport and good postal, banking and catering facilities. Electricity and pipe-borne water and a large General Hospital are some amenities provided. A college of Science and Technology is near completion. Several colleges are situated there.

IJEBU-ODE: In Ogun State is about 43 miles from Ibadan and 65 miles from Lagos, the Federal Capital.

Its growing industries include the Odutola Industries Limited, the Runsewa (Motor Parts) Stores and the numerous produce units in the town.

It is the chief city of the Ijebus — a major ethnic group in Ogun State.

Its many educational institutions, including a Comprehensive High School, make the town an important learning centre apart from Ibadan.

The founding fathers of the town are direct descendants of Oduduwa — the father of the Yorubas.

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EDUCATION IN NIGERIA

"The importance of this sector derives from the need to ensure an adequate supply of high level manpower to meet the development needs of the economy. A total of nearly ₦2,000 million has therefore been allocated to the sector. In the area of primary education Government has accepted Universal and Compulsory Primary Education as a matter of policy. The aim is to ensure that all children of primary school age go to school. When the scheme starts this year there should be about 7.4 million children in primary schools. By 1980, the last year of the Plan, total enrolment is expected to have risen to 11.5 million. To accommodate such a large number of children, it has been estimated that about 36,000 classrooms will be required in 1976/77. The total number of classrooms will reach 151,000 by 1980. Given the national importance of the scheme, the Federal Government has decided to bear both its recurrent and capital costs.

The success of the Universal Primary Education scheme depends on the availability of teachers. The provision of teacher training facilities has therefore been planned as an integral part of the scheme. It is estimated that a total of 60,000 teachers will be required this year rising to about 280,000 in 1982. In addition, about 8,000 additional teacher educators will be required during the Plan period. This implies that substantial provision must be made for teacher training institutions. The sum of ₦200 million has therefore been earmarked for this purpose. As an emergency measure, the existing 156 teacher training colleges in the country will be substantially expanded and 62 additional colleges will be established. The aim is to produce 97,000 additional teachers by 1976.

Secondary education will also be expanded to absorb a greater proportion of primary school leavers. The highlights of the programme are the establishment of six Federal Schools of Arts and Science and the completion of the programme of Federal Government colleges for boys and girls in the States. The State Governments

have ambitious programme for building new colleges along comprehensive lines with adequate physical facilities to permit, ultimately, the intake of 1,000 students per institution. In addition, existing colleges will be reconstructed and re-equipped with a view to upgrading their quality. The total investment in secondary education is about ₦615 million. But apart from this capital programme, government will reduce fees in all secondary schools and peg them at the same level throughout the country.

Technical education is considered as top priority in view of the skilled manpower requirements of the economy. About ₦202 million will therefore be spent in this area. The Yaba College of Technology will be expanded and three new Colleges of Technology will be established by the Federal Government. The State Governments also propose to set up new Colleges of Technology, and new technical and vocational schools.

In the area of higher education, substantial provisions have been made for the expansion of existing universities. In addition to this expansion programme four new universities will be established. The overall aim is to increase university enrolment from the present level of over 20,000 to 53,000 by 1980. Greater attention will be paid to the distribution of students among the major disciplines so as to give greater emphasis to the study of science and technology.

There will be a big programme of scholarships as well as loans to students during the Third Plan period. An allocation of ₦126 million has been made to this programme. The Federal Government alone intends to award nearly 20,000 scholarships in the next five years. Two other important aspects of the education programme are adult education and special education for the physically handicapped. Adequate provisions have been made to ensure that people falling within these categories are well cared for. For this purpose a Federal Teacher's College for special education would be established."

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10. The Principal,
Federal Government Girls' College,
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11. The Principal,
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WARRI.
12. The Principal,
Federal Government College,
ODOGBOLU, Via Ijebu-Ode.

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MUBI.
3. Federal School of Arts and Science,
OGOJA.
4. Federal School of Arts and Science,
SOKOTO.

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2. The Principal,
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CALABAR

OTHERS

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4. University of Ife,
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6. University of Benin,
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Brief History:

In April, 1962, the University of Lagos Act was passed by the Federal Parliament and both the Provisional Council and the Medical School Council were inaugurated. The Provisional Council met for the first time on June 6, 1972, and the Senate met for the first time on November, 13, 1962. The first academic year commenced in October, 1962.

Authorities and Members of the University:

Visitor:

Chancellor: *Sir. Kashim Ibrahim*

Pro-Chancellor:

Vice Chancellor: *Prof. J.F. Ade Ajayi*
Deputy Vice Chancellor: *Prof. A.O. Adesola*
Registrar —
Bursar: *Mr. J.C.A. Lamikanra.*

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Officers of the University:

Chancellor: *The Olu of Warri, Oba Erejuwa II.*
Vice Chancellor: *Prof. O. Aboyade*
Deputy Vice Chancellor: *Prof. I. A. Akinjogbin.*
Registrar: *Mr. T.A. Akinyele*
Bursar: *Mr. S. O. Owolabi.*

Historical Notes:

On June 8, 1961, the Law providing for the establishment of the Provisional Council of the University was passed by the then Western Regional Legislature, and on June 26, the Provisional Council of the University was formally inaugurated.

On June 11, 1970, an edict known as the University of Ife Edict, 1970", was promulgated by the Government of the Western State to replace the Provisional Council Law of June 8, 1961. Teaching began in October 1962 at Ibadan branch of the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology as its temporary site.

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Ahmadu Bello University
c/o Committee of
Vice-Chancellors,
Cabinet Office, Lagos.

Historical Background:

In April, 1961, a Law establishing a Provisional Council of the University of Northern Nigeria was passed by the legislature of Northern Nigeria. The Provisional Council prepared a Constitution which is

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embodied in the Ahmadu Bello University Law passed in June, 1962. The University came into existence, legally and actually, on October 4, 1962, and teaching commenced on October 10, 1962.

University Officers:

Chancellor: *Chief Obafemi Awolowo*
 Vice Chancellor: *Prof. Iya Abubakar*
 Deputy Vice Chancellor: *Prof. Umare Shehu*
 Registrar: —
 Bursar: —

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Telegrams and Cables:

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Telephone: Ibadan 62550.

Principal Officers

Chancellor: *Ahaji Ado Bayero*
 Vice Chancellor: *Prof. T. N. Tamuno*
 Deputy Vice Chancellor: *Prof. V.A. Oyenuga*
 Registrar: *Mr. S. J. Okudu*
 Bursar:

History:

The University College, Ibadan, at first occupied the old site previously used by the 56th Military General Hospital, Ibadan. The Foundation Students began their courses at Ibadan on January 18, 1948. In February 1948, London University allowed Ibadan its special relationship Scheme.

Jos Campus was opened in 1971/72 session.

The Academic Board set up under the University college Ordinance (No. 25 of 1948) gave way to senate under a new law in 1954. Under the Ordinance (No. 10 of 1954) a re-organised Council was also established. With academic independence the University had a new Act in 1962 which with subsequent amendment in 1972 has remained the basic Constitution.

UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA

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2. Branch Addresses:

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- (b) University of Nigeria Representative,
 c/o E.C.S. Office,
 No. 5 Kofo Abayomi Street,
 Victoria Island, Lagos.
- (c) University of Nigeria,
 c/o Administrative Officer,
 Registrar's Department,
 Enugu Campus,
 ENUGU.
- (d) University of Nigeria,
 c/o The Deputy Registrar,
 P. M. B. 1115,
 Calabar Campus,
 CALABAR.

3. Principal Officers:

Chancellor: *Sir Adetokunbo Ademola*
 Vice Chancellor: *Prof. J.O.C. Ezeilo*
 Deputy Vice Chancellor: *Prof. M. Achi-efusi*
 Pro-Chancellor: *Mr. C. E. Abebe*
 Registrar: *Mr. A.E. Oradubanya*
 Bursar:

4. The Federal Government took over the University on April 1, 1973.

5. Previous Vice-Chancellors:

- (a) Dr. Glen L. Taggart.
- (b) Late Professor Eni Njoku

History:

A law to establish a university in the then Eastern Region of Nigeria was passed in 1955. The Provisional Council was authorised by the then Eastern Nigeria legislature, appointed by the Governor in Council in April 1959, and entrusted with the financial and administrative power to build a university.

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The University was formally opened on October 7, 1960. The former Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, Enugu, was incorporated into the University in 1961, and its buildings now form the University's Enugu Campus.

Classes began on October 17, 1960.

UNIVERSITY OF BENIN

Founded: 1970

Chancellor: *Mr. Justice H.U. Kaine*

Vice Chancellor: *Prof. T.M. Yesufu*

Ag. Deputy Vice Chancellor: *Chief M.I. Ogbuide*

Pro-Chancellor: *Chief Gabriel Akin-Deko*

Registrar: *Mr. I. Amadi-Emina*

Bursar: *Mr. G.A. Aghahowa*

Brief History: The idea of establishing a University in the Midwestern State dates back to 1965. In 1967, the Military Governor of the state, Major-General David Ejoor, went further by getting up a Higher Education Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Thomas.

The Mid-West Campus Committee was set up, and it was agreed that the Faculty of Applied Science and Technology be established in Benin as a College of the University of Ibadan.

In 1969, the state government set up a Planning Committee to examine the proposal to establish a University with a scientific and technological basis. To this end, an edict—The Institute of Technology Edict was promulgated in a Gazette Extraordinary of April 10, 1970.

On November 23, 1970, Governor S. O. Ogbemudia formally declared the Institute open.

On July, 1971, the Institute was accorded formal recognition as a full-fledged University by the National Universities Com-

mission of Nigeria (University of Benin).

On November 23, 1974, history was made in Benin when the University of Benin conferred its first degrees on 14 graduates and honorary doctorate degrees on the Head of State, General Yakubu Gowon and President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo.

UNIVERSITY OF JOS

Vice Chancellor: *Prof. G.O. Onuagulichi*

UNIVERSITY OF SOKOTO

Vice Chancellor: *Dr. Shehu Galandaci*
c/o Ministry of Education, Sokoto.

UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI

Vice Chancellor: *Prof. Essien Udom*
Department of Political Science,
c/o UNIBADAN.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE KANO

PRINCIPAL: *Mr. Mahmud Tukur,*
c/o Abdullahi Bayero College,
Kano.

UNIVERSITY OF CALABAR

Vice Chancellor: *Prof. E. A. Ayandele*

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, ILORIN

PRINCIPAL: *Prof. O. Akinluyi*
c/o Department of Medicine,
UNIBADAN'

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PRINCIPAL: *Prof. E. U. Ekong,*
c/o Vice Chancellor's Office,
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Infectious Diseases Hospital, Yaba
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Child Welfare Clinic, Ebute-Metta
Child Welfare Clinic & Midwifery Centre,
Yaba.
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Lagos.
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Surulere.
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John Street Health Centre, Lagos
Surulere Health Centre, Surulere
Apapa Health Centre, Apapa
Surulere Dispensary, Surulere
Creek Hospital, Lagos
Lagos School Clinic, Lagos
Chest Clinic, Lagos
Dental Centre, Lagos
B.C.G. Vaccination Clinic, Lagos
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Leprosy Clinic, Yaba
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General Hospital, Birnin Kebbi
General Hospital, Gusau
General Hospital, Minna
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Argungu.
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American Baptist Hospital, Kontagora
United Mission Hospital, Tungan/Maga
R.C.M. Maternity Centre, Gusau
Leper Settlement Chanchage, Niger Pro
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 General Hospital, Katsina
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 C.M.S. Hospital, Wusasa, Zaria
 Baptist Memorial Maternity Home, Kagoro/Zaria Province.
 S.I.M. Child Welfare Clinic/Zaria Province
 S.I.M. Child Welfare Clinic, Kagoro River
 S.U.M. Child Welfare Clinic, Randa/Zaria Province
 Leper Settlement, Zaria
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 General Hospital, Gombe
 General Hospital, Jalingo
 General Hospital, Maiduguri
 General Hospital, Mubi
 General Hospital, Nguru
 Maiduguri Nursing Home, Maiduguri
 General Hospital, Yola

N.R.C. Clinic, Bauchi
 N.R.C. Clinic, Gombe
 N.R.C. Clinic, Dingima
 N.R.C. Clinic, Buni
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 Ruth Memorial Hospital, Garkida/Mubi
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 - Nnewi.
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 Leprosy Settlement, Uzuakoli

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 " " " Warri

General Hospital, Benin City

" " Auchi
 " " Forcados
 " " Agbor
 " " Sapele
 " " Warri
 " " Kwale
 " " Uromi
 " " Asaba

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Baptist Hospital, Eku

St. Mary's Hospital, Ogwashi-Uku

St. Camillus Hospital, Uromi

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Erisi Infirmary, Warri

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U.A.C. Hospital, Burutu

A.T. & P. Industrial Hospital, Sapele

Cowan Estate Hospital, Ajagbodudu

Escavos Hospital, Escavos, Delta

St. Luke's Hospital, Ozoro

St. Francis Maternity Hospital, Okpara

Inland Mater Homes

Rural Health Centre, Oleh

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" " " Igarra

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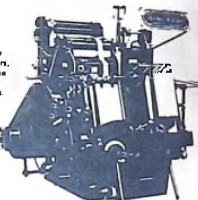
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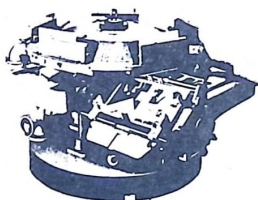
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" " Iddo-Ekiti

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" " Ondo

" " Ibiade

" " Igbetti

" " Ikare

Jericho Nursing Home, Ibadan

District Hospital, Ede

District Hospital, Ihin-Ekiti

Sacred Heart Hospital, Abeokuta

St. Mary's General Hospital, Ibadan

St. Louis Combined Hospital, Owo

Oke-Ola Catholic Hospital, Ikare

Baptist Hospital, Ogbomosho

Baptist Hospital, Shaki

Wesley Guild Hospital, Ilesha

Seven Day Adventist Hospital, Ile-Ife

Fariogun Memorial Hospital, Ilesha

Alafia Hospital, Ibadan

St. Joan's Hospital, Ibadan

Oke-Ado Hospital, Ibadan

Oshodi Hospital, Ibadan

Akinshete Hospital, Ondo

Omowunmi Hospital, Ibadan

Ola-Ojulu Nursing Home, Ibadan

Ajike Memorial Nursing Home, Ibadan

Bishop Awosika Memorial Hospital, Ondo

St. Joseph's Hospital, Ijebu-Igbo

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Private Homes

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Ibadan

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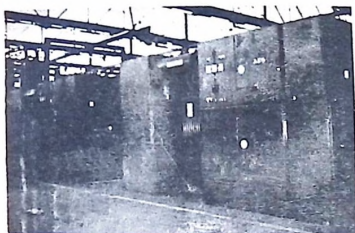
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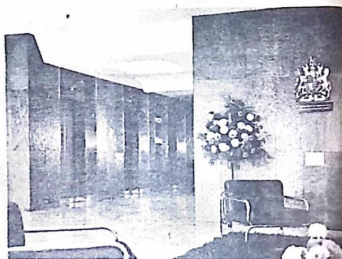


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NIGERIAN CUSTOMS SERVICE

GENERAL INFORMATION

On arrival, you are not permitted to leave the Customs Area where you land until you and your baggage have been cleared through Customs. You will be required to produce every piece of your baggage to the Officer on baggage duties for examination and you are expected to make a true declaration of your baggage.

If you have any complaint on the duty assessed on your baggage, please contact the Senior Customs and Excise official in the Baggage Hall, or make use of the Suggestion Box (one is available in the Baggage Hall).

2. Duty Free Allowance:

Apart from your personal effects, you may bring the following small quantities of dutiable consumable goods without payment of Customs duties:

Spirits	One quart bottle
Wine	One quart bottle
Tobacco of all kinds	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb total (200 cigarettes = $\frac{1}{2}$ lb)
Perfume	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint

The duty free allowance does not include:-

- Goods in unaccompanied baggage or registered baggage which do not accompany you to Nigeria, at the time of your arrival.
- Goods brought in as souvenirs or gifts.
- Goods intended for sale or for other commercial purposes.
- Goods brought in by persons under 21 years of age.
- The concessions are not legal entitlements and may be withhold or withdrawn in the event of any abuse.

3. Re-imported Goods:

Articles which have previously been in Nigeria, and which have undergone no alterations, repairs, or any other processes abroad are admitted free of duty provided that a Certificate of Re-importation—Book C.206, or reasonable evidence of purchase in Nigeria is produced. Customs duty,

calculated on the value added, is charged on goods which have undergone further processing, repairs or alterations abroad.

4. Personal Effects:

You may bring into Nigeria without payment of duty your personal effects (i.e., reasonable personal possessions which a traveller is expected to carry with him in his baggage any time he travels), provided that:—

- the items have been in your possession for a reasonable length of time and used abroad;
- the quantity is reasonable; and
- they are not intended for sale.

Articles which could be brought in as personal effects include:—

Articles

- Clothing, new or used
Provided the quantity is reasonable, necessary and appropriate.
- Children's bicycles, tricycles, perambulators
- Carry-Cots and Push Chairs
- Toys
One for each child.
- Camera—Cine or still
- Binoculars, Portable typewriters, Watches
One for each passenger—must have been used by the passenger for at least six months.
- Gramophone Records, recording Tapes, Processed Films, Negatives and slides
- Jewellery (must be declared writing to avoid difficulties under the Exchange Control Act at the time of exportation)
Provided they have been used by the passenger and the quantity is reasonable.
- Tools and Instruments ..
Provided they are appropriate to the passenger's occupation and have been used by him for at least six months.
- Zam-Zam Water 1 gallon
- Dates 2 gallons

Applicable to pilgrims only:

5. Household Effects:

Reasonable household effects, imported in baggage, which have been in the passenger's use abroad for at least twelve months are admitted free of duty, provided that they are not intended for sale and are for the passenger's continued use in Nigeria.

These include:—

Article

- (i) Linen (Table Linen, Bed Sheets, Towel, etc.)
- (ii) Soft Furnishings (Curtains, Carpets, Cushion Covers, etc.)
- (iii) Crockery, Glassware and Cutlery
- (iv) Household Furniture Household Appliances (Vacuum Cleaner, Floor Polisher, Refrigerator, Electric Iron, Washing Machine etc.,)
- (v) Kitchen and Cooking Utensils and Apparatus (Mixing machine, Cooker, etc.)
- (vi) Gramophone, Musical Instruments

Condition

A set of furniture and furnishing and a unit of an appliance for each passenger or household.

Article

- (vii) Projectors—Cine or Still
- (viii) Radiograms or Radios
- (viii) Radiograms or Radios
- (ix) Record Player
- (x) Tape Recorder
- (vi) Sewing Machine
- (vi) Sewing Machine
- (xii) Television Receiver

6. Evidence of ownership of goods over the period specified:

You may be required to produce evidence to show that the goods listed in paragraphs 4 and 5 which you have in your baggage have been in your possession over the period stated.

7. Tourist and Temporary Visitors:

(a) Tourists or temporary visitors may bring with them into Nigeria without payment of Customs duty their personal effects (see paragraph 3 above). In addition, tourists may also bring the following items, free duty provided that they are entered

in their passports and re-exported at the time of departure:—

- (i) Personal Jewellery.
- (ii) One camera with twelve plates or five rolls of films.
- (iii) One cinematograph camera with two reels of films.
- (iv) One pair of binoculars.
- (v) One portable gramophone with ten records.
- (vi) One portable sound recording apparatus.
- (viii) One portable wireless receiving set.
- (iv) One portable typewriter.
- (x) One perambulator.
- (xi) One tent and other camping equipment.
- (xii) One fishing outfit.

(b) *Motor Vehicles:* As a temporary visitor, you can bring your own private motor vehicle into Nigeria for a period not exceeding six months from the date of importation, provided that it is covered by a valid carnet or triptyque, an international touring document issued by a Touring Organisation. If your vehicle is not covered by such document, you will be required to make arrangements to provide financial cover for the Customs duty involved while your car is in Nigeria, either by entering into bond (the surety to which must be a Bank or an Insurance Company established in Nigeria) or by a cash deposit equal to the duty involved. The bond will be invalidated or the deposit refunded immediately the car is re-exported.

8. Warning:

Passengers are warned that false declaration is an offence under section 142 of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1958 and carries heavy penalties, including forfeiture of the offending goods.

9. Further Information:

If you require further information please call or write to:—

*The Secretary,
Board of Customs and Excise
Mosaic House,
Tinubu Square, Lagos.
Telephone: 56110/54 or 24755*

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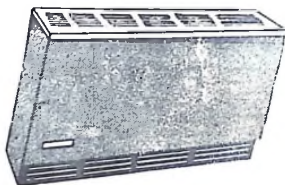


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ABDULKADIR (Alhaji) Haruna, traditional ruler, Emir of Hadejia; Born 1909, son of late Emir of Hadejia; Education: Provincial School Kano (1923-27); took the title of Ciroma of Hadejia at the age of 12 and in 1921, was posted to Guri District; moved to Kaffin Hausa District (1950)—was installed as Emir of Hadejia after the death of Usman, the Emir; attended a course on Local Government specially arranged for Northern Chiefs, in Kaduna; widely travelled in Africa and abroad—went on pilgrimage to Mecca twice in 1952 and 1971, respectively, visited London (1970); was awarded the C.B.E. (1963) and C.F.B. (1964), also holds the Coronation Medal and the Medal for African Chiefs of 1956; member of the former Regional Joint Council and of the Northern House of Chiefs. Married with many children. Address: Emir's Palace, Hadejia, Kano State. Hobby: farming, horse riding.

ABUBAKAR III. (Alhaji Sir); traditional ruler, Sultan of Sokoto and Spiritual head of all Muslims in Nigeria; Born 15 March 1903 at Denge District of Sokoto Division; great great grandson of Shehu Othman Dan Fodio the reformer and founder of the Fulani Empire; received Islamic education; was appointed district scribe of Denge in March 1929; later became Sardauna of Sokoto; in June 1938 was made district head of Talata Mafara and later in the same year became the Sultan of Sokoto; awarded the honours of G.C.O.N., G.B.E., K.B.E., C.M.G. and L.L.D. Hobby: A devoted muslim, he takes interest in farming. Address: Sultan's Palace, Sokoto, North Western State.

ABUBAKAR (Professor) Iya, University professor, Vice-Chancellor, Ahmadu Bello University; Born 14 December 1934. Education: Elementary School Belel, Middle School Yola, Barewa College Zaria; Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology Zaria; University of Ibadan—graduated B.Sc. (London) —1958; University of Cambridge, U.K.—graduated Ph.D. (1962), F.R.A.S., F.I.M.A.; was Research Assistant at Cali-

fornia Institute of Technology, U.S.A. (1960-61); Lecturer in Mathematics at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria (1962-64), Senior Lecturer (1964-67); has been Professor and Head of Department of Mathematics in the same University since 1967; was Visiting Professor of Mathematics, University of Michigan, U.S.A. (1965-66); as well as City University of New York (1971-72); appointed Director, University Computer Centre A.B.U. (1972); and Dean, Faculty of Science, A.B.U. (1973) Chairman, Natural Sciences Research Council of Nigeria; Director, Central Bank of Nigeria; Special Member, Northern House of Assembly (1963-66), leader of Nigerian delegation to various international scientific congresses and specialised UN agencies; member, New York Academy of Sciences; co-author of textbooks on Modern Mathematics, has written several articles which have been published in various international mathematical and scientific journals. Married and has four children. Address: Vice Chancellor's Office Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Hobby: horse riding, swimming.

ACHEBE, Chinua; author, educationist, born 16 November, 1930; education: Government College Umuahia and University College Ibadan; In 1954, joined the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, was Director of External Broadcasting until 1966; author of "Things Fall Apart" (1958), "No Longer at Ease" (1960), "Arrow of God" (1964), "A Man of the People" (1966); "Beware Soul Brother" (collection of poems); "Girls at War". His book "Arrow of God" received the first Jock Campbell/New Statesman Award while "Things Fall Apart" and "No Longer at Ease" have been published in many countries; Was on the staff of the Institute of African Studies at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka during and after the civil war; now Professor in the Department of English at University of Massachusetts Amherst, USA; was awarded the Hon. D. Univ. by the University of Stirling, Scotland

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ADAMU (Alhaji) Ibrahim, traditional ruler, Emir of Kazaure; Born at Kazaure 1922; Education: Primary School, Roni (1929-34) —studied Arabic; was Roni District Head's representative (1939-41); on his father's accession to the throne, was made his (father's) representative (1943-53); was assigned the responsibility of anti-soil erosion work (1951), appointed LGA'S Councillor for Local Government (1953); attended Local Government course for councillors and District heads (1956) and obtained a second class certificate, also attended Local Government study tour course in Kano; was appointed the district Head of Roni (1960) in the same year, acted as Senior Councillor of Kazaure Local Government when the Magajin Gari left for overseas on a short visit: succeeded his father Alhaji Adamu as the new Emir of Kazaure (19 Dec. 1969); has visited many countries of Europe and was a member of the State Governor's entourage to the United Kingdom, Morocco and Italy (1971); is the current Chairman of the Kano State Community Development Committee. Married with children. Address: Emir's Palace, Kazaure, Kano State.

ADEDEJI (Professor) Adebayo, economist and university administrator; Executive Secretary UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA); former Federal Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction; born 21 December 1930. Education: Ijebu-Ode Grammar School (1944-49); University College Ibadan (1953-54); University College Leicester, U.K. (1955-58) and Harvard University, U.S.A. (1960-61) where he obtained Master of Public Administration (M.P.A.), also holds B.Sc. (Econ.) (London) and Ph.D. (London) in Economics; appointed Director, Institute of Administration, University of Ife (Oct-

ober 1967); was administrative Officer, Western Region (November 1958), rising from the post of Assistant Secretary to Principal Assistant Secretary (Revenue) in the Finance Division of the Western Nigeria Treasury (1962-1963), appointed Deputy Director, Institute of Administration University of Ife (Dec. 1965-Dec. 1967) and was promoted Director in Oct. 1967.

Became Professor of Public Administration, University of Ife (October 1969); appointed Federal Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction (October 1971); Chairman of the National Economic Advisory Council since (May 1972) and Chairman of the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) May 1973-75; belongs to a variety of professional bodies and has rendered a number of national and international advisory and consulting services; Among his numerous works are "A Survey of Highway Development in the Western Region of Nigeria, (1960), "Nigerian Federal Finance: Its Development, Problems and Prospects (1969), "Problems and Techniques of Administrative Training in Africa", and "Management Problems of Rapid Urbanisation in Nigeria", edited jointly with L. Rowland (1973); Fellow of the Nigerian Institute of Management (F.N.I.M.) since 1973; Married and has six children, Hobby: photography, walking and lawn tennis.

ADEDIRAN, Adeitan Ayinde, Barrister-at-Law, judge of the Federal Revenue Court; born 22 February, 1922; education: Ahmadiyya School Lagos, Abeokuta Grammar School, obtained Cambridge School Certificate, London Matriculation and attended Nigeria Council of Legal Education London, became Barrister-at-Law February 1952; private legal practice (Feb. 1952-Sept. 1953); assistant Registrar of Titles in the former Lands Department (1953-57); Registrar of Titles in the former Lands Dept. (1957-59); transferred on promotion to Legal Department (now Ministry of Justice) as Senior Crown Counsel in July 1959, and was in charge of Litigation

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ADEJOBI (Dr Primate) Emmanuel Owoade Sunday Adeleke, Minister of the Gospel of Christ and the Church, Primate of the Church of the Lord 'Aladura' throughout the world; Born: 15 September 1922; Education: All Saints' Primary School Oshogbo, Bible Training Institute, Glasgow — obtained Bible Diploma, Institute Diploma and three Certificates of Lutheran Hours; Mycliffe Language School, London (1962-63) as instructor; taught for two years before devoting time wholly to the Ministry of the Gospel and the Church; pioneered the Church of the Lord Aladura in parts of Lagos, West and East Central states; founded and pioneered branches of the church in Sierra Leone, Ghana, Gambia, London and New York (U.S.A.); succeeded late Dr. J. O. Ositelu as the Head of the Church of the Lord Aladura throughout the world; has the following awards: Diploma of National Spiritualist Union of Nigeria, Doctor of Philosophy — St. Olabs Academy, Doctor of Sacred Philosophy — World University, Hon. Membership of the National Geographic Society of America, Knight Great Band of African Redemption Liberian Government; Written works include 'The Duty of Christ, Faith and Divine Healing, Aladuras Diseases and Cures, Why we pay tithes and offering, and Annual Mount Tabieoriear Prophecies to the whole world. Married 29 April, 1948 and has eight children. Address (Spiritual HQ): The Church of the Lord Aladura

Headquarters, Ogere Remo, Western State, (Office): The Church of the Lord Aladura, Church Estate, Anthony Village, Mile 8½ Ikorodu Road, P.O. Box 308, Ikeja, Lagos. Phone 34749. Hobby: farming, horse-riding, walking, swimming, singing, "Ayo-Game".

ADELANWA (Rear Admiral) Michael Ayinde, naval officer; Chief of the Naval Staff, Aged 37; Education: Government College, Ibadan (1951-56); attended the Officer Cadet School of the Old Royal West African Frontier force at Teshi, Ghana (September 1958-March 1959) and Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth (April 1959 - 1962); Commissioned into the Nigerian Navy in 1961; appointed ADC (Naval) to the Governor-General of Nigeria (1963); Served in the Nigerian Defence Academy as a Naval Instructor (January - December 1964) when the Academy was first established; Served in various Nigerian Navy ships including NNS Ogoja, the former flag ship of the Nigerian Navy which he commanded from 1965 to 1966; Commanded the present flag ship, NNS Nigeria from October 1967 to October 1968, in the peak of the Nigerian Civil War and as a Senior Officer Afloat; From October 1968 to August 1969, he was Staff Officer Operations at Naval Headquarters and from November 1969 to May 1970, attended the Joint Services Staff Course at Latimer; appointed Chief of Staff, Naval Headquarters, from August 1970, the post he held till June 1973 when he became Naval Officer Commanding Western Naval Command; was sworn in as a member of the Lagos State Executive Council (July 1974) and promoted a Commodore on October 1, 1974, becoming Flag Officer Commanding Western Naval Command; later joined the Royal College of Defence Studies; appointed Chief of the Naval Staff on July 30, 1975. Was awarded Forces Service Stars (F.S.S.) on June 2, 1972 and also has J.S.S.C.

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ADEMOLA (Sir) Adetokunbo Adegbo-yega, Barrister-at-Law, Chancellor of University of Nigeria, Nsukka; Chairman Federal Census Board, former Chief Justice of the Federation of Nigeria: Born 1 Sept. 1906; Education: Cambridge University — obtained B. A., M.A., called to the Bar (Middle Temple) 1934; after a brief spell in the civil service as a Crown Counsel (1934–35), practised until 1939 when he was appointed Magistrate of the Protectorate Court; became the third Nigerian to be appointed a Puisne Judge (1949); became Chief Justice of Western Nigeria (1955); three years later, appointed first Nigerian Chief Justice of the Federation; knighted in 1957 and six years later, was appointed one of Queen Elizabeth's Privy Counsellors; member of several international, professional and philanthropic organisations; member of the International Commission of Jurists. Married with children.

ADEREMI (Oba Sir) Adesoji, traditional ruler, the Oni of Ife, former Governor, Western Nigeria; Born 1889 in the Akui House of Ife royal family; Education: C.M.S. School Ife; joined the Nigerian Railways 1909, resigned and started motor transport business (1910); founded Oduduwa College (1921); became Member of the former Western House of Assembly (1952); Member, House of Representatives (1951–54); appointed Central Minister without portfolio (1951–55); delegate to African Conference in London (1948); led Nigerian delegation to Queen Elizabeth II's coronation (1953); delegate to Conference for Revision of Nigerian Constitution, London (1953) and at Lagos (Jan. 1954); delegate to Nigerian Constitutional Conference London (1957 & 1958); appointed Governor of Western Nigeria. Married with children. Address: The Afin, Ife, Oyo State. Hobby: cricket, tennis, hunting before ascending the throne.

ADEYEMI (Oba) Lamidi Olayiwola, traditional ruler, the Alafin of Oyo; Born 1939, son of late Hadj Adeniran Adeyemi of the Alowolodu ruling house of Oyo; Education: Ake School Abeokuta, Tinubu Methodist School, St. Gregory's College, Lagos;

joined an insurance firm in Lagos after leaving school and was with the company until appointment as the Alafin (19 Nov. 1970). Married with children: Hobby: was amateur boxer and footballer during his school days. Address: Oba's Palace, Afin Oyo.

ADUWO (Captain NN) Akintunde Akin-yoye, former Military Governor of Western State; Born June 6, 1938 at Ode-Aye, Okitipupa, Western State. Education: Methodist Schools, Aye Okitipupa (1944–51); Igbobi College, Yaba, Lagos (1952–56) and Liverpool College of Technology (1961–62); attended United States Naval War College (1973–74) obtained A.M.B.I. M (Associate Member British Institute of Management) in 1975 and passed FSC — Foreign Staff Course (USA Naval War College in 1974); had in 1962 got Second Class Competency Certificate in Navigation (Foreign Going); Had worked in the Ministry of Education (Western Region), Ibadan from January — November 1957; Nigerian Ports Authority for Deck Officer Sea Training (1957–60); Fourth Officer M.V. Aureol (E. D. Lines Mail boat — August — November 1962; appointed O/C Calabar Naval Base (1962–63); In command NNS Calabar (Mine Sweeper) from 1964–65 and in Command NNS Ogoja (for Bonny, Calabar, Oron and Sapele Operations during the Nigerian Civil War) from 1966–68; was Naval Armament Supply Officer, Nigerian Navy, Apapa (1969–70); Director of Armament Supply, Naval (HQS), Lagos (1970–72); 1972/73 (May) In Command NNS Dorina (Corvette) (1972–May 1973); attended Senior Staff Course in USA (1973–74); Was in Command NNS, Nigeria August 1974– July 1975) and was in addition Naval Officer Commanding Western Naval Command; Appointed Military Governor, Western State (July 30–September 2, 1975) later seconded as naval attachment to the Nigeria High Commission in India. Married and has four children. Hobbies: Photography, car driving, Member of the British Institute of Advanced Motorists).



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AGEDAH Horatio Nelson Oyenke, Deputy Director-General, Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation; born 24 July 1929, education Baptist Academy Lagos — first grade with exemption from University of London Matriculation Examination, got Bachelor of Law (Honours) of the University of London (External) Student and obtained Legal Practitioner's Certificate at the Nigerian Law School, Lagos, started life as a third class clerk, stenographer and confidential Secretary at the Nigeria Marine Department (1948-55); worked as a free-lance sports reporter and commentator, held the positions of assistant news editor, news talks producer, senior news editor and political analyst and parliamentary commentator (NBC) from 1956-62; became Director of News and Current Affairs from 1962; was until recently President of the Nigerian Guild of Editors and Member, Nigeria Olympic Association; Married and has six children; Address: (Home) 16 Ruxton Road, Ikoyi Lagos. (Office) Broadcasting House, Ikoyi Lagos. Hobby: sports, reading.

AGUNLEJIKA (Oba) Adeniran, traditional ruler, the Owa Obokun of Ilesha; Born April 1912; Education: St. John's Central School, Ilesha; worked as assistant store-keeper for several years with the UAC before appointment as the Owa Obokun; patron of the All Nigerian Farmers Association and member of the Advisory Committee, Western State Ministry of Agriculture. Married with several children: Address: Owa Obokun Palace, Ilesha, Ondo State. Hobby: farming.

AJAYI (Professor) Jacob Festus Ade, academician / university administrator, Vice-Chancellor, University of Lagos; born 26 May 1929; Education: University College Ibadan, University College Leicester, University College of London; holds the B.A. and Ph.D. (London) degrees; was Research Fellow, Institute of Historical Research, London (1957-58); appointed

Lecturer, University of Ibadan (1958-62) becoming Senior Lecturer (1962-63), Professor of History (1963-72), Dean, Faculty of Arts (1964-66), Assistant to the Vice-Chancellor (1966-68); Fellow, Centre for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, California (1970-71); became Member of National Archives Committee (1961-72), Member, National Antiquities Commission since 1970 Member, Executive Council, International African Institute, London since 1971. President of the Historical Society of Nigeria since 1972 and Member, United Nations University Council (1974); his published works include "Milestones in Nigerian History", 1962 (with Ian Espie), "A Thousand Years of West African History", 1964 (with R.S. Smith), "Yoruba Warfare in the Nineteenth Century" (1964), "Christian Missions in Nigeria: the making of a New Elite" 1965 and "A History of the First Twenty-five years" (ed. with T.N. Tamuno (1972); Married and has five children; Address: (Office and Residential) Vice Chancellor's Office and Vice-Chancellor's Lodge, University of Lagos. Akoka, Lagos. Hobby: dancing, tennis.

AJOSE ADEOGUN Mobolaji chartered Secretary, Federal Commissioner for Cooperatives and Supply; Born: May 12, 1927; Education: CMS Grammar School, Lagos (1940-1946); School of Oriental and African Studies, London University; University College, London — obtained Cambridge School Certificate with exemption from London Matriculation; Inter L.L.B (London); Fellow, Chartered Institute of Secretaries; Worked in Barclays Bank D.C.O. Lagos (1947-50); General Motors Ltd., Leyton E. 11 as London Transport Manager (1954); Hackney Borough Council, London, E. 8 as Higher Clerical Officer (1955); Head, Internal Audit and Installation Accountant in Shell Group of Companies (1956); Materials Assistant with Shell Haven Refinery, U.K. and with Shell-BP Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria Ltd (1957); Materials Superintendent and Materials Administration Adviser for

Shell Marketing Companies in West Africa (1958); Supply and Distribution Manager, Shell Lagos (1962); Plant Operations Manager Shell, Lagos (1964); Installation Manager, Shell Nigeria, Apapa (1965); Head

Retail Planning and Administration (1967); Employee Relations Manager (1967-68); Overseas Assignment, Shell Trinidad Limited - Personnel Function Industrial Relations and Personnel Development) - 1969-71; Administration Manager, Shell Nigeria Ltd., and a Director of the Company from 1971; Courses attended: Marketing Operations Course organised by Shell International and hosted by Shell (Kenya) Ltd, Nairobi; Advanced Course on Industrial Relations organised by Nigeria Employers Association; Regional Personnel Course (Caracas Regional Centre) held by Shell Curacao, Netherlands Antilles - Caribbean. Behavioral Science Course Ashridge Management College - Berkhamstead, U.K., widely travelled - visited Kenya, Malawi, Sudan, Ethiopia, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad and Tobago; Member of professional bodies - Institute of Personnel Management, London (1954), Institute of Public Relations, London (1956), Nigerian Institute of Management (1966) and Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (1967); appointed Federal Commissioner for Co-operatives and Supply (August 1975). Author of Industrial Relations Practice in Nigeria (N.I.M.); awarded Justice of Peace. Married with eleven children. Address: (Office) Federal Ministry of Co-operatives and Supply, Onikan, Lagos; (Home) 12, Calabar Street, Surulere, Lagos. Hobbies: Lawn tennis, golf, birds collecting.

AKENZUA II, Omonoba, Ukuakpolo-kpolo, traditional ruler; born 1899 in Benin City; ascended the throne as Oba of Benin on 5 April 1933; education: Benin Government School and later King's College Lagos; worked for the Benin Native Authority as a transport clerk and in

1924, was confidential secretary to his father; in 1966, was appointed Chancellor of Ahmadu Bello University; married and has nine wives and more than 60 children and grand-children; Address: Oba's Palace, Benin City, Bendel State.

ALEXANDER, (Sir) Darnley, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice of Nigeria; Born: 1920 at Saint Lucia; Education: obtained LL.B. degree, London University; Held many legal and judicial appointments in Nigeria - Was Solicitor-General and Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Justice in the former Western Region (1960-63); Judge of the High Court of Lagos (1964); Was Chairman of the public enquiries into Owegbe Cult in the Mid-Western State 1965, and Chairman of the public enquiry into examination leakages (1968); appointed Chief Justice of South Eastern State (1969) the position he held until his appointment as Chief Justice of Nigeria; Member of the Nigerian Society of International Law; Married with two children. Address: Supreme Court of Nigeria, Lagos.

ALI (Lieutenant-Colonel, Dr.) Amadu Adah; Senior Consultant Physician, Armed Forces Medical Services, Federal Commissioner for Education; Born: 1 March 1930; Education: Elementary School Dekina (1942-48), Middle School, Okene (Jan.-Dec. 1949), Government College Zaria (now Barewa) 1950-1954 where he obtained Cambridge School Certificate Grade 1, Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology (1955-57), University College Ibadan (1957-63) - obtained M. B., B. S. (London) degrees; did post graduate course at the Edinburgh Post-graduate Medical School, Tropical Diseases Unit (1966) and got D. T. M. & H. (University of Edinburgh) and M.R.C.P. at the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh (1968); was Secretary-General, N.U.N.S. (1958); was commissioned into the Nigerian Army as a

Regular Officer (1963); has worked as House Physician and Surgeon, U.C.H. Ibadan; Regimental Medical Officer, 4th Battalion Ibadan; Regimental Medical Officer, 1st Battalion Enugu; G.D.M.O., 68 A.F.H. Yaba, Lagos, S. H. O. Psychiatric Unit, Stobhill Hospital, Glasgow; Medical Specialist, 68 A. F. H. Lagos, Consultant Physician 44 A. F. H. Kaduna and Deputy Director, Medical Services (army), July 1972–April 1973; appointed Executive Director N.Y.S.C. (May 1973 to August 1975; has gained an honorary award of F.M.C.P. (Nig.); Married and has four children; Address: (Home): 28 Oroko Drive, Ikoyi, Lagos; (Office): Federal Ministry of Education, Lagos. Hobby: Reading medical & philosophical books etc.

ALLAGOA (Justice) Ambrose Ezeolisa, Barrister-at-law; Judge of the High Court of Port Harcourt; Born: August 24, 1914; Education: Attended Christ the King College, Onitsha (1932–36) — obtained Cambridge School Certificate; Studied Law in Cambridge and London 1946–50 — qualified Barrister-at-Law; elected Deputy Mayor of Port Harcourt 1956–59 and Mayor 1959–1961; Knighted by Pope John XXIII as Grand Knight of the Order of St. Gregory in October 1959; appointed Judge of the High Court of Port Harcourt, Rivers State (October 29, 1962). Married and has five children. Address Home: 28 Harbour Road, Port Harcourt; (Office): Judge's Chamber, The High Court, Port Harcourt, Rivers State. Hobby: Golf.

ALUOR, Mallam Gondo, traditional ruler, Tor Tiv (Chief of the Tivis), Chairman Benue Plateau State Council of Chiefs; Born 1906; Education: after passing Middle IV in the early 1920's, was a teacher (1924) and in 1940, appointed Chief Scribe, becoming Deputy Tor Tiv in 1948; was subsequently appointed the Tor Tiv; awarded two medals. Married and has 105 children. Address: Tor Tiv Palace, Gboko, via Makurdi, Benue Plateau State. Hobby: football.

ANOZIE (Rev. Fr. Dr.) Ifeanyichukwu Peter, Roman Catholic priest, Commissioner for Social Development Youth Sports and Culture Imo (East Central) State; first Catholic priest in Nigeria to assume government ministerial appointment; Born at Aba: June 10 1940; Education: Township School Aba (1947–51), Sacred Heart School Oguta (1952–53), St. Peter Claver Seminary Okpala (1954–58) — taught for one year at the Seminary and entered Bigard Memorial Seminary Enugu where he studied Theology (1960–61) pursued Theology and Social Anthropology in Urban University Rome — graduated B. D. (Bachelor in Divinity), S.T.L. (Licentiate in Theology) and D. D. (Doctorate in Divinity); enrolled in Vienna State University (1964) where he got M. A. in Social Anthropology, also studied music; returned to Nigeria in 1970 and became a lecturer at Bigard Memorial Seminary Enugu; in July 1974, accepted secular appointment as Director of Social Services in East Central State Ministry of Information, Youth and Culture; until his appointment as Commissioner for Social Development, Youth, Sports and Culture on October 30, 1975, was Professor of Ecclesiology and Fundamental Theology at Bigard Memorial Seminary Enugu; linguist — studied 13 languages and speaks seven fluently including English, Latin, Italian, Spanish, German, Greek and Ibo. Address: Ministry of Social Development, Youth Sports and Culture, Enugu. Hobbies: Music, swimming, lawn & table tennis, gardening and language study.

ANYAEBGUNAM Frederick Okwudi, Barrister-at-Law; Judge of the Federal Revenue Court; born at Onitsha 22 September 1922; education: Christ the King College Onitsha, studied Law in England and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in July 1952; on return to Nigeria, set up successful legal practice (1952–73); appointed Chairman of the Universal Insurance Company Limited (1971).



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appointed a judge of the Federal Revenue Court in Lagos (1 September 1973); made a Knight Commander of St. Sylvester by Pope Paul VI, (1973); Married and has eight children. Address: The Federal Revenue Court, National Hall, Tafawa Balewa Square, Lagos.

ARINZE, (His Grace, Dr.) Francis A., priest; Archbishop (Roman Catholic) of Onitsha Diocese; born 1 November 1932; education: Bigard Memorial Seminary Enugu (1953-55), obtained Diploma in Philosophy; Urban University, Rome (1955-60)—got Doctor of Divinity, and University of London (1963-64)—Diploma in Education (Dip. Ed.); was Professor Bigard Memorial Seminary Enugu (1960-62), Education Secretary, Eastern Nigeria (1962-65), Coadjutor Bishop of Onitsha (1965-67); appointed Archbishop of Onitsha (1967)—and head of the Catholic Church in the East; author of "Sacrifice in Ibo Religion" (1970) and six booklets: "Partnership in Education" (1965), "Towards Christian Unity" (1966), "More Justice for the Poor" (1972), "Religion in Education" (1972), "The Church and Nigerian Culture" (1973) and "The Greatest Investment" (1974) Address: Archbishop's House, P.O. Box 411, Onitsha. Hobby: lawn tennis, walking.

AWOLOWO (Chief) Obafemi, Barrister-at-Law, politician, journalist, author, Chancellor of Ahmadu Bello University, ex-Federal Commissioner for Finance and Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council; born at Ikenne in Remo Division of Ogun State—6 March 1909; education: Wesleyan School, Imo, Abeokuta and Wesley College, Ibadan; started life as a teacher (1928-29), stenographer (1930-34), his ambition of becoming a journalist, lawyer and politician began to materialise when in 1934 he joined the Staff of the Daily Times as a reporter-in-training; on leaving the Daily Times, he became a freelance journalist, engaged in motor transport and produce buying (1936-44); it was during this period that he passed the Bachelor of Commerce degree of London University (B. Com. (Hons.) (Lond.) as an external candidate; passed the LL.B. degree and the Bar

examinations in 1946, was called to the Bar the same year; returned to Nigeria in 1946 and became a legal practitioner (1946-51); co-founder and first General Secretary of Egbe Omo Oduduwa, a Yoruba cultural movement in 1949, started the Nigerian Tribune, a daily paper which later became the organ of his party, the Action Group of Nigeria which was inaugurated as a political party on 28 April, 1951; was elected the party's first president—the same year was elected into the then Western House of Assembly; in 1952, became Leader of Government Business and Minister of Local Government and Finance, two years later (1954), assumed office as the first premier of the Western Region; was re-appointed Premier (1956) but in 1959 resigned this post to become Leader of the Opposition in the Federal Parliament; during the political crisis in the Western Region, was placed under house arrest and was later charged along with others for plotting to overthrow the Federal Government; at the subsequent trial, was found guilty and sentenced to a ten-year term of imprisonment; was released from prison and granted full pardon in August 1966 when General Yakubu Gowon (then Lt.-Col.) took over as Head of the Federal Military Government; in May 1967, was appointed first Chancellor of Ife University in June 1967, appointed Federal Commissioner for Finance and Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council; a post he held until his resignation at the end of June 1971; led the Western delegation to the Lagos Ad-Hoc Constitutional Conference and served on the Ad-Hoc Committee charged with finding a workable constitution for the nation; awarded Hon. LL.D. (Nsukka), Hon. D.Sc. Econ. (Ife), Hon. D. Litt. (Lagos) Hon. LL.D. (Ibadan); holds chieftaincy titles: Ashiwaju of Ijebu Remo, Losi of Ikenne, Lisa of Ijeun, Apesin of Oshogbo, Odole of Ife, Ajagunla of Ado Ekiti, Odofin of Owo and Oboag Ikpan Isong of Ibibioland; has published many works including "Path to Nigerian Freedom: Awo—An Autobiography", "Thoughts on Nigerian Constitution", "The People's Republic" and "Strategy and Tactics of the People's Republic of Nigeria"; married and has four surviving children. Address: 31 Park Lane, P.O. Box 632, Apapa. Hobby: keenly interested in reading and current affairs.

AZIKIWE (Chief Dr.) Nnamdi, political scientist, author, journalist, educationist, orator, former Chancellor of the University of Lagos; first President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and first indigenous Governor-General of Nigeria; born at Zungeru 16 November 1904; education: Hope Waddell Institute Calabar, Methodist Boys' High School Lagos, Storer College West Virginia (USA), Howard and Lincoln Universities where he read political science, did post-graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania; holds M.A., M.Sc., LL.D., D.Litt. etc.; lectured at Lincoln University before returning to West Africa to join in the struggle against colonial rule which was sweeping across that part of the continent; started career in journalism in 1934 as editor of *African Morning Post* in Ghana (then the Gold Coast), founder and editor-in-chief of the *West African Pilot* (1937); became a member of the legislative Council in 1948 and in 1952, member of the Western House of Assembly; elected into the Eastern House of Assembly in 1954 and was the first Premier of Eastern Nigeria until his election into the House of Representatives in 1959; sworn in as President of the Nigerian Senate January 1960, and as first indigenous Governor-General November 16 of the same year—on that same day, was appointed Queen's Privy Counsellor (PC) by Queen Elizabeth II of Britain—the first Nigerian to receive such an honour; in 1963, became the President of the First Republic of Nigeria; belongs to many professional and international organisations and has received several awards; has published many works including "Renaissant Africa," "Political Blue-print of Nigeria", "Economic Reconstruction of Nigeria", "Meditations"—A collection of poems and "Treasury of West African poetry"; initiated into Ozo Chieftaincy of Onitsha—became the Owele of Onitsha. Married to Flora Ogoegbunam and has four children. Address: Onuiyi Haven, Nsukka.

BAYERO (Alhaji) Ado, traditional ruler, Emir of Kano. Chancellor, University of Ibadan; Born in Kano 1930, the son of Alhaji Abdullahi Bayero, the 10th Emir

of Kano; Education: Kofar Kudu Elementary School, Kano Middle School and School for Arabic Studies; on leaving school, joined the Bank of West Africa Limited (now Standard Bank Nigeria Ltd.), Kano Branch, resigned appointment (1955) and subsequently became a clerk in the Native Authority; attended the Zaria Clerical Training College (now Institute of Administration, Ahmadu Bello University) and was promoted to the post of Clerk to the City Council on successful completion of the course; was elected into the Northern House of Assembly (1957), later served as a member of the Northern Region Development Corporation, and Northern Board of Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, respectively; succeeded his senior brother as the Chief of N.A. Police, thus relinquishing his membership of the Northern House of Assembly; appointed Nigerian Ambassador to the Republic of Senegal (1962) — was serving in this capacity when he was installed as the 13th Fulani Emir of Kano (1963); has travelled to many countries in Europe, Africa, Asia and Saudi Arabia; visited the United States on the invitation of the government of that country in 1969 and 1971; until recently Chancellor of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka; appointed Chancellor, University of Ibadan (Nov. 1975). Married with children. Address: Emir's Palace, Kano, Kano State.

BAYERO, Muhammadu Nuhu, educationist, Local Government Consultant, Pro-Chancellor, University of Lagos; born 31 July 1916 in Zaria City; -education: C.M.S. Wusasa Zaria (1925-33), Mallams Training College Wusasa (1933-37), University of London Institute of Education (1947-48); University of Manchester (Dept. of Overseas Admin Studies); got Teachers Professional Certificate, London University (1948) and Methodology in Public Administration Certificate, University of Manchester (1970); was headmaster of various schools in Zaria area (1940-55); Bursar, Zaria Provincial Secondary School (1955-57), Councillor for Education and Finance, Zaria Local Authority (1957-62); Director, Radio Tele-

vision Kaduna (1961-64); Chairman Pensions Assessment Board, Federal Min. of Establishments Lagos (1962-66); Administrative Officer 1, Ahmadu Bello University (1966-69); Tutor, Institute of Administration Dept. of Local Govt., Ahmadu Bello University (Oct. 1969); redesignated to Local Government Consultant (11 Jan. 1971); appointed Pro-Chancellor and Chairman of Lagos University Council (17 October 1970); Chairman, Local Education Advisory Committee, Zaria Local Authority (1974); author of pamphlets: "Traditional Administration and advent of Fulanis into Northern Nigeria" "Northern Nigerian Traditional Rulers; Looking at them in three perspectives: Past, Present and Future. Married four wives and has a child.

Address: Local Govt. Consultant, Pro-Chancellor, University of Lagos, Lagos. Hobby: reading detective stories, farming.

BIOBAKU, (Dr.) Saburi Gladani, educationist, administrator. Chairman Management Consultant Services Limited; born in Abeokuta 16 June 1918, education: Government College Ibadan (1932-37), Higher College Yaba (1938-40), University College Exeter (1944-45), Trinity College Cambridge (1945-47); graduated B.A. Honours in History, London (1945), B.A. English Tripos, Cambridge (1947), M.A. (Cantab.) 1951, Ph.D. (London), 1951, Hon. Sc. D. (Africa Institute, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R.) 1972; started as Master, Government College, Ibadan (1941-44), Education Officer and Master, Government College Umuahia (1947-49), Assistant Liaison Officer for Nigerian students in the U.K. (1951-53); Registrar University College Ibadan (1953-57); Director, Yoruba Historical Research Scheme from 1956; appointed Secretary to the Premier and Executive Council Western Nigeria 1957-61, Pro-Vice Chancellor, University of Ife (1961-65), Professor of History 1961; Director, Institute of African Studies University of Ife (1961-65); and Institute of Administration; became Vice-Chancellor, University of Lagos and Professor & Director of African Studies (1965-June 1972); was later appointed Chairman and Chief Executive, Management Consultant Services Ltd.; belongs to a number of professional bodies and commissions in Nigeria and overseas, his publications include "The

Origin of the Yorubas" (1st Lugard Lectures), "The Egba and their Neighbours" 1842-1872, "Sources of Yoruba History" as well as many historical articles; has undertaken several broadcasts on mainly historical subjects; was created the *Are* of Iddo, Abeokuta by the *Alake* of Abeokuta, Ademola II (1958); awarded C.M.G. by Her Majesty the Queen (1961); Hon. Fellow, West African Association of Surgeons (1958), was created the *Agbakin* of Igbore, Abeokuta by the *Alake* of Abeokuta, Lipede I (1972); elected Member of the Nigerian Institute of Management (1973). Married and has a son (16 June 1952).

Address: (Home): 1 Alhaji B. A. Augusto Street, Ilupeju Lagos (Tel. 31430); (Office): Investment House (Flat 2), 21/25 Broad Street, P.O. Box 7741, Lagos (Te 26778).

CIROMA Adamu, journalist civil servant, Governor Central Bank of Nigeria born 1934; education: Fika Elementary School (1943-44); Potiskum Elementary School (1944-47); Bornu Middle School (1948-49), Barewa College (1950-55), Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology (1957-58), University College Ibadan (1958-61)—graduated B.A. (Hons) London—Modern History, Besancon Cite Universitaire (1962-63)—French Language Course; entered Northern Nigeria civil service (1961), Assistant Secretary, Premier's Office Kaduna (1961-63), Divisional Office, Mambilla Plateau (1963-64); appointed Provincial Electoral Officer, Divisional Officer, Northern Division Sardauna Province, Divisional Officer Southern Division. (1964-65), Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Mines and Power, Lagos (1965-66); appointed Editor New Nigerian (1966-69); Managing Director, New Nigerian Newspapers (1969—Feb. 1974); was until recently Managing Director, Northern Resources Development Limited and Director of Central Bank of Nigeria, and United Nigerian Textiles Limited, Savannah Investment Company Limited; Chairman, Cubitts Nigeria Limited, Executive Committee Nigerian Textiles and Manufacturers Association Member National Council — Manufacturers Association of Nigeria; is Member.

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Council of Nigerian Institute of International Affairs; Member, Council for Management Education, Married and has a child. Address: Central Bank of Nigeria, Tinubu Square, PMB 12194, Lagos. Hobby: Golf.

DANTATA, (Alhaji) Aminu, businessman, company director, Chairman of Alhassan Dantata & Sons Limited, former Commissioner in the Kano State Government; Born 19 May 1931; Education: Dala Primary School, Kano (1938-45), Dantata School Kano (1945-50); joined the family business Alhassan Dantata & Sons Limited as Director and Produce Buyer (1951-55), District Manager Sokoto Province (1955-59), Assistant Managing Director (1959-60), Managing Director (1961-68) and Chairman since 1968; member of the Northern House of Assembly (1961-66), member of the Nigeria Economic Mission which toured major countries of the world in 1961; member of the Steering Committee for the establishment of the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Limited and later became one of its Directors (1962-66); director of many reputable companies both in the commercial and industrial fields; served as a Commissioner in the Kano State Government (1967-73)—resigned to participate more fully in the business. Address: 176 Sarari Qts., P.O. Box 84, Kano

DAURA, Mammam, journalist, Managing Director New Nigerian; Member of the Constitution Drafting Committee; born at Daura; 9 November 1939; education: Daura Elementary School (1946-49), Katsina Middle/Secondary School, Okene Secondary School (1955-56) Bournemouth College of Technology, U.K. (1958-62), Trinity College (University of Dublin) where he obtained B.A. (Moderatorship) Economics & Politics; Trinity College Dublin, got M.B.A. (Business and Public Administration), 1968; served Daura Local Authority (1957-58), Programme Assistant N.B.C. (Kaduna (1958); Deputy Secretary Executive Council of Northern Nigeria

(1967-68); Senior Assistant Secretary (Political), Military Governor's Office, Kaduna (1969); appointed Editor, New Nigerian (May 1969) and Managing Director, New Nigerian (March 1974); member of several bodies including Governing Council, Nigerian Institute of International Affairs; appointed Director of Nigeria Building Society (June 1972), Dunlop Nigeria Industries (Jan. 1974), Northern Nigeria Investment (Jan. 1974). Address (Home): 9 Sultan Close, Kaduna, (Office): New Nigerian Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 254, Kaduna, Hobby: golf, shooting, cricket.

EDU, (Chief) Shafi Lawal, businessman, company director, Patron of the Nigerian Association of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mines, and Vice Chairman Commonwealth Chamber of Commerce; born 7 January 1911; education: Government School Epe and private family school; director of several companies in Nigeria; former Member of the Western House of Assembly and of the House of Representatives; ex-President of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry; awarded the honours of Member of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (M.F.R.) and Officer in the Order of the Orange Nasau (Netherland); President of the Amwarul-Islam Movement of Nigeria. Married and has eight children, Address: 26 Queen's Drive, Ikoyi, Lagos; Hobby: golf, tennis, swimming

EKUKINAM, Asumah Ete: teacher, economist, Federal Commissioner for Finance; Born: February 25, 1929, at Afaha Ikot Ebak, Central Annang, Ikot-Ekpene; Education: Attended Afaha Native Administration School, Afaha, Central Annang, Ikot-Ekpene (1935-1940); Government School, Ikot-Ekpene (1941); Methodist College, Uzuakoli (1942-46); Methodist Boys' High School, Oron (1947-1948); enrolled in Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, USA (1950-53) — obtained B.A. (Political Science); Atlanta, Georgia (1953-55) — graduated M. A. (Economics); atten-

ded Wharton School of Finance and Commerce University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (1955-1956) and obtained M. B. A. (Diploma in Business Administration - Finance); Was tutor at Methodist Boys' High School, Oron (1949); Lutheran Mission School, Ukat, Eket (1950) and Lecturer, Department of Economics and Business, Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA (September 1956-June 1958); Joined the Management Staff,, Finance Department of Mobil Oil Nigeria Ltd., Lagos (1958-1960); Research Assistant, Central Bank of Nigeria Lagos (1960); Director of Research, Central Bank of Nigeria (1966-1972) and in this capacity, Chief Adviser on Central Bank monetary policy; Deputy Managing Director, Nigerian Security Printing and Minting Company Ltd., Lagos (April 1972-August 1975); appointed Federal Commissioner for Finance (August 1975); participant in many social, cultural and literary activities - Organiser and President of Afaha Youth League, Leader of Photographic Club, member of Student Council and until 1950, President, Ibibio Youth League, Oron Branch at Methodist College Uzukoli (1946), Vice President, Freshman English Class, Campus Reporter and President African Students' Association at Morehouse, USA (1950-53); Vice President, African Students Association of the Americas in Philadelphia; took part in many national delegations and committees on finance - Member of Interim Revenue Allocation Committee (1968-69), National Advisory Council on Statistics (1970-72), Chairman of Board of Management of Nigerian Consultancy Services Unit of NISER (1970); member of Petroleum Advisory Board; member of Adebo Wages and Salary Review Commission (1970-1971); member of Joint Planning Board - a Federal Planning Review Body (1970-1972) and President of Nigerian Economic Society (1974-75); presented papers on

monetary and economic matters at a number of Seminars and literary bodies. Married: Address (Home): 2A Bank Road Ikoyi, Lagos; Office: Federal Ministry of Finance Lagos.

EKWENSI Cyprian, author (novelist), pharmacist; Managing Director, Star Printing and Publishing Company Limited former Chairman East Central State Library Board; born in Minna 26 September 1921; Education: Government College Ibadan, Achimota College Ghana, School of Forestry Ibadan, Higher College, Yaba Chelsea School of Pharmacy, London University; Lecturer in Biology, Chemistry and English, Igbobi College (1947-49) Lecturer in Pharmacognosy and Pharmaceutics, School of Pharmacy, Lagos (1949-56); Pharmacist Nigerian Medical Service Head of Features, Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation (1956-61); Director of Information, Federal Ministry of Information Lagos (1961-66); Director of Information Services, Enugu (later 1966); appointed Chairman, East Central State Library Board (1971); Recipient (1968) of Dag Hammarskjöld International Award for Literary Merit, Director East Central State Government Reville Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.; Member, Institute of Public Relations Nigeria. (IPR) Britain, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and Nigeria, Society of Nigerian Authors; author of novels "People of the City" (1954), "Jagua Nana" (1961) "Burning Grass" (1962), "Beautiful Feathers" (1963), "Iska" (1966) "Scattered Families" (in preparation) and novellas: "When Love Whispers" (1947), "Yaba Round About Murder" (1962), several Short Story collections and stories for young readers. Married with children. Address: P.O. Box 317 Enugu. Hobby: business interests -

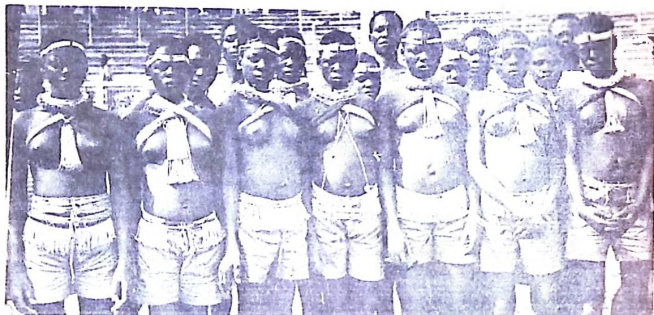
ELIAS (Dr) Taslim Olawale, Barrister-at-Law, Member of International Court of Jurists at The Hague, former Chief Justice

- of the Federation of Nigeria; Born 11 November, 1914; Education: C.M.S. Grammar School Lagos, Igbobi College, Yaba, University College, London University, England; Council of Legal Education; Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, London University; academic qualifications: B.A. (London 1944, LL.B. (Hons) London 1946, Barrister-at-Law April 1947, won Yarborough-Anderson Scholarship of the Inner Temple (1946-49), LL.M. (London) 1947, won University of London Postgraduate Scholarship (1947-49), Ph.D. (London) 1949 LL.D. London (1962). Honorary degrees: LL.D. (Dakar) 1964, D. Litt. (Ibadan) 1969 LL.D. (A.B.U.) 1972, D. Litt. (Nsukka) 1973, LL.D. (Ile-Ife) 1974; awarded UNESCO Fellowship (1951) for Research in respect of the legal, social and economic problems of Africa; Simon Research Fellow of the University of Manchester (1951-53), Oppenheimer Research Fellow at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies and Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford University (1954-60), Research Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford (1956); from 1949-1960 did legal advising and court work for a number of institutions and political bodies in Nigeria and overseas; appointed first Nigerian Attorney-General of the Federation and Minister of Justice (Oct. 1960-Jan. 15, 1966), reappointed Attorney-General (Oct 15, 1966), Commissioner for Justice (June 12, 1967-18 Feb. 1972), Chief Justice of the Federal Republic of Nigeria since 19 February, 1972; Academic posts: Visiting Professor of Political Science at the University of Delhi India (1956), Governor of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London (1957-60), Member of the Governing Council of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka (1959-1966), Professor of Law and Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Lagos (April 1966-Sept. 1972), General Editor, Nigerian Law Journal (1968-73); attended many important national and international conferences and gave two lectures on Law in the Hague (Aug. 1971 & Jan.-Feb. 1973); has published over 20 books including "Nigerian Land Law and Custom" (First Edition 1951, Third Edition 1962), "Nigerian Press Law" (1969), "Law in a Developing Society" (1973) and "Cases and Materials on Nigerian Land Law", "Chapter on Law in African Encyclopedia" (now in the press); has written several important articles in leading law journals. Married and has five children, three boys and two girls.
- ESSIEN (His Highness) Edidem Nyong** (full name - Nyong Akpan Efiom Iwatt Efembe Efiom), traditional ruler, retired civil servant; Nsom of Uruan; Born, November 9, 1872; Education: attended Duke Town School, Calabar (1900) - passed Standard Seven in 1907; taught in Duke Town School (1908-1909) and became a missionary and preacher in Methodist Church at Issiet Ekim Town; joined the Judiciary as a confidential clerk and interpreter of the Supreme Court in Calabar under Justice Webber, Justice Herbert Norman Cleverly and Philip Peter-Rides in 1918; Co-founder of the banned N.C.N.C. party with late Herbert Macaulay and Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe; one time President of Eastern House of Chiefs; was conferred with an Honorary degree in law, awarded C.M.G in 1960, and C.O.N. in 1964; is now the paramount ruler for Uyo Division, Clan Head of Uruan (Nsom of Uruan), President of Uruan County Development Council, Idu and President of Uyo Divisional Council of Chiefs. Married with one wife and has 12 children; Address (Home): Nsom's Palace, Issiet Ekim Town, Southern Uruan, Uyo Division (Office): c/o No. 2 Gibbs Street, Uyo, Cross River State. Hobbies: interested in History, book reading, tennis and other indoor games. Owns a library, one of the largest private libraries in Nigeria.
- FAFUNWA (Professor) Aliu Babatunde**, educationist; Professor and Dean, Faculty of Education, University of Ife; Born in Lagos 3 September 1923; Education: Primary (1932-36), C.M.S. Grammar School Lagos (1937-43)-Senior Cambridge School Certificate Grade I and

Exemption from London Matriculation (1943). Bethune Cookman College, Daytona Beach Florida, U.S.A. (1947-50), graduated B.Sc. (Magna Cum Laude) in Social Science and English; New York University (1950-51)—obtained M.A. (Cum Laude) in English and Education, later got Ph.D. (Cum Laude) Administration and Higher Education at the University's School of Education (1952-55); started life as a clerk in Nigerian Railways Lagos (1944-47); instructor in English and Social Studies Bethune Cookman College, Florida, U.S.A. (1950); teaching assistant, New York University School of Education (June 1951-June 1952), area specialist, U.N. Secretariat New York, assistant Nigerian Liaison Officer for Nigeria & Sierra Leone Students in North America (1954-55); senior tutor, Ahmadiyah College Agege, later Principal of the College (1956); Public Relations Manager, Esso West Africa Lagos (1957-61); entered College of Education University of Nigeria Nsukka, rising to senior lecturer, Head of the Department of Education & Dean Faculty of Education (1961-66); from April to July of the same year, was Acting Vice-Chancellor, University of Nigeria Nsukka; Visiting Professor of Education, University of Ife (Nov. 1966-Feb. 67); appointed Head of

Dept. of Education, Director of the Institute of Education and Dean, Faculty of Education (October 1967); Deputy Vice-Chancellor, University of Ife (1970-72); belongs to several academic organisations, societies, conferences and commissions both in Nigeria and overseas; Published papers, reviews and articles on education; his books include "New Perspectives in African Education" (1967), "Over a Hundred Years of Higher Education for Nigerians" (1968), A History of Higher Education in Nigeria" (1971), "Fafunwa & Adaralegbé (Ed) "Education in Nigeria" (1972), "History of Education in Nigeria" (1974); Married and has four children. Address: Department of Education, University of Ife, Ile-Ife. Hobby: ping-pong, reading, writing.

FAGBURE, Gab., journalist, educationist, former Commissioner for Home Affairs and Information, Western State; Born at Oluponna in Iwo Local Government Council Area 24 Oct. 1924; Education: Baptist School Oluponna, Baptist School Iwo, Baptist College Iwo (1939-43), Regent Street Polytechnic London (1954-55), obtained Teachers' Higher Elementary Certificate (1943), Teachers' Senior Certificate in Geography (1946), London Matriculation (1947), Diploma in Journalism (1955);



Natural beauties — these girls pose for picture during a cultural display in Kaduna State.

was headmaster Baptist School, Mopa near Kabba (1944-46), headmaster Baptist School Igede-Ekiti (1946-47); career journalist since 1947; sub-editor "Western Echo", Ibadan (1947-48), sub-editor "New Times of Nigeria" Ibadan (1948-49), from 1950 to 1953 was editor "Western Echo" and assistant editor "West African Pilot", respectively; managing editor "Southern Nigeria Defender" Ibadan (1953-54), editor "West African Pilot" (1956-57), Principal Information Officer, Nigeria High Commission, London (1957-60), Information Attache, Nigeria High Commission, London (1960-63), Correspondent "Financial Times" (1963-70), Correspondent "Petroleum Intelligence Weekly" (1964-71), freelance journalist and Public Relations Consultant Lagos (1963-71); has travelled extensively in Nigeria, Africa, U.K., Western Europe and Latin America; is Fellow of Public Relations Association of Nigeria, former President of NUJ Lagos Branch, National President of Oluponna Development Association. Married and has seven children, six sons and a daughter. Hobby: reading swimming, walking, billiards, photography, gardening.

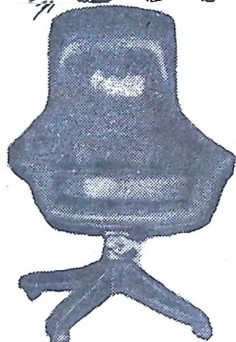
FAJEMIROKUN, (Chief Dr.) Henry, Oloyode, businessman, trade unionist; Chairman and Managing Director of Henry Stephens & Sons Group of Companies, ex-President Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry; President Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines & Agriculture; President, Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce; Vice-President, Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce; Born at Ile-Oluji, Ondo Division, Western State 14 July 1926; Education: St. Peter's School Ile-Oluji (1932-36), St. Luke's School Oke-Igbo (1937-40), C.M.S. Grammar School (1941-42), Ondo Boys High School Ondo (1942-44); Enlisted in the Old Royal West African Frontier Force as a private soldier (April 1944), posted to India in 1945 to join 82nd West African Division, served at G.H.Q. 2nd Echelon Jhansi, United Provinces India; returned to Nigeria 4 Dec. 1946, joined Posts &

Telegraphs Department Jan. 1947, passed Cambridge School Certificate (Dec. 1948); elected President of the P&T Ex-Service Men's Union (1948), President of P&T Clerical and Allied Workers Union (1952), Vice President of the All Nigeria Trade Union Federation (1956), President-General of the Nigeria Civil Service Union (1957-68); resigned from civil service and formed his own company—Henry Stephens & Sons Ltd which has many subsidiaries; oil exploration, shipping, engineering, import & export, maritime services etc.; director of a number of companies; served on a number of boards and commissions; elected President Lagos Chamber of Commerce & Industry (1970), Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Mines (March 1972), 1st President Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce at Freetown (Nov. 1972), Vice-President, Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce (July 1974); contributes actively to a number of philan-

thropic and social activities; conferred with chieftancy titles of Yegbata of Ile-Oluji (28 Dec. 1968), Asiwaju of Oke-Igbo (27 Dec. 1971), Lijoka of the Ondos (23 April 1973), High Chief Orunto of Ifewara (3 Feb. 1974); awarded Hon. D.Sc. (Business Administration) by the University of Ife (14 Oct. 1972). Married with children. Address: Henry Stephens & Sons Ltd., Ltd., P.O. Box 2480, Lagos (Phone 55090-2) Hobby: swimming, dancing, lawn tennis.

FATAYI-WILLIAMS, Atanda, Barrister-at-Law, Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria; Born 22 October 1918; Education; Methodist Boys' High School Lagos, Trinity Hall, Cambridge University, England, graduated B.A. (Hons), LL.B. (Hons), M.A., Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple) London; had private legal practice (1948-50), Crown Counsel (1950-55); appointed Deputy Commissioner for Law Revision Western Nigeria (1955-58)—assisted Sir John Venty (retired Chief Justice of Nigeria) in the preparation of the Revised Edition of the Laws of the Western Region of Nigeria; editor Western Region of Nigeria Law Reports (1955-58);

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37^C PALM AVENUE, OLORUNSOGO MUSHIN.

official Constitutional Adviser to the Western Nigeria Delegation to the Nigeria Constitutional Conference held in London 1957; appointed Chief Registrar High Court of Western Nigeria (1958-60); judge of the High Court of Western Nigeria (1960-67); Justice of Appeal Western State Court of Appeal (1967-69); Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria since 1969; held post as chairman of a number of boards and committees; Published works include Revised Edition of the Laws of Western Nigeria 1959 (jointly with Sir. John Verity). Paper on "Sentencing Process, Practices and Attitudes" as seen by an Appeal Court judge 1969. Married and has three children, all boys. Address: (Home): 4 Inner Crescent, Ikoyi, Lagos. Office: Supreme Court, Lagos. Hobby: speedboats, swimming, walking, reading.

GAMBARI, (Alhaji) Sulu Karenaen, natural ruler, Emir of Ilorin; Born 1915; Education: began his Islamic education (1922-29) — Elementary School (1930) becoming head boy (Sarkin Makaranta) of the school in his final year (1933), Ilorin Middle School (now Ilorin Government Secondary School) — came out with a middle four pass certificate; started his career as Ilorin Native Authority Assistant Court Registrar (June 1937); was promoted Court Registrar (1944) and Chief Court Registrar in-charge of the whole Emirate (1951); attended judicial course at the Institute of Administration Zaria (1955-56) — obtained First Class Certificate (Diploma in Law) at the end of the course; made Inspector of Native Courts in addition to his post; appointed Emir of Ilorin (30 June 1959); visited Britain/Paris and Rome (Aug. 1960); appointed Regional Minister without portfolio (Oct. 1960); later became a member of the Regional Cabinet until January 1966; in Feb. 1966, was again appointed by the Military regime, a member of the Regional Cabinet and Council of Chiefs; in May 1967, on creation of states, became President of Kwara State Council of Chiefs; speaks English, Hausa and Yoruba. Married in June 1939 and has many children. Address: Emir's Palace, Ilorin Kwara State.

GANNA, Abba Jiddum, company director, civil servant, Managing Director, Nigerian Food Company Ltd., Lagos; Born 18 June 1922; Education: Borno Middle School, Kaduna College, London University Summer School, attended overseas courses in the U.K. and U.S.A.; civil servant

(1943-68); held positions as Assistants Publicity Officer (Regional Public Relation Dept.); Northern Regional Organising Secretary, Extra Moral Studies — University College, Ibadan; Assistant Regional Public Relations Officer later re-designated Information Officer; Commissioner for Northern Nigeria in the United Kingdom; appointed Chairman Gaskiya Corporation Zaria; Managing Director of Nigeria Food Company Ltd. Lagos; Director of Daily Times of Nigeria Limited; Director of New Nigerian Newspapers Limited; Member of the Federal Scholarship Advisory Board; Member of the North Eastern State Consultative Committee; awarded Member of the Order of the Federal Republic (M.F.R.) 1964; Published two works "Our Land and People" — the North, and "Our History and Origin". Married and has seven children. Address (Home): No. 6 Idita Street Surulere, Lagos, (Office): Nigerian Food Company Ltd. P.O. Box 3115, Lagos.

GARBA (Colonel) Joseph Nanven, soldier, Federal Commissioner for External Affairs; Born: 1943 at Langtang, near Shendam, of the Yergan tribe; Commissioned from Mons Officer Cadet School, U.K. in 1963; served with the UN Forces in Kashmir, India (1966); attended officers course at British Staff College, Camberley (1973) and on return, was appointed Commanding Officer of the Guards Brigade at Dodan Barracks, Lagos; later returned to Britain where he did a course at the College of Defence Studies; promoted a temporary Colonel (1974); he announced the toppling of Gen. Gowon's Government in a bloodless coup on July 29, 1975. Married to a Rivers State lady. Address: Ministry of External Affairs, Lagos.

HARUNA (Major-General) Ibrahim Bata Malgwi, soldier, Federal Commissioner for Information; Born: July 25, 1940; Education: Information; Born: July 25, 1940; Education: St. Patrick's and St. Theresa's, Zaria; Boys' Company (now Nigerian Military School), Zaria (1954-58); attended Regular Officer Special School, Tesli, Ghana (Course II) in 1958; Mons Officers Cadet School, U. K. (1959); Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst (1959-61) — RMA 27; Royal Army Ordinance Corp School, Blackdown (1963); Joint Services Staff College (National Defence College in 1971); was Provision Control and Accounts Officer at the Base Ordnance Depot, Yaba (1963); Commanding Officer B.O.D., Yaba (1966); Principal Staff Officer Supreme H. Q., Dodan Barracks (1967); Commander Lagos Garrison Organisation (1968); General Officer Commanding 2 Inf. Div., Nigerian Army (1969); Quarter Master-General, Nigerian Army (1970); Principal Staff Officer, S.H.Q. Dodan Barracks and Military Member, Public Accounts Committee (1972); General Officer Commanding 1 Infantry Division N. A. (1973-75); served as Chairman Ceremonial Committee, 2nd All-Africa Games (1973), National Co-Ordinator 2nd World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture (1974); appointed Federal Commissioner for Information (1975); awards gained: J.S.S.C., A.M.N.I.M. Married and has four children; Address: (Home): 6, Thompson Avenue, Ikoyi, (Office): Federal Ministry of Information, Independence Building, Lagos. Hobbies: Golf, reading, farming, music, painting and life cultures.

HENSHAW (Chief, Professor) Nta Elijah, dental surgeon, Professor and Head, Department of Restorative Dentistry, College of Medicine, Chairman Division of Dentistry, College of Medicine, University of Lagos. Born 5 November 1928; Education: Hope Waddell Training Institute, Calabar (1942-46); Medical School and the Sutherland Dental School; King's College, University of

Durham, England (1951-57), graduated L.D.S. (Durham), F.D.S.R.C.P.S. (Glas), F.M.C.D.S. (Nig); Worked as Locum House Surgeon at the University of Durham Dental Hospital and School (June-Sept 1957); Schools and Maternity Dental Officer, Shoreditch Dental Hospital, London County Council (Sept 1957-58); appointed Dental Surgeon, Federal Ministry of Health, Lagos (7 June 1961); became lecturer Grade 1 and Hon. Consultant in Prosthetic Dentistry at the College of Medicine, University of Lagos (1968), promoted Senior Lecturer (Oct 1970); appointed Ag. Chairman of the Department of Restorative Dentistry, College of Medicine from 1971; Professor and Head, Department of Restorative Dentistry, University of Lagos (1974); has made not less than 15 publications in international journals including "Pain In The Face" (1957), "Oral Hygiene in Secondary School Students in Southern Nigeria" (July 1973), "Tooth Eruption Occlusion and Forensic Odontology in Nigerians" (Aug. 1973), "A Survey of Dental Caries and Oral Hygiene in the Southern Zone of Nigeria" (July 1974); appointed Chief Bagbimo of Odua (1968), Bajito of Lagos (1969), Ekpe Chief Isu Nyamkpe of Efik Iboku, Calabar (1970); Secretary-General Nigeria Medical Association (1969-71); Dental Member representing the Nigeria Medical Association in the Federal Medical Council from 1971 for five years; Member, Examining Board and Court of Examiners in Dental Surgery for the Fellowship in Dental Surgery, Nigeria; Chairman, Calabar Education Foundation from 1969. Married and has five children. Address (Home): 49 Olukole Street, Surulere, Lagos. (Office): Department of Restorative Dentistry, College of Medicine, University of Lagos, Surulere, Lagos.

IBEKWE, Dan Onwura, Barrister-at-Law, Attorney-General of the Federation and Federal Commissioner for Justice; Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, Born at Onitsha 1922. Education: St. Mary's School Onitsha, Christ the King College Onitsha, Council of Legal Education Law School London; Barrister-at-Law—Middle Temple, London; called to the English and Nigerian Bars (1951); practised law in partnership with the late Chief Justice

J. I. C. Taylor (1951—54): established private practice at Aba (1954—56); became Legal Adviser to the Premier, Eastern Region (1956—58); appointed first indigenous Solicitor-General, Eastern Region (1958—64); made Senator and was appointed Federal Minister in charge of Commonwealth Relations, Ministry of External Affairs (1965—66); full partner, Firm of Solicitors—Messrs Irving and Bonnar (1966); served as Commissioner for Works, Housing and Transport, East Central State (1970—72); became Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria (Sept. 1972); appointed Chairman of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA); author of *Justice in Blunderland*. Married and has eight children. Address (Home): 11 Ikoyi Crescent, Ikoyi, Lagos (Office): Supreme Court, Lagos. Hobby: gardening, music, table tennis.

IBIAM (Sir, Dr) Akanu, retired medical practitioner, former Governor Eastern Nigeria, retired Medical Missionary of the Church of Scotland, Calabar Mission; Chairman Christian Council of Nigeria East Central State Committee (honorary); Born 29 November, 1906; Education: Hope Waddell Training Institution Calabar, King's College, Lagos, University of St. Andrews Scotland, London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene; on return to Nigeria, worked as a medical missionary (1936—66); appointed Principal, Hope Waddell Training Institution, Calabar; Chairman University of Ibadan Council; Governor, Eastern Nigeria (1960—66); past President of the World Council of Churches, and of the World Council of Christian Education; past chairman, Council of the United Bible Societies; past president, Christian Council of Nigeria; Chairman, Christian Council of Nigeria, E.C.S. Committee; President, Fellowship of Christian Doctors Nigeria, Member of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nigeria, its Standing Committee and other committees; holder of M. B. Ch.B., LL.B (University of Andrews's Scotland), D. Litt (University of Ibadan), LL.D (University of Ife), D.Sc. O.B.E. K.B.E., K.C.M.G., G.C.O.N. Married and has three children, two girls and a boy. Address:

"Ganymede", Unwana, Afikpo Division, E.C.S.; 41A, Colliery Avenue, Enugu. Hobby: reading, gardening.

IKE, Vincent Chukwuemeka, Educationist, novelist, Registrar (Chief Executive.) West African Examinations Council; Born 28 April 1931; Education: Government College Umuahia where he got Cambridge School Certificate Grade 1 with exemption from London Matriculation; University College Ibadan, Stanford University, graduated B.A. (London), M.A. (Stanford); was a teacher in primary and secondary schools (1950—51, 1955—56); organising secretary (honorary) Student Christian Movement of Nigeria, Eastern Region (1956); appointed Administrative Assistant, University College, Ibadan (1957—58); Assistant Registrar (in charge of student welfare), University College Ibadan (1958—60); Deputy Registrar, University of Nigeria, Nsukka (1963—71); Chairman, Planning & Management Committee, University of Nigeria Nsukka (1970); Written novels include "Toads for Supper" (1965), "The Naked Gods" (1970), "The Potter's Wheel" (1973) and Short Stories published in several magazines; member Nigerian Institute of Management (M.N.I.M.), member of the Preparing Committee, International Association for Educational Assessment, Director, Daily Times of Nigeria Limited. Married to Miss Adebimpe Olurinsola Abimbolu, B.A. (London), Dip. Lib. (Ibadan) and has got a son. Address: Home (Nigeria): 4 Hagley Street, Yaba; (Ghana): 18 Patrice Lumumba Road, N4, Airport Residential Area, Accra, Ghana. Office (Nigeria): West African Examinations Council, P.M.B. 1022, Yaba; (Ghana): West African Examinations Council, Headquarters, P. O. Box 125, Accra, Ghana. Hobby: creative writing, photography, former scout commissioner.

IKOKU, Samuel Gomsu, economist, educationist, politician, businessman Member, Constitution Drafting Committee; former East Central State Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction; was Senior Lecturer (Economics), University of Lagos before going into

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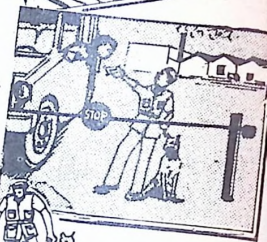
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business; Born 24 July, 1924; Education: Aggrey Memorial College, Arochuku, Achimota College, Accra, Ghana (1941-44) London University (1947-49) graduated M.Sc. (Econ.); played active part in Nigerian politics—once Leader of the Opposition Eastern House of Assembly; appointed Senior Lecturer in Economics, Kwame Nkrumah Ideological Institute Ghana, Senior Lecturer University of Lagos; ECS Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction (1970). Married with children. Address: c/o University of Lagos, Lagos. Hobby: keen photography, travelling.

INNIH, (Colonel) George Agbazika, soldier, Military Governor, Bendel State; Born: September 25, 1941 at Agenebode Etsako Division, Bendel (Midwestern) State; Education: attended St. Mary's Catholic School, Akure (1947-50), Government School, Warri (1951-52), Holy Cross School, Benin City (1953-1954), Edo Government College, (September 1955-December 1960) and School of Agriculture, Akure (1961); enlisted in the Army and was at the Nigerian Military College, Kaduna (1961); Mons Officer Cadet School, Aldershot Hants (1962); Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, Camberley Surrey (1962-1964); Commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant (July 1964); awarded Passed Staff College (Psc) Certificate at the end of the Staff Course at the Staff College, Camberley (1972); served with the UN Forces in the Congo (1961-62); appointed Platoon Commander 4 Infantry Battalion, Ibadan (1964-65); Company Commander 4 Infantry Battalion, Ibadan (1965); Chief Instructor Military School, Zaria (1965-1966); Deputy Military Secretary, Supreme HQs; Brigade Major 14 Infantry Brigade 3 Marine Commando (1968); rising Brigade Commander 14 Infantry Brigade, 3 MCD (July 1968 - Feb. 1969); General Staff Officer Grade 1 (GSO1), 3 Marine Commando (Mar. - July 1969); Brigade Commander 13 Infantry Brigade 3 Marine Commando (Aug. 1969 - June 1970); General Staff Officer Grade One, Army HQ in charge of Training and Operations

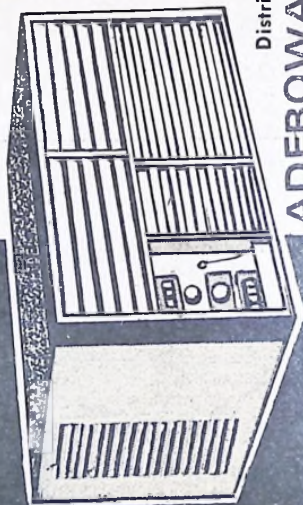
(June 1970 - Jan. 1972); General Staff Officer Grade One (GSO1) 1 Infantry Division, Kaduna (Dec. 1972 - April 1974); was Brigade Commander 5 Infantry Brigade, 1 Infantry Division, Onitsha from May 1974 until appointment as Military Governor, Bendel (Midwestern) State on July 30, 1975; promotions: Lieutenant (Feb. 1965), Captain (March 1966), Major (April 1968), Lt. Colonel (October 1971) and Colonel (October 1973). Married to Miss Theodora Onoshlokhue Emuekpere on June 24, 1967 and has four children, one son and three daughters. Address: Government House, Benin City, Bendel State.

JAJA, (Chief) Douglas; traditional ruler; Amanyanabo of Opobo; Born: April 29, 1915; Education: attended Government School, Opobo Town and Aggrey Memorial College, Arochuku - left in Class 3; became Amanyanabo of Opobo (paramount ruler) in 1936; was a Minister of State in the former Eastern Nigeria Executive Council. Married four wives and has 10 children. Address: Amanyanabo of Opobo, King Jaja's Palace, Opobo Town, Rivers State. Hobbies: football and table tennis.

JAKANDE, Lateef Kayode, journalist, Managing Director and Editor-in-Chief African Newspapers of Nigeria Limited, Chairman John West Publications Limited, Chairman Lagoon Book & Stationery Co. Ltd., Editor-in-Chief African News Service; Chairman, Nigerian Institute of Journalism (NIJ); Born in Lagos 23 July 1929; Education: Lagos Public School Lagos, Banham Memorial Methodist School, Port Harcourt, King's College Lagos, Ilesha Grammar School, Ilesha; Started as a reporter, Daily Service (1949-50); sub editor, proof reader, Daily Service (1950-51), acting editor of the paper (1951-52), associate editor (1952-53); editor, Nigerian Tribune (1953-54), managing editor, Nigerian Tribune (1954-56); General Manager, Amalgamated Press of Nigeria

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Limited (1956); Editor-in-Chief, Amalgamated Press of Nigeria Limited (1956-60), Managing Director, Allied Newspapers of Nigeria Limited (1958-66); Managing Director, African Press Limited (1960); widely travelled in Africa and overseas; author of "The Trial of Obafemi Awolowo", "The Case for a Lagos State", "The West Africa Annual", "The Nigerian School Directory"; President, Newspapers Proprietors Association (Nigeria); Patron, Nigerian Guild of Editors, Patron, Nigeria Union of Journalists (Lagos State), Chairman, Board of Governors of the Nigerian Institute of Journalism; first African President of the International Press Institute (IPI); Member of the International Association for Mass Communications Research and the International Broadcasting Institute; National Secretary, National Press Club of Nigeria; A moslem, married and has four children. Address: 208/212 Broad Street, Lagos. Tel. 20558, 24388.

JEMIBEYON (Colonel) David Madaiyese, soldier, Military Governor of Oyo State; Born: July 20, 1940 at Iyah-Gbedde, Kabba, Kwara State; Education: attended CMS Primary School, Burutu Bendel State (1949), Community School, Iyah Gbedde, Kwara State (1949-52), Community School Aiyetoro-Gbedde, Kwara State (1953-54); Offa Grammar School, Offa, Kwara State (1955-59); enlisted in the Army and received military training at the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, USA - obtained the PSC (Passed Staff College); Started working career as a junior staff in former Northern Nigeria's Ministry of Health (1960-61) and later in the Ministry of Defence, Lagos; he saw service twice under the UNO's Peace-keeping Force in the Congo (Zaire) in 1962 with the Second Battalion Nigerian Army and with the First Battalion based in Enugu (1963-64); was posted to the Depot Nigerian Army Zaria, as Weapon Training Officer (1964-66); Staff Captain Quartermaster to First Brigade, Nigerian Army, Kaduna and later

became the Deputy Assistant and Quartermaster-General; during the civil war, he fought in the First Division and later with the Second Division - he was the first Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of 1st Division based at Makurdi and later commanded 27th Infantry Battalion, under the Second Sector which, in

March 1968, liberated Abakaliki; in April 1968, was posted to 7th Infantry Brigade, Asaba, in Second Infantry Division; later commanded the Nnewi Sector and the 9th Infantry Brigade based in the riverine areas of the Bendel (Mid-West) with headquarters at Warri; after the general re-organisation of the Division in April 1969, he was appointed the General Staff Officer (Grade I) of the 2nd Infantry Division based in Benin; in November 1970, was posted to the Army Headquarters, Lagos, as Deputy Adjutant General; Completed the Command and General Staff College training course in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, USA (June 1971 - July 72); in August 1972, became the Commanding Officer, Depot, Nigerian Army, Abeokuta, the post he held until July 1974 when he was appointed the Director of Military Manuals at the Army Headquarters, Lagos - in that capacity, he was responsible for the production of the various military publications; was promoted Colonel (October 1, 1974); In June 1975, was posted to the Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna, as the Chief Instructor, and on July 30, 1975, was appointed the Western State Governor. Married and has four children - a son and three daughters. Address: Government House Ibadan, Oyo State. Hobbies: music, football and squash.

JIBRIN (Lt. Col) Usman, military pilot, military Governor Kaduna State; Born: June 30, 1942; Education: attended Nasarawa Elementary School; Abuja Middle School; Government College, Kaduna;



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joined military service in 1963 and attended Royal Canadian Flying School, Royal Canadian Flying Instructors School and Royal Canadian School of Instructional Techniques; later proceeded to the Supersonic Fighter/Instruction School, U.S.S.R., and Royal Air Force Staff College, United Kingdom, brief Career history; Joined Service (Jan. 1963); Commissioned (1964); served as Adjutant of NAFTC, Kaduna and Instructor Pilot (1965 – August 1967); Detachment Commander, Kano (1967 – July 1968); Ag. Commander NAFTC, Kaduna (1968 – April 1969); became S.A.S.O. (Admin.), NAF HQ (1969 – March 1970); Commander NAF Base at Ikeja (March – September 1970); Commander NAF ADW Makurdi (September – October 1970); attended a course at the Staff College Brachnell, United Kingdom, (October 1970 – October 1971); became S.A.S.O. (Admin.) NAF HQ (October 1972 – February 1973); Commander NAF Kano (Feb. – Nov. 1974); attended Supersonic Fighter/Instruction School, USSR; Was Commander NAF in Kano from May 1975 to July 1975 when appointed Military Governor, Kaduna (North Central) State; Military award: PSC. Married and has six children. Address: Government House, Kaduna. Hobbies: hockey and hunting.

KALE (Bishop) Seth Ironsewe, clerk in Holy Orders, retired Anglican Bishop of Lagos; Born at Mobalufon near Ijebu-Ode, 6 June 1904—parents were first christian converts in the village; Education: Mobalufon and Porogun Primary Schools, Ijebu-Ode; Ijebu-Ode Grammar School (1918–20); Fourah Bay College, Freetown Sierra Leone; graduated B.A. Dunelm (1934), M.A (1942); teacher (1921–41), teacher-priest (1942–43); Principal, C.M.S. Grammar School, Lagos (1944–49), Principal, St. Andrew's College Oyo (1951–63); full time clerk in Holy Orders—consecrated Bishop of Lagos (30 November 1963); widely travelled; awarded O.O.N., M.B.E. D.D., (Nsukka & Sierra Leone); written

works: "T' ibi T' ire" (a Yoruba Essay), "Christian Responsibility in an Independent Nigeria", "Ikini L'ede Yoruba" (Yoruba Greetings) and articles in church magazines and international review of missions. Married and has six children. Address: Bishops Court, 29 Marina, P.O. Box 13, Lagos. (Telephone 25647.) Hobby: gardening, reading, looking after own and other people's children.

KANO, (Alhaji) Muhammad Aminu, teacher, politician, Member of the Constitution Drafting Committee; Former Federal Commissioner for Health; Born 8 August, 1920; Education; Shahuchi Primary School, Kano Middle School, Kaduna College, London University Institute of Education – Teachers Professional Certificate; teacher, Bauchi Middle School; Principal, Teacher Training College, Maru, Sokoto; Member, Nigerian Parliament and Deputy Government Chief Whip; Member Nigerian Delegation to United Nations; Chairman, Group of 77 of UNCTAD, Leader of NEPU; first Vice-President of the NCNC; Member, Board of Education Northern Nigeria; Member Boards of NEPA and Federal Welfare; Federal Commissioner for Communications (1967); Chairman, Regional Committee for Africa of WHO Vice-Chairman, World Health Assembly 26th Session; appointed Commissioner for Health (1971); received honorary awards from the Governments of Guinea, Dahomey, Ethiopia and Equatorial Guinea; his written works include "Four Hausa Plays" — Motsi ya Fi Zama (a book on travels) and pamphlets — "Politics and Administration in post-war Nigeria", "Three Lectures of Aminu Kano", "Parliamentary Speeches of Aminu Kano", "Lectures and Writings of Aminu Kano on Leadership," "Wakar Zawani" (1,000—line songs on need for change), "Hausa Language Research"; Chairman, Kano Community Commercial College; Patron, NUNS, Muslim Students Society of Nigeria, Nigerian Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation; Married and has two children. Address



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(Home): 12A Lugard Avenue, Ikoyi Lagos;
Hobby: debating, photography.

KOLADE, Christopher Olusola, broadcaster, Director-General of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC); Born 28 December 1932; Education: Emmanuel School, Ado-Ekiti (1939-43), Christ School, Ado-Ekiti (1944-45), Government College Ibadan (1946-51), Fourah Bay College, Freetown, Sierra Leone (1951-55), graduated B.A., Diploma in Education; Education Officer Western Region (1955-60), joined Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation 1960—Western Regional Controller, Director of Television (1963), Director of Programmes (1968); appointed Director-General (1972); current Chairman of the International Broadcasting Institute, a worldwide organisation with headquarters in London; has written several articles on broadcasting and communication and a chapter on Nigeria in the book "Broadcasting in Africa" (1974). Married and has two sons, aged 15 and 13; Address (Home): 10 Second Avenue, Ikoyi, Lagos; (Office): Broadcasting House, Ikoyi, Lagos. Hobby: Music (instrument—organ), drama, cricket.

LAWAL (Captain NN) Adekunle Shamusi-deen, naval engineer, Military Governor, Lagos State; Born: February 8, 1934; Education: attended Holy Cross Catholic School, Lagos; St. Peter's School Faji, Lagos; Methodist Boys' High School, Lagos (1950-55); Technical Institute, Yaba (1956-58); Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, Zaria (now Ahmadu Bello University) from 1960 to 1963; Worked as a Clerk in the House of Representatives (December 1955 - June 1956); Assistant Technical Officer-in-Training in Public Works Department (1956-58); Assistant Technical Officer in road construction - Kano to Zaria, Kano to Hadejia and Kano to Katsina from 1958 to 1959; was in the Federal Ministry of Works (1962-63); enlisted in the Nigerian Navy, (August 1963); served as Officer in charge of Heavy Engineering Workshop, Chief

Engineer, NNS Ogoja (1964-66) and Chief Engineer, NNS Nigeria (1967-69); attended a course at Joint Services Staff College, Wellington, India (1970-71); on return to Nigeria, became Command Technical Officer, Western Naval Command, Apapa (1971-72) and Chief of Material, Naval Headquarters (1973-75); appointed Military Governor of Lagos State (July 30, 1975). Married and has five children, three boys and two girls. Address: (Home): Lagos House, 12 Marina Lagos, (Office): Governor's Office, 2 King George V Road, Lagos. Hobbies: table tennis, lawn tennis, swimming and squash racket.

LEKWOT (Lt-Col) Zamani, soldier, Military Governor, Rivers State; Born: July 18, 1944, at Jankasa in Kaduna State; Education: Jankasa Local Authority Primary School (1951), Abuja Secondary School (formerly Abuja Middle School) - from there went to the Nigerian Military

School, Zaria (formerly Boys' Company); in 1962 proceeded to the National Defence Academy, Kharakvasla Poona, India, completed three years basic military training and attended Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, from where he graduated in 1966; back home, he was posted to the Sixth Infantry Battalion at Ikeja (March 1967) became Adjutant of the Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna until his posting as Commander, 12 Infantry Brigade, Aba in 1972; was later transferred to command the 33 Infantry Brigade in Maiduguri; attended the United States Army Staff College in July, 1974 and returned to Nigeria (July 10, 1975); appointed Military Governor, Rivers State on (July 30, 1975); Married and has three children: Hobbies: Photography and sight-seeing. Address: Government House, Port Harcourt, Rivers State.

MBADIWE (Dr) Kingsley Ozuomba, businessman, politician, Chairman and Managing Director of African Insurance Company Ltd., Member, Constitution Drafting Committee; former Federal Minister of Aviation and Parliamentary Leader of the NCNC in the Federal Parliament; Born 15 March 1917; Education; St. Mary's Catholic School, Port Harcourt, Government School Aba, Hope Waddell Training Institute, Calabar (1933), Aggrey Memorial College, Arochuku (1934); Baptist Academy Lagos, Igbobi College, Lagos (1935), Lincoln University, U.S.A. (1939) Columbia University Business College, USA (1940) graduated B.Sc. in Banking and Finance, M.A. (Political Science) in New York University, later awarded Ph.D.; started life as a petty trader (1936), produce buyer, representative of West African Pilot for Port Harcourt, Aba and Onitsha (1937), left for the United States for further studies (1938), won the first prize in oratorical contest in Lincoln University (1939), returned to Nigeria (May 1948) after 9 years sojourn in U.S.A.; founded the Greater Tomorrow Bus — the first modern bus to ply between Enugu and Onitsha and within Onitsha township; established the African Insurance Co. Ltd., (1950); elected as first Orlu Member in the Eastern House of Assembly (1951), the following year, was elected to the Federal Parliament and appointed Federal Minister of Land and Natural Resources — initiated the famous slum clearance and the Surulere Housing Scheme; became Minister of Communications and Aviation (1954) — partnership of BOAC and Nigerian Airways; took over the Ministry of Trade and Industry (1957) — initiated the first Trade Fair; founded the Democratic Party of Nigeria and Cameroons (1958) after the "Zik must Go" episode in the NCNC; returned to Parliament (1960) after reconciliation with NCNC, appointed Adviser to the Prime Minister on African Affairs; returned as Minister of Aviation (1961); launched the Ojike Memorial Medical Centre Project (1962); led the famous Operation Fantastic Atilogwu Dancers to World Fair, New York City (1964);

after the Cabinet meeting on January 16, 1966, he and Dipcharima handed over power to the military government; took part in peace moves in Europe and USA during the civil war; returned to Nigeria after the war, revived the African Insurance Company; intensified the Ojike Centre project; publications: "British and Axis in Africa" (1942); founded the magazine "Africa Today and Tomorrow" (1945), financed the publication of "African Eagle" edited by J.A.B. Jones — Quartey in New York City (1945), produced the first sound motion picture "Greater Tomorrow" (1946); founded the "Daily Telegraph" newspaper in Lagos; assisted several Nigerian students for further studies in USA, founded the African Academy of Arts and Research and purchased Africa House dedicated as a link between Africa and the United States (1945), pioneer and first president of the African Students Union in the United States (1945), Married to Miss Cecilia Alisah (March 1950) and now has five children four boys and a girl. Address: African Insurance Company Limited, 134 Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, P.O. Box 274, Lagos. Tel. 27544

MERA (Alhaji) Muhammadu, traditional ruler, 32nd Emir of Argungu in Sokoto State; Born in Argungu 1931 — direct descendant of the famous Kanta of Kebbi; Education: Argungu Elementary School, Sokoto Middle School, Kaduna College (1945), Katsina Teachers Training College; awarded scholarship by former Northern Nigeria Government to study Social Administration at Torquay Technical College, UK — obtained first class diploma; became Councillor for Education (1955) and District Head of Argungu; appointed Emir of Argungu (1959), took part in important conferences at Ibadan and Cambridge Universities; initiated the opening of the Kanta Museum in Argungu; Married with children. Address: Emir's Palace, Argungu,

MOHAMMED (Alhaji) Musa, traditional ruler, veterinary officer, Emir of Borgu, former Kwara State Commissioner for Establishment; Born at Agwara 1929; Education: Bussa Elementary School (1937-41), Middle School, Ilorin (1941-46);

joined Bussa Native Authority as Veterinary Assistant (1946) — sent to Ilorin Provincial Veterinary Headquarters — trained at Veterinary College, Vom (1948) and later attended a special course on trypanosomiasis at WALTR, Kaduna; became Head Veterinary Assistant (1952-55); attended Development Secretary's Course at the Institute of Administration, Zaria, was Acting Native Authority Treasurer, Borgu Native Authority (1955-56); appointed Development Secretary (1956) — attended several short courses in local government at the Institute of Administration, Zaria and University College, Ibadan; attended diploma course in Public and Social Administration at the South Devon Technical College Torquay — passing out with 1st Class Diploma Certificate; appointed Local Government Secretary (1961), later attended Staff Officers Course at the Institute of Administration, Zaria; became Councillor for Local Government and Development (1962) and later in the year appointed District Head, Agwara; Commissioner for Sardauna, Niger and Bauchi Provinces, respectively; re-appointed District Head of Agwara (1966); was Chairman, Ilorin Provincial Council, member of North Regional Committee on Conditions of Native Authority Service, member of North Regional Cotton Representative Committee and Wild Life Preservation Committee, Chairman of Borgu Education Committee; appointed State Commissioner for Establishment, Kwara State (1967) and Emir of Borgu (1968). Address: Emir's Palace, Borgu, Kwara State.

MOMODU, (Oba) Momoh Sanni, traditional ruler, Oba of Agbede in Aviele Clan, Etsako Division of Bendel State. Born 25, March, 1940: Education: Edo College Benin later obtained GCE. (A Level) in English Literature, Economics and Constitution; ascended the throne (Feb. 1959); was member of the Western House of Chiefs (1960-63); member of the Midwestern Council of Obas and Chiefs (1966-69), member of the Advisory Committee for the drafting of a new constitution for Nigeria (1967); appointed Justice of Peace (1970); Vice-National President of the National Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs; member of the Auchi Zonal Hospital

Management Board. Married with children. Hobby: driving, reading, touring.

MOMOH, (His Highness Alhaji) Ahmed Guruza, Ikelebe II, traditional ruler, Otaru of Auchi; Born 15 March 1920; Education: Elementary School Auchi and Agbede (1926-33), Dennis Memorial Grammar School, Onitsha (1934-35), King's College Lagos (1936-39); took up administrative career in Northern Province, Secretariat, Kaduna (27 Jan. 1940), served in various capacities in Zaria (1948-56), trained as clerical instructor at the Institute of Administration Zaria (1956) and posted to Oturupo Clerical Training School (1957) as Assistant Principal during the crash programme on Northernisation policy; recalled to head the Provincial office, Minna from where he was transferred to the Federal Public Service and posted to the Cabinet Office Lagos (June 1962); served as a Private Secretary, Ministry of Defence and later at the Executive Class Control in the Ministry of Establishment—last served in the Investment Centre of the Ministry of Industries where he got the news of the death of his father—the late Otaru A. K. Momoh (20 Sept. 1970); was installed as the ninth Otaru of Auchi (7 June, 1973); Married with children. Hobby: television watching, reading, walking—was a keen footballer, athlete and squash player.

MUTALLAB Umaru Abdul, Chartered Accountant, Federal Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction; Born: December 15, 1939. Education: attended Barewa College (1954-59) where he obtained West African School Certificate (WASC); Achimota College, Ghana (1960-61) and South-West College (1962-65) — got ACCA; from 1966 to 1968, worked as Accountant with Fuller, Jenks Beecroft & Co., 61, Moorgate, London EC 2 (1966-68); Chief Accountant, Defence Industries Corporation, Kaduna (1968-71); Financial Controller, New Nigeria Development Co. Ltd., Kaduna (1971-)

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74) and General Manager, New Nigeria Development Co. Ltd., Kaduna from 1974 until his appointment as Federal Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction in August 1975. Married and has two children. Address (Home): 2A Temple Road, Ikoyi, Lagos; (Office): Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction, Independence Building, Tafawa Balewa Square, Lagos. Hobby: Indoor games.

NAGOGO (Alhaji) Sir Usman, traditional ruler and leading sportsman, Emir of Katsina; Born in Katsina 1905; Education: Old Katsina Provincial School, privately studied arabic classics in Katsina; first came into public eye when he was the Katsina Native Authority Police Chief (1929-38); appointed Magajin Gari—Councillor responsible for Katsina township (1938); first Nigerian to become Central Minister without Portfolio; appointed a Regional (North) Minister without Portfolio in 1956. Married with many children. Address: Emir's Palace, Katsina, Kaduna State.

NAMASKA. (Alhaji) Sa'idu, traditional ruler, Emir of Kontagora; Born 1937—son of Mallam-Umaru Sarkin Kudu, descendant of Umaru Nagwamatse, the first Emir and founder of Kontagora Emirate; Education: Bida Middle School; served as Area Court President in the North-Western State Judicial Department before appointment as the sixth Emir of Kontagora (21 Jan. 1974) becoming the "Sarkin Sudan"—(the official title for all Emirs of Kontagora meaning "King of black people"). Address: Emir's Palace, Kontagora, Sokoto State.

NJOKU-OBI, (Professor) Augustine Nwaneri Uzoma, microbiologist, Head of Microbiology & Dean, Faculty of Biological Sciences, University of Nigeria Nsukka; Born at Owalla Uratta in Owerri Division, Imo State: 18 April, 1930; Education: Ibadan Grammar School,

Ibadan (1948)—Cambridge School Certificate with London University Exemption; Seattle Pacific College, Washington, U.S.A. (1955)—obtained B.Sc. pre-medical distinctions in Bacteriology, Public Health & Chemistry; State University of Washington, Pullman, Washington, U.S.A. (1957)—M.Sc., major: Bacteriology and Public Health; The University of California, Davis, USA (1960)—Ph.D. (Microbiology); Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington D.C., USA (1964)—Diploma in Advanced Syphilis Serology (Dip. Adv. Serol); College of Pathologists, London (1965)—M.R.C. Path (recognised Membership for workers in pathological sciences); Appointed Assistant Lecturer and Research Assistant, Department of Bacteriology and Public Health, State University of Washington by the Board of Regents (1955-57); Associate Bacteriologist in the Department of Poultry Science, State University of Washington (1956-57); became Research Microbiologist in Veterinary Microbiology at the School of Veterinary Medicine, The University of California (1958-60); Assistant Professor & Director of Research, Dept. of Bacteriology, Public Health & Hygiene, Tuskegee Institute (Aug. 1960) and elected to the Graduate Faculty by the Graduate Committee of the Institute (1961)—thus authorised to accept and train post-graduate students; promoted to the rank of Associate Professor, Veterinary Microbiology (March 1962); resigned from Tuskegee Institute to accept position of Senior Lecturer in Microbiology at the University of Lagos Medical School, and Consultant Microbiologist to the Lagos University Teaching Hospital (Sept. 1962); promoted Associate Professor of Virology, Dept. of Microbiology (Oct. 1963); appointed Professor of Bacteriology, Dept. of Bacteriology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ibadan (March 1966); became Professor of Microbiology, University of Nigeria, Nsukka (1966); Associate Dean of Medicine (Pre-Clinical)—1966-70 and Dean, Faculty of Science (1972); Professor of Microbiology & Head, Dept. of Microbiology in both Faculties of Science and Medicine, and Dean, Faculty of Biological Sciences, University of Nigeria since (1973/

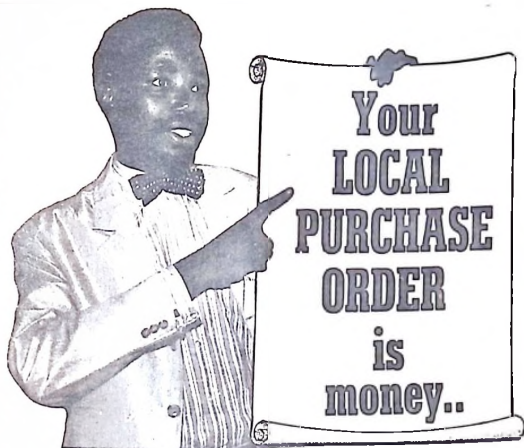
74) member of several learned and professional societies in Nigeria, UK and U.S.A.; has presented a number of papers on his special field of study before learned societies 1957-73 received honorary awards; FMC Path, by the Nigerian Medical Council in recognition of teaching and research in pathology and F.N.I.S.T. by the Nigerian Institute of Science and Technology (1972) for achievements in advancing science technology in the country; publications since 1957 number not less than 26; has completed Research studies ready for publication on three subjects including "Antibiogram of organisms causing urinary tract infections in Enugu", Research Studies in progress include "The role of hypersensitivity in Cholera Vibrio infections", "An improved Cholera vibrio vaccine permitting increased dosage with reduced toxicity" and "Immune experiences of the Nigerian"—bacterial, viral, protozoan and helminthic diseases. Married and has five children. Address: Department of Microbiology, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Hobby: tennis, hunting, cycling.

NWAKUCHE (Mrs.) Flora (nee Nwapa), novelist, former East Central State Commissioner for Establishments; Born 13 January (1931; Education: C.M.S. Central School Oguta, A.C.M.G.S. Elelenwa Port Harcourt; C.M.S. Girls' School Lagos; University College, Ibadan, University of Edinburgh — graduated B.A. (London) 1957, Dip. Ed. (Edinburgh) 1958 worked as Education Officer (1958-62), Assistant Registrar, University of Lagos (1962-67); author of the novels "Efuru" (1966), "IDU" (1970), "Never Again", Short Story — "This is Lagos" (1971); Children's Book — "Emeka — Drivers Guard" (1972). Married to Gogo Nwakuche and has three children. Address: (Home) 12 Independence Layout, Enugu; Hobby: writing, swimming.

OBADA (Major-General) John Orho Esio, military officer, General Officer Commanding 4th Infantry Division, Nigerian Army;

Born on April 3, 1939; Education: Hussey College, Warri; on enlistment in the Army, attended the Regular Officers Training School at Teshi, Ghana; later trained at The Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst and Joint Services Staff College, England; on return, served in the Nigerian Army Engineers; and in 1964, served in East Africa in the Nigerian Contingent to Tanzania (then Tanganyika) as an Infantry Officer (Adjutant); was Aide-Camp (ADC) to President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1964-66); posted to the Nigeria Air Force in 1966, rising to Commander Air Training Command, Kaduna, the position he held until his appointment in August 1975 as the General Officer Commanding 4th Infantry Division of the Nigerian Army (formerly Lagos Garrison Organisation); awarded Long Service Medal. Married: with children. Address (Home): 16 Alexander Road, Ikoyi, Lagos; (Office): 3 Kofe Abayomi 4th Division, Nigerian Army, 3 Kofe Abayomi Road, Victoria Island, Lagos. Hobbies: sports and social work.

OBARO, traditional ruler, teacher, Obaro of Kabba; Education: Anglican School, Oke-bola Ibadan (1917-1918), Holy Trinity School, Lokoja (1919-1922) pupil teacher at Anglican School Akua-Akungba (1923), and at Anglican School Ikare (1924-25); assessment clerk at Kabba Native Authority (1926-28); court clerk, Kabba Native Authority (1928-35); assistant treasurer, Kabba Native Authority (1935-39); storekeeper, Kabba Native Authority (1939-43), treasurer, Kabba Native Authority (1943-53)—retired with pension and gratuity, Councillor in-charge Treasury and Prison; member for Kabba Divisional Court of Appeal (1954); appointed Chairman, Kabba Native Authority Council (30 Sept. 1957); elected Obaro by Kabba Kingmakers (28 Dec. 1957) — appointment approved by the government (9 August 1960); became President of



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Grade "C" Court, Kabba; Justice of the Peace (2 Jan. 1964); awarded O.O.N. honour (1 October, 1964). Address: Obaro's Palace Kabba, Kwarar State.

OBASANJO (Lt-General) Olusegun, Army engineer, Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, until recently Chief of Staff Supreme HQ; Born at Abeokuta: May 5, 1937; Education: attended Abeokuta Baptist High School; enlisted in the Army (1958) and after a year in the Armed Forces ranks, went for Officer training at the Mons School in Britain — had short service commission in the Nigerian Infantry (May 1959) and regular commission two years later; after a spell as platoon commander, did the Royal Engineers Young Officers course at Shrivenham England; back from Britain took command of the Nigerian Army Field Engineering Squad; graduated at the Indian Staff College (1965) and was subsequently on a short attachment to the Indian Army Engineering School at Kirkee; following the outbreak of the civil war, went through a series of commands from July 1967 to May 1969 — Commander of the second area, Commander of the second division (rear) and Commander of the garrison at Ibadan; Moved to the Third Marine Commando Division (3 Infantry Division) commanded by "Black Scorpion" Benjamin Adekunle and later took up the command of the Division as GOC, playing a major part in the successful conclusion of the civil war; promoted Brigadier in October 1972, he went for a two-year further training at the Royal College of Defence Studies in London; became Chief of Nigerian Army Engineers; appointed Commissioner for Works and Housing in Gen Gowon's government (January 1975) and six months later, following the July 29 bloodless coup, became Chief of

Staff Supreme Headquarters under Gen. Murtala Ramat Muhammed; was promoted from Brigadier to Lieutenant-General on January 8, 1976 backdated to July 29, 1975; following the assassination of Gen. Muhammed in Lt. Col. B.S. Dimka's abortive coup on February 13, 1976, was appointed Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces (Feb 14) Married with children. Address: Supreme HQ, Dodan Barracks, Lagos.

OBI, (Dr.) Chike, educationist, politician, Professor of Mathematics and Chairman of the Department of Mathematics, University of Lagos, Secretary-General and Leader of the banned Dynamic Party; Born at Zaria: 7 April 1921; Education: St. Patrick's Primary School, Zaria, Christ the King College, Onitsha (1935-39), Yaba Higher College Yaba (June 1940-July 1942), University of London (External Student)—1941-46; University College London (Oct.-Nov. 1947), Pembroke College, University of Cambridge England (Nov 1947-June 1950), M.I.T. Cambridge, U.S.A. (July-Sept. 1950); graduated B.Sc. (Special) Mathematics, London (June 1944), M.Sc. Mathematics (Differential Equations and Analytical Dynamics), London (May 1946), Ph.D. Mathematics (Non-Linear Differential Equations) Cambridge (June 1950); Lecturer up to Senior Lecturer, University of Ibadan (Oct. 1951—Sept. 1962); appointed Associate Professor of Mathematics, University of Lagos (1970); Professor of Mathematics (1971), Chairman of the Department of Mathematics, University of Lagos, (1971); Dean School of Mathematics and Physical Sciences (Jan.

1971—Sept. 1973); Non-academic career—was Secretary-General and leader of the Dynamic Party (1951-66); elected Member for Onitsha Urban in the Federal Parliament (March 1960—Nov. 1961), Member of the Eastern House of Assembly (Nov. 1961—June 1966) when all legislatures were banned; Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, member of the Science Association of Nigeria, member of the Mathematical Association of Nigeria,

member of the Natural Sciences Research Council of Nigeria, member of the Island Club Lagos; writings: several papers on Non-Linear Differential Equations published mainly by the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society* and *Journal of the London Mathematical Society*. Married and has two sons — Alhassan Balogun Chike (19) — student of Theoretical Physics, University of Ibadan, Mustafa Kemal Chike (17) — Higher School student of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, King's College, Lagos. Address (Home): 26A, St. Stephens Road, Ogboli Olosi, Onitsha; (House): CH187, University of Lagos Campus Akoka, Lagos; (Office): Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science, University of Lagos, Akoka, Lagos. Interests outside Mathematics: military history, life of social insects, cosmology, comparative religion.

OCHEFU (Col) Anthony Aboki, soldier, retired Military Governor of East Central State; Born at Idoma in 1934; enlisted in the Nigerian Army at the tender age of 15 and passed through the ranks receiving his commission (1961); became acting colonel (1968) and substantive colonel (October 1, 1974); saw active service in Cameroun, the Congo and Nigeria (during the civil war); commanded the Lagos Garrison Organisation (1968–1970); appointed Provost Marshal of the Army (1970), the position he held until his appointment on July 30, 1975 as Military Governor of the East Central State; was among the 216 officers retired from the Army on November 27, 1975. Married in 1954 and has six children, four boys and two girls. Hobby: squash and photography.

ODUTOLA, (Chief) Timothy Adeola, farmer, businessman, President Manufacturers Association of Nigeria; Born in 1902 at Ijebu-Ode; Education: Ijebu-Ode

Grammar School; worked as clerk in the Nigerian government service; became produce buyer (1932); and exporter; established a tyre retreading factory at Ibadan, Kano and Onitsha respectively; a School proprietor — founded the Adeola Odutola Comprehensive School, Ijebu-Ode (now handed over the school to the Oyo (Western) State government without compensation); elected President of Manufacturers' Association of Nigeria; former president of the Lagos Stock Exchange — honorary Counsellor of the Stock Exchange since 1965.

OFFONRY, Henry Kanu, journalist, management — company director; Member Imo (East Central) State Public Service Commission; former Executive Director and Manager, Lagos Operations and Third Party Affairs, Shell-BP Lagos; National President, Nigerian Institute of Public Relations. Born 25 July, 1919; Education: Methodist College Uzuakoli — London University Matriculation Certificate; Survey School, Oyo Western Nigeria; one year training with British newspapers; Shell Staff College, Teddington Surrey, England, Administrative Staff College, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, England; started career as a civil servant with Survey Department of Nigeria (1940-50); journalist in which capacity served as correspondent of several local and overseas journals, subsequently becoming Editor of the *West African Pilot* in its hey-days and the *Eastern Nigeria Guardian* (1951-56); joined Shell-BP (July 1956) as Industrial Relations Assistant and Editor of the staff newspaper, thereafter winning successive promotions as first Nigerian Head of Department in the Company, first Manager and first Executive Director and Member of the top management team; author of "Management and Corporate Image"; awarded Order of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (O.F.R.) for distinguished public services (Oct. 1965);

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elected Member Institute of Journalists, London (MJI); Dip CAM; member of the Metropolitan, Ikoyi and Island Clubs. Married and has five children. Address, Public Service Commission, Owerri; (Lagos Office): 29 Balogun St Lagos. Hobby Golf, swimming, crossword puzzles

OJI Kanu, traditional ruler, the Eze Aro of Arochukwu; Born 1894 and enthroned in 1914 at the tender age of 14; Education: had no formal education, though learnt to read and write from his early association with Europeans when he was a palm produce trader at Obubra, Cross River State; became a paramount and first class chief, Eastern Region (1954); member of the dissolved Eastern House of Chiefs (1960-66); one of the three Chiefs recognised by the Government of East Central State; President of Community Council in his area; the Eze Aro is neither a Christian nor a muslim and has no political inclinations—performs his traditional rites and not opposed to religious practices. Married to late Enyidia at an early age in 1917 and later added nine other wives and has ten surviving children; only the "Eze Oke Nnachi" compound produces rulers in Arochukwu. Address: "Ulo-Nta Eze Aro" Palace Arochukwu, Imo State.

Hobby: gardening, bird watching, walking a three-mile distance every evening to keep healthy.

OKAGBUE (Ofala) Akukalia Alphonsus Ogugua Ofala Okechukwu, traditional ruler, the Obi of Onitsha; Born on Ofala day 1923; Education: Primary Schools in Onitsha, Christ the King College, Onitsha; joined the firm of ASABROS as a public relations officer and later worked in John Holt as a sales representative; last worked as a top sales representative in Mobil Oil Nigeria Limited before ascending the throne; formally installed Obi of Onitsha (25 Nov. 1970), the spiritual head and unifying force in the town; a recognised first Class Chief in East Central State; able debater in his student days, well informed on customs and traditions of Onitsha—having been closely associated with two previous Obis—Okosi I and Okosi II; an

ardent Roman Catholic, married with many children; Address: Obi Ofala Okaobue I, Obi's Palace, Onitsha, Anambra State. Hobby: Keen sports supporter, service to all.

OKE-ODDE, Umaru, traditional ruler, educationist, Emir of Lafiagi. Born at a Fulani settlement near Oke-Odde 1924, son of late Mallam Muhammadu, the Sha'aban Lafiagi and later Senior District Head of Oke-Odde (1915-41); Education: Oke Odde Elementary School (1932-37), Ilorin Middle School (1937-40), Niger Middle School, Bida (1940-41), Kaduna College (1942-44), Zaria Middle School—Grade II Teachers Certificate (1945-46); posted to Teacher Training College Toro (March 1946), became Assistant Senior Teacher (1948-53) and Senior Teacher (March 1953); attended one-year educational training course at the Institute of Education, University of London (Oct. 1955—Aug. 1956)—obtained Teacher's Professional Certificate in Education; became Senior Teacher at Teacher Training College, Mubi and the following year, was promoted superintendent of Education; posted to the Clerical Training School, Potiskum as the Principal Officer-in-charge; appointed Emir of Lafiagi (11 Oct. 1961) and member of the former Northern House of Chiefs (3 Nov. 1961); attended a judicial course for Emirs and Chiefs conducted by the School of Administration Zaria, at Kaduna; served as a member of the Commission that probed the Pankishin Chieftaincy affairs in 1966; a keen educationist, takes great interest in the development of education in his area of authority—has caused several schools to be built through communal effort; also interested in farming and has a liking for horses.

OKOGIE (His Grace) Anthony Olu-bunmi, Roman Catholic clergy-man; Archbishop of Lagos; Born in Lagos 16 June 1936; Education: Holy Cross School, Lagos, St. Patrick's School Sapele; St. Gregory's College, Lagos, St. Peter & Paul's Major Seminary Ibadan; Urban University Rome, graduated Bachelor of Divinity (B.D.), Licentiate in Theology

(S.T.C.), Doctor of Divinity (D.D.)—honorary; was Acting Parish Priest, St. Patrick's Church, Idumagbo Lagos; Assistant Priest, Holy Cross Cathedral Lagos; Religious Instructor, King's College, Lagos; Director of Vocations, Archdiocese of Lagos; Master of Ceremonies, Holy Cross

Cathedral, Lagos; Manager, Holy Cross Group of Schools, Lagos; Broadcaster of Religious Programmes, NBC/TV, Auxiliary Bishop of Oyo Diocese (1971-72); Auxiliary Bishop to the Apostolic Administrator, Archdiocese of Lagos (1972-73); appointed Archbishop of the Metropolitan See Lagos (May 1973); Address: Holy Cross Cathedral, P.O. Box 8, Lagos. Hobby: table tennis, soccer, reading.

OKUNNU. Lateef Olufemi, Barrister-at-Law; Member, Constitution Drafting Committee; former Federal Commissioner for Works and Housing; Born 19 February 1933;

Educ King's College, Lagos, University College, London University, graduated LL.B., Barrister-at-Law—Grays Inn; Worked as third class clerk with P&T (July-Sept 1953); Civics and History teacher at King's College, Lagos (1953-56); while in Britain, held posts as Vice Chairman, Socialist Society, University College London (1958-59); General Secretary, Nigeria Union of Great Britain and Ireland (1958-59)—President (1959-60); Publicity Secretary, Committee of African Organisations, London (1958-60); Editor, Nigeria Bar Journal (1964-68) and "African Statesman", Lagos (1966-67); Leader of the Nigeria Delegation on peace talks to Niamey, Addis Ababa and Monrovia (1968-69); Legal Adviser, National Sports Council of Nigeria since 1966; appointed Commissioner for Works and Housing and member of the Federal Executive Council (1967); one-time columnist "Focus" in "Daily Express"—written several newspaper articles and broadcasts; awarded Commander National Orders of Benin and Niger; Keen sportsman—represented Nigeria against Ghana (Gold Coast) in hockey (1952 and 1954), was financial secretary, Yoruba Tennis Club (1966-68) and treasurer (1968-71); Married and has one child; Address (Home): Wakeman Street, Yaba, Lagos. Hobby: particular interest in squash and reading.

OLUWASANMI (Prof.) Hezekiah Adedunmola, agricultural economist/university administrator; ex-Vice-Chancellor, University of Ife, Ile-Ife; Born 12 November 1919. Education: St. Paul's School, Ipetu-Ijesha; Ilesha Grammar School, Ilesha (Jan. 1936-Dec. 1937), Abeokuta Grammar School, Abeokuta (Jan. 1938-Dec. 1939), Morehouse College Atlanta Georgia, U.S.A. (1948-51); graduated B.A.; Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (1951-55) — obtained M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer (Department of Agricultural Economics) University of Ibadan (1955-58), Senior Lecturer (1958-62); Warden, Melanby Hall, University of Ibadan (1955-57), Deputy Master and Master of Sultan Bello (1958-66); became Professor and Head of Department of Agricultural Economics in the same University (1962-66), Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture (1963-66); appointed Vice-Chancellor, University of Ife (1966); Chairman, Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Nigerian Universities (1970-72); Member, Association of Commonwealth Universities; appointed by the Federal Executive Council to serve on the Board of Trustees of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture for a period of two years beginning from September 1970; appointed by the Minister of Education, Republic of Zambia to serve as Chairman of the University of Zambia Grants Commission (28 July, 1970); appointed as a governor of the International Development Research Centre for a term of three years beginning from 22 October, 1970; appointed to serve on the Council of the University of Ghana from April 1, 1970; appointed by His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I as a member of the Chancellor's Advisory Committee for Academic Year (1970-71); awarded Hon D.Sc. University of Nigeria, Nsukka (1971), Hon. LL.D., University of Wisconsin, U.S.A. (1974), Hon L.H.D., Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A. (1974); published many works including: "Agriculture and Nigerian Economic Development" (1966), "Uboma—A Socio-Economic and Nutritional Survey of a Rural Community in Eastern Nigeria" (1966), "The Staff of Life", Ibadan (1959), "The Scholar and Society in Nigeria" (1958) and "Agricultural and Rural Development" (1969); Married and has three children.

OMOLORI Muhammadu Sani, traditional ruler, Ohinoyi of Igbirra; Born 1919; Education: Native Authority Elementary School (1925-31), Niger Middle School, Bida (1931-36); served under the Igbirra Native Authority as Court Scribe (1936-41) and as Native Authority Central Office Chief Scribe (1941-42); served under the army (1943-45) during World War II; joined Government service and appointed Administrative Assistant Regional legislature, Kaduna; installed Ohinoyi of Igbirra (1956)—1st class chief. Address: Ohinoyi's Palace, Igbirra, Kwara State.

OMU (Lt. Col.) Paul Ufuoma, soldier, Military Governor, Cross River State; Born at Igbide, Isoko Division, Bendel (Mid-Western) State; July 1, 1940; Education: attended L.A. Primary School, Utchi (1954); Zik's Academy Sapele — got West African School Certificate (1959); enlisted in the army and trained at Mons OCS Aldershot, England (1963), School of Infantry, Warminster (1970) also served as Platoon Commander, 5 Bn. Nigerian Army (1963-64); Staff Officer, 2 Brigade and Company Commander (1967); A QMG, 2 Div (1968-70); Commandant 3 Div. Training School (1971); AAG 3 Div. (1971-72) and Commanding Officer 18 & 36 Bns. (1973-74); served as an Executive Committee Member, Bendel (Mid-Western) State (1968-70); Executive committee member, North-Eastern State (1974-75); Member, Armed Robbery Tribunal for Rivers and South-Eastern States; appointed Commander, 33 Infantry Brigade, Maiduguri and Military Governor of South-Eastern State (July 30, 1975), visited U.K., West Indies, United States of America and West Germany; Married to Stella Unuezi (DSP Prisons) and has three children. Address:

Government House, Calabar, Cross River State. Hobbies: fishing, hunting and cinematography.

ORHOROI, traditional ruler, the Orodje of Okpe; Born at Orerokpe 1921, from the royal family of Okpe Clan, Western Urhobo Division, Midwest State. Education: Holy Cross Catholic School Lagos; joined Nigeria Police Force (1940) after completing secondary education in Lagos; retired from the force 1952; read Business Administration in Britain (1956); on return, took a chieftaincy title and established a business on his own; was appointed president of the Customary Court, Sapele (1961); he and his brother Chief J. E. Odiete jointly established the New Africa Industries Limited (1964), was Director/General Manager of the Company until his selection and installation on 30 December, 1972 following the death of His Highness Ezezi II, early in the year. Married and has nine children. Address: His Highness Orhoro I, the Orodje of Okpe Western Urhobo, Bendel State.

OSADEBAY (Chief) Dennis Chukudeba, Barrister-at-Law, politician poet, former Premier of Midwestern Nigeria; Born at Asaba 29 June 1911; Education: Hope Waddell Training Institute, Calabar, London University — studied Law (1946-49), was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, London (1948), graduated LL.B. (Lond.) in June 1949; on return to Nigeria, practised Law (1949-61); was elected to the Western House of Assembly (1951) and to the Nigerian House of Representatives (1952); was a member of the two Legislative Houses till 1954 when the new Constitution of Nigeria made it impossible for a person to maintain dual membership of the legislature — remained member of the Western House of Assembly; appointed Leader of the Opposition in the Western House of Assembly (1954-56); became Deputy Speaker of the Western House of Assembly (1956-58) and again Leader of the Opposition; was member of the Governor's Privy Council in Western Nigeria as



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well as member of the Western Region Scholarship Board, the Western Region Law Revision Committee, the Western Finance Committee and the Nigerian Customs and Excise Law Revision Committee; elected President of the Nigerian Senate (1960), led the Nigerian Parliamentary Delegation to the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom (1962); acted as Governor - General of Nigeria (1961); was appointed Administrator of Mid-Western Nigeria in 1963 when the new Region was created, became the first Premier of the Midwest (February 1964 - January 1966); holds many chieftaincy titles in the Midwest; awarded LL.D. (University of Nigeria Nsukka) in 1964 and Grand Commander of the Order of the Niger (G.C.O.N.) by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1964), holds also F.R.G.S. honour; author of "Africa Sings" - a book of one hundred poems - published in England (1952) and reprinted (1970); second book of poems entitled "The Poems of a Refugee or Goddess of the Niger" and "Building a Nation" - his autobiography and story of Nigeria's political and constitutional development covering the period 1900-1970 - ready for publication; Married and has six children. Address: Osadeni House, Cable Point, P. O. Box 7 Asaba Bendel State. Hobby: tennis, philosophy, poetry; special interest - African Affairs, particularly the political and constitutional development of English-speaking Africa.

OSISIOGU (Professor) Isaac Udo William: pharmacist, Federal Commissioner for Water Resources; former Professor of Pharmacy, University of Nigeria, Nsukka; Born: November 3, 1930; Education: attended School of Pharmacy, Yaba and the University of London; served as a Pharmacist in Bamenda in the Cameroons (1953-54); lectured in the School of Pharmacy, Yaba (1954-55); Since 1963 until recently, was lecturing in Chemistry and Pharmacy in the University of Nigeria, Nsukka; he is the Co-author of Organic

Chemistry Book and many research publications; appointed Federal Commissioner for Water Resources (August 1975). Married and has three children. Address: Federal Ministry of Water Resources, Lagos. Hobbies: music, poetry and modern languages.

OYEBOLA, Areoye, journalist, author, Commissioner for Home Affairs and Information, Oyo (Western) State; former Editor of Daily Times of Nigeria Limited; Born at Ibadan: December 23, 1936; Education: attended St. Paul's Primary School, Ibadan (1944-52), Ibadan Grammar School, Ibadan (1954-1958) and the Co-operative College, Ibadan (1960-61); studied economics at the University of Ibadan (1961-64) and returned to the institution for a post-graduate programme in education (1966-67); did the International Publication's Corporation advanced course for Journalists in London (1971-72); holds the B.Sc. (Economics) degree, a postgraduate diploma in education, a diploma in journalism from Plymouth, England and a Grade "A" Certificate in Co-operative studies; taught at the Anglican Modern School, Ogbomosho (1959-1960); worked as Co-operative Inspector, Ministry of Trade, Ibadan (1960-61); Higher School Certificate Teacher at Ibadan Grammar School, Ibadan (1964-66) and Higher School Certificate Teacher, Olivet Baptist High School, Oyo (1967-68); joined the Editorial staff of the Daily Times in 1968 - became Editor of the newspaper and later the Managing Editor; Member of the Board of Governors of both Lagelu Grammar School, Ibadan, and the Ahmadiyya Grammar School, Ibadan; author of many books and papers includ-

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ing "A Modern Approach to Economics of West Africa", "Textbook of Government for West Africa", and "Economic Theory for West African Students".

Married with four children — one boy and three girls; Address: Ministry of Home Affairs and Information, Ibadan. Hobbies: photograph and gardening.

OYEKAN (Oba) Adeyinka Akinola, traditional ruler, pharmacist, Alaiyeluwa, Oba of Lagos; Born 30 June 1911; Education, Methodist Boys' High School Lagos, Eko Boys' High School, King's College Lagos; qualified in the School of Pharmacy (1933); practising pharmacist until appointed Oba of Lagos (1965); Chairman, Lagos Council of Obas and Chiefs. Married with many children. Address: Iga Idunganran, 26 Upper King Street, Lagos. Telephone 26726, 56397.

PRATT (Mrs) Chief Kofoworola Abeni, nurse, ex-Commissioner for Health, Lagos State; Education: C.M.S. Girls School, Lagos — Senior Cambridge Certificate, Teachers Diploma; Nightingale Training School, St. Thomas Hospital, London, obtained S.R.N., S.C.M., Royal College of Nursing — got Diploma in Administration (Nursing); Worked as a Matron at the University College Hospital, Ibadan; promoted Chief Nursing Officer of the Federation, the position she held before appointment as Commissioner for Health, Lagos State; President, Emeritus — Professional Association of Trained Nurses of Nigeria; Officer of St. John; awarded Florence Nightingale Medal and Certificate. Married and has two children. Address (Home): 33 Ademola Street, S.W. Ikoyi, Lagos; Hobby: collector — teaspoons, dolls, cookery books and carved busts.

SANI (Alhaji) Muhammadu, traditional ruler, Emir of Gumel; Born at Gumel 1912 — the direct descendant of the famous Muhammadu Dan Tanoma, founder of Gumel

Emirate; Education: Kano Provincial School, (1922-24), Hadejia Elementary School (1925-27); on leaving school, was appointed Scribe of Hadejia Alkali Court, was promoted Chief Scribe of Gumel (1931), four years later, was appointed Wakilin Doka (Chief of Native Authority Police) of Gumel, became District Head of Maigatari with the title of Ciroma (1940); was installed Emir of Gumel (1944); awarded Queen's Medal for African Chiefs (1950), M.B.E. (1961) and O.O.N. (1964); member of many Boards in the former Northern Region; Address: Emir's Palace, Gumel, Kano State. Hobby: keen horse riding, farming, watching dramatic performances and sports.

SEGUN (Bishop) Festus Oluwola, minister of religion, Anglican Bishop of Lagos; Born at Ijebu-Ode 20 March 1915; Education: St. Andrew's College Oyo, Fourah Bay College Sierra Leone, Union Theological Seminary, New York City, U.S.A., St. John's College, Durham University, England; graduated B.A., B.D., Dip. in Advanced Religious Studies, M.A., D.D., was Vicar, Christ Church Ijebu-Ode; Vicar, St. John's Church, Aroloya, Lagos; Provost, Cathedral Church of Christ, Lagos; Bishop of Northern Nigeria; author of "Cry Justice" (Interviews with Old Testament Prophets about a Nation in crisis); Married and has five children. Address: Bishops Court, Lagos. Hobby: Church music, choir training, photography, lawn tennis, football, athletics.

SHODEINDE (Chief Imam Alhaji), Yushau Popoola Oyeshile, minister of religion, Chief Imam and Missioner Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam; Born 1 August 1890; Education: Government Moslem Elementary School—Teachers Certificate (1912); teacher; sales clerk; Nigerian Railway Construction Store Clerk, later becoming Line Stock Verifier; Manager, Daily Service; Muslim priest since 1916; Secretary, Propagation Works (1921); Acting Missioner, Ahmadiyya Movement Nigeria (1939-45); has been Chief Imam, Missionary-in-charge & Missioner since 1945, founder Muslim Broadcasting N.B.C. and first Chairman Muslim Broadcasting

Committee; Vice President, Muslim Congress of Nigeria; Member, Central (Federal) Board of Education; Member, Western Region Board of Education; Organiser

and first Chairman, Muslim Welfare Association Nigeria — non-sectarian; Editor, "Torch of Islam" — official organ of the Nigerian Muslim Council (monthly magazine); author and publisher of "Muhammed Not Christ is Saviour of Humanity" (1949), "Ilano Kukurú Igbagbo Ahmadiyya" (1941), "Haqeqat Nikah" or "Muslim Marriage" and other tracts on Islam; columnist, "Calling All Muslims" in the Daily Times (1949-72). Married and has many children. Address: 63, Wakeman Street, Yaba, Lagos; Hobby: member, Committee of Boy Scouts Movement of Nigeria.

SINKAFI (Deputy Commissioner of Police)

Umaru Ali, police officer, Barrister-at-Law, Federal Commissioner for Internal Affairs; born at Kaura Namoda in Sokoto State; January 19, 1937; Education: attended Barewa College and the University of Lagos and obtained LL.B. (Hons) as an evening Student in 1973; subsequently attended the Nigerian Law School and was called to the Bar as a Barrister and Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, in 1974; had joined the Nigeria Police in 1959 as a Cadet/Sub-Inspector and trained at Kaduna and Ikeja Police Colleges; served at Enugu and Jos where he was promoted Assistant Superintendent of Police in 1961; In 1962, was transferred from Kaduna where he worked briefly to Force Headquarters, Lagos where he worked until his appointment as Federal Commissioner for Internal Affairs; his experience in the Police has mainly been in the spheres of investigation and administration; awarded the Independence and Long Service Medals; Married and has four children; Address: Federal Ministry of Internal

Affairs, Commissioner's Office, Ikoyi, Lagos. Hobbies: reading, playing Polo and squash.

SOLARIN (Dr.) Tai, school administrator, Principal, Mayflower School, Ikenne; Member, Constitution Drafting Committee; Born: 20 August, 1922; Education: Wesley College, Ibadan, Manchester University (1956-59), London University (1959-66); member R.A.F. (1942-45); Principal of Molusi College, Ijebu-Igbo (1952) later founded Mayflower School at Ikenne. Written works include "Towards Nigeria's Moral Self-Government", "The Story of a School", "Thinking with you"; newspaper columnist; awarded D.Litt. by Alma College, Michigan U.S.A. (1970); Married and has two children — a boy and a girl, Address: Mayflower School, Ikenne, Ogun State.

SOLARU (Rev. D. Chief) Thompson Tanimowo, minister of religion, Chairman Oxford University Press Nigeria, Pro-Chancellor and Chairman of Council, University of Ife, Born 11 July 1907; Education: Wesley School Ago-Iwoye; secondary and teacher training at Wesley College, Ibadan (1921-25) — received Divinity training there (1934-35); Richmond College and School of Oriental & African Studies, University of London (1939-43), Institute of Education and King's College, University of London (1946-48) — graduated B.D. (Hons. London) 1942, Dip. Ed. (Lond.) 1947, M.A. Ed. (Lond.) 1948; was a sub-pastor and school master (1926-29, 1931-33); tutor, Wesley College Ibadan (1930, 1936-48), group leader, World Conference of Christian Youths, Oslo (1947), Adviser to British delegation UNESCO Conference, Beirut (1948), Education representative and Manager, Oxford University Press Nigeria (1949-72); Member, Scholarship Board, West (1951-56), Action Group member for Ijebu West in the Federal Parliament (1954-59); Chairman, Nigerianisation Committee of Parliament (1958-59) first Nigerian Chairman, Nigeria Airways

(1959-61); Chairman, Western Nigeria Government Broadcasting Corporation and WNBS/WNTV (1959-63); first Chairman, Nigerian Publishers Association (1965-66); Member of Council, University of Ibadan (1954-67); Chairman, University of Ife Provisional Council (1966-69); Pro-Chancellor and Chairman of Council, University of Ife (1970-74). Written works: Teacher Training in Nigeria" (1964), Third Edition of "Taiwo Ati Kehinde" series — a Yoruba course for Primary Schools (Books 2-6), "The Apostles Creed" (Asaro Lori Ijewo Igbagbo Awon Aposteli) — in print, "Omoluwabi" — Ethics: Morality in Yoruba Thought (in preparation); awarded Hon M.A. (Oxon) 1973, Hon. LL.D. (Ibadan) 1974, Officer de L'Ordre du Lion, Republique du Senegal (1973); Married and has four children. Address (Home): 27 Osuntokun Avenue, Bodija Estate, P.O. Box 1863, Ibadan; (Office): Oxford University Press, P.M.B. 5095, Ibadan. Hobby: music (classical, religious, folk-song, guitar), table tennis.

SOWEMIMO, George Sodeinde, Barrister-at-Law, Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria; Born 8 November, 1920; Education: Holy Trinity School, Kano, C.M.S. Grammar School, Lagos, Bristol University, graduated LL.B. (Hons), Barrister-at-Law — Middle Temple, London; Worked in the Nigerian Railways (1941-44), legal practitioner (1949-51), Magistrate (1951-55), Chief Magistrate (1956-59); Chief Registrar, High Court, Federal Territory of Lagos (1959-60), Chief Registrar, Federal Supreme Court (1960-61); appointed Supreme Court Judge (1972). Married and has six children. Address (Home): 26 Lugard Avenue, Ikoyi, Lagos; (Office): Supreme Court of Nigeria, Lagos. Telephone 25606. Hobby: swimming, billiards.

SULE (Alhaji) Yusuff Maitama, politician, teacher, journalist, Chief Commissioner, Public Complaints Commission, former Kano State Commissioner for Information and Cultural Affairs; Born: 1929; Education: Kaduna College (Barewa) H.E.T.C. Zaria, worked as a teacher,

Visiting Teaching, parliamentarian, Chief Information Officer and Chief Whip in Parliament; Minister of Mines and Power in the civilian regime; President N.A.C.; appointed Commissioner for Local Government, Forestry and Community Development and later Commissioner for Information and Cultural Affairs (Kano State); October 3, 1975, was appointed Chief Commissioner, Public Complaints Commission; holds the title Danmasanini of Kano, Married three wives and has 10 children. Address: Public Complaints Commission, Lagos. Hobby: debates; reading.

SULEIMAN (Colonel) Dan, pilot officer in the Nigerian Air Force, Federal Commissioner for Health; Born: July 30, 1942; Education: Native Authority Primary School, Naman and Provincial Secondary School, Yola — got West African School Certificate; enlisted in the Nigerian Air Force — rose to Commanding Officer (C.O) of NAF M.A.N. and A.D.W., Makurdi; S.A.S.O. Adm. and S.A.S.O. (OPS), NAF HQ., appointed Commissioner for Special Duties in General Gowon's government; was awarded PSC (Passed Staff College, U.K.); appointed the Commissioner for Health and member of the Supreme Military Council in August 1975; Married and has four children. Address: (Home): 13, Temple Road, Ikoyi, Lagos; (Office): Federal Ministry of Health, Broad Street, Lagos. Hobbies: reading, golf, tennis, swimming. Member of the National Sports Council (N.S.C.).

SULEMAN Adamu, police officer, Deputy Inspector-General of Police; Born: May 15, 1929 at Jimeta, Adamawa Province; Education: Jimeta Elementary School (1939-44) Yola Middle School (1944-46), Barewa College (1947-50), Nigerian College of Tech-



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Chief Inneh of Benin dancing with Ehem in hand.

nology (1954-56), University of Ibadan (1957-60) — obtained B.A. (Hons) London in History; started career as broadcasting officer, and assistant publicity officer, rising to the post of Chief Information Officer of the former Northern Nigerian Government; transferred to the administrative service of the Government with substantive rank of Deputy Permanent Secretary before going over to the Police Force; served as C.P. (Commissioner of Police) Federal HQ (1967-69), C.P. Benue Plateau State (1969-72); C.P. FHQ (1972-73) and C.P. East Central State (1974-75); was promoted D.I.G. (1975); he briefly served as Federal Commissioner for Internal Affairs, in Gowon's Administration and earlier was Member of Benue-Plateau and East Central States Executive Councils, respectively; was also member of Public Accounts Committee in East Central State and of Abandoned Property Committee (Benue-Plateau State); honoured with Nigerian Police Medals — Jordanian, Egyptian (1961) and Mauritanian (1974); Married and has five children. Address: Force Headquarters, The Nigeria Police, Moloney Street, Lagos. Hobby: scrabbles.

UDOJI (Chief) Jerome Oputa, consultant in personnel management, civil servant, Barrister-at-Law, Chairman Nigeria Public Service Review Commission, Chairman Nigerian Tobacco Company Ltd.; Chairman Wiggins Teape (West Africa) Limited; Born 31 July 1917; Education: St. Charles' College Onitsha, King's College Cambridge, Gray's Inn London, Economic Development Institute of the World Bank, Washington, U.S.A. — graduated M.A. (Cantab.), LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law of Gray's Inn, Fellow of the Economic Development Institute of World Bank, Washington; served as Assistant District

Officer, Ekiti Division, Western Nigeria (1948-50), District Officer, Egbado Division (1951-53), Assistant Secretary, Nigeria Secretariat (1954), Permanent Secretary Eastern Region (1954-59), Official Adviser, Nigerian Constitutional Conferences (1957-60), Chief Secretary and Head of Civil Service (1960-66); private legal practice (1966-68), Ford Foundation consultant in administration and management (1968-72); Consultant, United Nations Conference on Management of Public Enterprises, Yugoslavia. (1969); Member, Evaluation Committee on the African American Institute (1971); attended External Examiner Diploma Course in Public Administration, Makerere University, Uganda (1971-73); Director of a number of companies including Nigerian Electrical Development Co. Ltd., Hotel Presidential Enugu and Port Harcourt (1962-65), Independence Brewery, Ceramics Industry, Umuahia (1962-65), Glass Factory, Port Harcourt (1962-65); member, National Honours Committee, National Savings Committee (1963-66); member, Universities Grants Commission (1964-66); member, American Management Association; member, Sir Andrew Cohen Bursary Committee of the Commonwealth Foundation; Secretary-General, African Association for Public Administration and Management; member, Lagos Stock Exchange; written works include "Agricatisation of the East African Common Services Organisation" (1963), "Development of Public Corporations in Nigeria" (1965), "Localisation and Training in Swaziland Civil Service" (1969) and "Tenure of Office of Top Civil Servants" (1970); Editor, African Association for Public Administration and Management Newsletter; awarded C.M.G. (1959), C.F.R. (1963) and installed Chief, Igwe Ozulora of Ozubulu (1964). Married and has three children Address (Home); 198 MacDonald Road, Ikoyi, Lagos; (Office): Public Service Review Commission, P.M.B. 12648, Lagos. Telephone 51935. Hobby: member, Metropolitan Club.

UDOMA (Dr.) Udo Egbert, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of the Supreme Court of Nigeria; Born June 1917; Education: Methodist College Uzuakoli, Trinity College Dublin, St. Catherine's College Oxford;